"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers today; tomorrow probably fair, warmer; fresh south winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,304. ... NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

COLONEL ACCEPTS REPUBLICANS' PLEA TO MAKE THE FIGHT

Party Leaders Tell Him Sentiment for His Nomination at Chicago Is Nation-Wide.

G. VON L. MEYER SPOKESMAN

Roosevelt's Reply Is Taken as an Outspoken Declaration of His Candidacy.

SLAP AT HUGHES AND WILSON

No Time for Any Public Man, He Says, to be Vague on Americanism and Preparedness.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., May 22.—Casting aside all quibble and compromise, a committee of twenty-four prominent Republicans, practically all of them Taft advocates in 1912, came to Oyster Bay this afternoon to inform Colonel Theodore Roosevelt that representative Republicans of every State in the Union were organizing to work for his nomination for President at the Republican National Convention on June 7 as the leader in the movement for Americanism and preparedness. The Colonel's reply was to the point:

"I am naturally deeply touched and pleased by your action. I accept it absolutely in the spirit in which you have taken it."

Then the Colonel smiled cordially and his auditors applauded. There was more applause when he gave expression to this statement, which was taken as a parting shot at Justice Hughes:

"Any man at this time of crisis who is not aggressively, openly, and specifically for these principles is against them, and every patriotic man should trust our public servants on this basis."

The scene was intensely dramatic and impressive. The members of the delegation, headed by George von L. Meyer, who was Secretary of the Navy under Roosevelt, gathered in the north room at Sagamore Hill and waited impatiently for the Colonel to appear. They were gossipping, almost nervously, as if to give vent to their feelings, when the Colonel strode into the room, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. McGrath. The Colonel was dressed in a riding suit of khaki and he carried a roll of manuscript, the carefully prepared answer to the announcement which he had been told was to come.

Cheers Greet the Colonel.

He stood at one end of the room, alongside a pair of huge elephant tusks, presented to him by Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia, while Mr. Meyer read his brief address, stating the reason for the organization of a nation-wide committee. There was a moment's silence when the speaker had concluded, and then, with a bow to his auditors, the Colonel began.

Several times during his address, in which he spared neither Wilson nor Hughes nor any other man "in or out of office" who has failed to come forward with his beliefs concerning the needs of the country, the Colonel was interrupted by cheers. His words were taken as an outspoken declaration of his candidacy and as a message to the members of the delegation and their coworkers to take off their coats and get into the fight for him.

One of the most impressive scenes came after the more formal events in the famous north room. The Colonel and the members of the delegation had gone to the lawn in the rear of Sagamore Hill, where photographers turned a battery of cameras on them. Then they entered into an animated discussion.

One of the delegates was Professor Hiram Bingham of Yale, a close friend of ex-President Taft and an alternate to the Republican Convention. Professor Bingham pushing his way through the others to the Colonel's side said:

Lack of Respect for Americans.

"Colonel Roosevelt, I want to tell you very frankly just how I stand. When I was in Peru as a representative of the National Geographic Society I found much that didn't please me. I found that the claim to American citizenship won no respect. We were even accused of stealing gold there, and our statement that we were members of the National Geographic Society apparently was no claim to consideration. They did not have a very high opinion of Americans there. So I decided that there were pleasanter occupations for an American citizen than exploring in Peru, and I came home. And when I read your speech about preparedness and Americanism, I decided that, despite my love for dear old Bill Taft, I was for you."

The other delegates cheered this frank utterance, and the Colonel clapped his hands vigorously.

"Good for you!" he said. "I can't tell you how much it pleases me to hear you talk like that. And it is exactly proof of what I was told by Edmund Heller. He was in Peru, and he said that they believed there we were afraid to fight for our rights with Germany or Mexico, and that there was no respect for an American citizen."

And that was the spirit of the whole affair on Sagamore Hill today. During the informal talk every one was outspoken for real preparedness, urging upon the Colonel that it was his duty to continue the aggressive fight that he has been making, and in the absence of any one else willing to come out in the

Continued on Page 4.

NEW PROTEST READY OVER MAIL SEIZURES

Note to England and France Will Develop American Contention of Freedom of Posts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The American note of protest against British seizures of American and other neutral mails from neutral steamers has been virtually finished and will be sent forward within the next few days, probably tomorrow.

Secretary Lansing's first draft of the new note was completed and sent to the White House on Saturday. Today President Wilson devoted some time to consideration and revision of the final draft of the communication, which will be sent to the British Government and a duplicate copy of which will be sent to the French Government. The protest will be sent to both the British and French Governments because the reply to the original American protest of Jan. 4 against British mail seizures was answered by the French Government in a note delivered by Ambassador Jusserand to Secretary Lansing on April 3, in which the British Government concurred.

The American contention is that the British authorities have no right to interfere with neutral mails passing between this country and other neutral countries when such mails are sent by neutral steamers. It is also the position of this Government that it cannot admit the right of British authorities to seize neutral vessels plying between American and European neutral ports, to take them into British ports and remove or censor mails carried by them. The United States contends that under modern practice mails are not to be censored, confiscated or destroyed on the high seas, even when carried by belligerent mail ships, much less when carried by neutral vessels.

CHOOSE CHAMP CLARK PERMANENT CHAIRMAN

Speaker Asked to Preside at St. Louis—25,000 Seek Seats in Hall.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—More than 25,000 applications have been received for the 10,000 or 11,000 seats that will be available in the St. Louis Convention Hall for the Democratic National Convention. This will be one of the problems to be considered by the National Committee's sub-committee, headed by Chairman McCombs, which meets in St. Louis June 2.

The Arrangement Committee will select the Temporary and Permanent Chairmen of the convention. Ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn of New York already is slated for the Temporary Chairmanship. It is understood that Speaker Champ Clark will be asked to become Permanent Chairman, in spite of the present plan of keeping Congress continuously in session throughout the convention, and that until the Speaker has indicated whether he will serve no one else will be considered.

The temporary roll of the convention has been practically completed by Acting Secretary Hollister of the National Committee. Up to today 920 of the 1,092 delegates had been chosen—every one pledged to vote for President Wilson's renomination. Not since 1900 has a Democratic National Convention met with such complete harmony of action promised.

So far only fourteen seats are contested, six each from Hawaii and Porto Rico, where improper practices are alleged, and two from the First District of New York, where a faction headed by Ralph Pulitzer is contesting the seating of "organization" opponents. The National Committee will meet June 12 at St. Louis to consider contests.

ELIOT LAUDS BRANDEIS AS "A LEARNED JURIST"

Letter from President Emeritus of Harvard Given Out in Capital—Friends Hopeful.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Senate Committee on the Judiciary today gave out the text of the letter from Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, indorsing Louis D. Brandeis of Boston for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Dr. Lowell, President of Harvard, has signed a memorial opposing Mr. Brandeis's confirmation on the ground that he was unfit for the Supreme bench. Dr. Eliot's letter, which was written to Senator Culberson, follows:

I have known Mr. Louis D. Brandeis for forty years, and believe that I understand his capacities and his character. He was a distinguished student in the Harvard Law School in 1875-78. He possessed by nature a keen intelligence, quick and generous sympathies, a remarkable capacity for labor, and a character in which gentleness, courage, and joy in combat were intimately blended. His professional career has exhibited all these qualities, and with them much practical altruism and public spirit. He has sometimes advocated measures or policies which did not commend themselves to me, but I have never questioned his honesty and sincerity or his desire for justice. He has become a learned jurist.

Under present circumstances, I believe that the rejection by the Senate of his nomination to the Supreme Court would be a grave misfortune for the whole legal profession, the court, all American business, and the country. Sincerely yours,

CHARLES W. ELIOT.

Friends of Mr. Brandeis were more hopeful tonight than for many weeks that his nomination to the Supreme Court would be ordered favorably reported to the Senate by the Judiciary Committee next Wednesday, when the committee has agreed to vote.

TO RELIEVE INDIGESTION

TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
There's nothing better for nausea, insomnia, sick headache or acid stomach. Buy a bottle.—Advt.

SWANN TELLS JURY OF WAITE'S CRIMES

Talesmen Chosen in Record Time in Trial of Dentist Accused of Killing Father-in-Law.

FIRST WITNESS IS HEARD

Dr. Moore Testifies Poisoner Vigorously Opposed Autopsy on Peck's Body.

MRS. HORTON NOT IN COURT

Defendant Smiles and Assumes Jaunty Air as Veniremen Are Questioned as to Their Fitness.

The murder trial of Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, whose confessions place him among the most daring criminals of a generation, began yesterday in an atmosphere as quiet and matter-of-fact as that of a friendly suit to quiet title.

The jury which will try him for poisoning John E. Peck of Grand Rapids, Mich., his father-in-law, was selected in the morning session with a speed and smoothness unexampled in the trial of extraordinary murder cases. The next precedent was broken by District Attorney Swann in his opening address to the jury. Putting aside the many temptations offered by the subject matter to flights of rhetoric, he presented the State's case against Waite in the form of a condensed narrative, wasting no words, using scarcely an adjective and keeping his voice at the same level throughout. In his manner he resembled a teacher giving a lesson in geometry more than he did the traditional prosecutor thundering at a famous defendant.

Supreme Court Justice Shearn did his part to take the melodrama out of the first day of the trial. He was responsible with District Attorney Swann for keeping the courtroom clear of spectators seeking emotional experience. Only the talesmen, reporters, witnesses, and others having business in the courtroom were permitted to be present. It was a poor set of spectators to respond to thrills, and had about the same relation to susceptible courtroom crowds of other famous murder trials that the audience at a private performance for critics bears to an enthusiastic house after a show has been opened to the public.

Juror's Reply Amuses Waite.

Dr. Waite did not prove to be the kind of a defendant who helps to make the atmosphere tense. His ordinary expression, which was that of a man only slightly interested in what was going on, changed only once, and that was when he laughed at the reply made by Joseph S. Irving of 10 West Sixty-first Street, who was being examined as to his qualifications for a juror.

"Are you opposed to capital punishment?" asked Assistant District Attorney Brothers.

"Not in this case," replied Mr. Irving.

Dr. Waite was one of the first to laugh at this, and the laugh was apparently not forced, as if the defendant had a real appreciation of the grim quality of the limitations on the talesman's scruples against capital punishment. This touch of comedy was the only break during the day in the cold, businesslike course of the trial.

Mrs. Clara Peck Waite, wife of the defendant, was in the Criminal Courts Building in an anteroom at the morning session, but did not enter the courtroom. Mrs. Margaret Horton did not appear at the trial during the day. It was said that she was ill. Percy E. Peck, a brother of Mrs. Waite, and his wife sat through both sessions, a few feet away from the defendant and stared at him much of the time. Waite never returned their gaze, but kept his eyes fixed on a table in front of him.

The Jury.

The twelve jurors selected were:

ROBERT NEILL, mechanical engineer, 507 West 138th Street, foreman.
PETER HEBEL, merchant, 371 West Fifteenth Street.
THADDEUS S. BARLOW, Superintendent, 561 West Fifteenth Street.
PAUL D. CASE, Secretary, 523 West 157th Street.
GEORGE A. HELME, capitalist, 949 Broadway.
JAMES H. BETTS, sales manager, 440 Riverside Drive.
EDWIN M. FRIEDLANDER, banker, 20 Broad Street.
THOMAS WIDDCOMBE, accountant, 122 West 126th Street.
JAMES M. JEFFARES, manager, 201 West Seventy-ninth Street.
STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS, electrical engineer, 30 Church Street.
HUGH F. DONNELLY, real estate dealer, 428 West 163d Street.
JOSEPH H. TRANT, writer, 106 West 105th Street.

The fact that the trial went on as if money interests, and not human life, were involved, might have been accounted for partly by the assertion of District Attorney Swann that money was the only motive for the crime charged. He told the jury that there was nothing in the case that had any sentimental appeal and concluded:

"The cause of this deed was solely the desire for money, gentlemen. There were no angry passions involved, no sex relation, no envy, hatred or malice; nothing but the purpose of obtaining easy money."

While the courtroom proceedings were robbed of excitement by the absence of the accustomed murder trial oratory and the lack of the kind of an audience to shiver and shudder appropriately at a tale of horrors, there was a fascination of a purely intellectual sort in following the prosecutor's opening statement. It told in complete detail how the penniless young dentist was alleged to have proceeded rapidly with plans to make himself rich by marrying a young woman of wealthy parents and by removing all who stood between him and the money by means of deadly germs, arsenic, and chloroform.

Mr. Swann briefly sketched Waite's early school career, ending with his graduation from the dental department of the University of Michigan in 1909; his mysterious study of dentistry in Scotland, where he said he had graduated in two or three months from a course requiring three years for an ordinary student; his practice of dentistry with a company in South Africa; his return to Grand Rapids in 1914, where he courted and married Miss Clara Peck, daughter of John E. Peck, a man worth more than $6,000,000.

Started Early as Fraud.

"In Grand Rapids he represented himself as a surgeon of great distinction and even succeeded in getting articles

Continued on Page 6.

Six More Ships Sunk, Three Neutral; Two Are Victims of Mines; Crews Saved

LONDON, Tuesday, May 23.—Six vessels have been sunk in the war zone recently, according to reports received by Lloyd's within the last twenty-four hours. The vessels destroyed are the French steamer Languedoc, the Italian bark Ermina, the Greek steamer Anastasics,-Coroneo of 1,901 tons, the Italian steamer Bermania of 2,215 tons, the Swedish steamer Rosalind of 877 tons, and the Danish steamer Carlu of 316 tons.

The last two named vessels were destroyed by submarines or mines. No mention is made of the fate of their crews.

The Languedoc was a vessel of 1,612 tons. The shipping registers do not report her recent movements.

The Ermina, which was a vessel 1,544 gross tonnage, sailed from Savona, May 11 for Philadelphia.

SAYS GUARD BARS JEWISH RECRUITS

Complaint Made to Governor Against Capt. Sullivan of Second Field Artillery.

JEWISH KEHILLAH ACTS

Klein Asserts Accused Officer, Who Rejected His Enlistment, Admits That He Is Prejudiced.

The Kehillah, which represents through the allied Jewish societies a large number of men of that faith in New York City, has taken action, through Maurice Simmons, Chairman of the Committee for the Protection of the Good Name of Immigrant Peoples, to combat what is believed to be discrimination against Jews in the National Guard. The specific incident which led to the action taken was the complaint of Max J. Klein, 26 years old, of 849 Union Avenue, the Bronx, who asserted that because he was a Jew he was turned away from the recruiting offices of the Second Field Artillery at 166th Street and Franklin Avenue, the Bronx, by Captain H. E. Sullivan, Commander of Battery D.

Mr. Simmons, who is handling the case, was formerly National Commander in Chief of the United Spanish War Veterans, and has law offices at 198 Broadway. On May 19 he sent an affidavit containing the charges of Mr. Klein to Governor Whitman, together with a letter of protest which read, in part, as follows:

If Captain Sullivan has been guilty of such discrimination, his relations with the National Guard should be severed, for he is striking at the very roots of its existence. Both State and nation are making distressed appeals for recruits, and, night after night, it is charged, that Captain Sullivan is turning from the doors of the regiment throngs of American citizens anxious and eager to enlist and serve the colors, and denying them that opportunity solely on the ground that they are Jews.

Within my own experience, no officer of the United States Army or Navy erects any such barrier. The National Guard is a State institution supported by taxpayers of the State. One-fifth of the population of New York City worships the Father of us all, according to the Mosaic tradition. Why the doors of the National Guard should be shut in the face of more than 1,000,000 of our population in this city, who with their taxes support that institution, is beyond me. Such conduct is inequitable, un-American, and infamous. The American boy of Jewish extraction is doing his share, as the casualty list from the Mexican frontier evidences.

Captain Sullivan is by no means the sole offender in this respect. His conduct is merely symptomatic of the disease of anti-semitism, with which a large proportion of the tissue of the National Guard in this city is infected. Many similar cases have come under my personal observation and investigation.

This discrimination is peculiarly pernicious, for it is the men of the Captain's kind who denounce the Jew, charging that he is unpatriotic and will not serve as a soldier or sailor, while at the same time they deny him the opportunity to render such service. In this matter American citizens of Mr. Klein's faith look to you for immediate action, confident that with your robust and ingrained Americanism you will purge the National Guard of this unclean thing.

The Klein Complaint.

In his affidavit, Mr. Klein states that he is the publicity agent for the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society at 229 East Broadway; that, accompanied by his brother he called, on the evening of May 10, at the headquarters of the Second Field Artillery at 166th Street and Franklin Avenue, the Bronx, and asked for the Recruiting Officer. He was sent, he said, to Battery D on the second floor of the armory, where he and his brother received application blanks. When he entered the room, he said, there were twelve applicants there and, before he left, the number had increased to more than a score. The applicants, he said, were called before the recruiting officer, who asked them various questions, and then told them to remain until the doctor came for their physical examinations.

The affidavit continued:

While waiting for the doctor, a gentleman dressed in civilian attire, whom I afterward learned was Captain H. E. Sullivan of Battery D, entered, and the recruiting officer turned over to him the complete batch of applications. After looking at the different applications and looking at us, he called us to him separately. He called both my brother and myself together, presumably in view of the fact that we had the same surname, that we were related, and then he stated to both of us that there were no vacancies. The Captain interviewed everybody singly for a few seconds, and told about twelve of us that there were no vacancies, and all the other applicants he quietly shifted off to another room.

Mr. Klein said he heard the Captain tell some who were minors to go home and get their parents' signatures, and heard him tell all those who were shifted to the other room that they were to be examined physically. The twelve who were told there were no vacancies were Jews, Mr. Klein added. Subsequently, the affidavit continued, he ascertained that the battery was still anxious to obtain recruits.

He related further that on May 12 he called on Captain Sullivan in the Barge Office on the Custom House, where he was employed as a stenographer. Mr. Klein reported that he said to the Captain: "Captain, is it not a fact that you are prejudiced against Jews?" and that the Captain replied, "Yes, the State of New York gives me that privilege, to reject any one whom I may see fit."

Mr. Klein also stated that prior to, during, and subsequent to his alleged attempt to enlist the Second Field Artillery carried advertisements in The Bronx Home News calling for recruits.

General O'Ryan's Statement.

In regard to the incident, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Division Commander of the National Guard, issued a statement, which read, in part:

There are many men in the various organizations of the National Guard who are Jews. Some of them are officers, and some of them are enlisted men. Some of our most capable and best-liked officers are Jews. When I commanded the field battery some of the best men I enlisted were Jews. Undoubtedly there must be in the National Guard men who are prejudiced against other individuals solely because of their nationality or creed, but I believe their number is small. The whole spirit of democracy of the National Guard and of military ideals is against such prejudice, and it is discountenanced and suppressed whenever it is found to exist. If there are any charges against any officer of the National Guard, based upon injustice toward a man because of his race or creed, they will be investigated.

Captain Sullivan, who is encamped with his battery at Sheepshead Bay for

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SWANN INSISTS ON ACTION BY SEYMOUR

Requests Lawyer to Make a Complaint Against Burns in the Wiretapping Case.

BROOKLYN INQUIRY ENDS

Mayor Mitchel Due to Appear Before Thompson Committee Today, but Says He May Not Testify.

Whether the Thompson Legislative Committee would go into the matter of the tapping of the telephone wires by the police in connection with the recent charities investigation rested entirely with the committee, it was said yesterday. If Senator Thompson decided to take up this end of the wiretapping case there would be important developments within the next few days, it was asserted, but it was added that the Senator had shown a disposition to let the whole subject drop, although in that, according to the same authority, he was opposed by Frank Moss, chief counsel to the committee.

Mayor Mitchel has said that he was ready and willing to testify before the committee and to reveal everything in connection with the charities inquiry. He reached an understanding with Senator Thompson last week that he would be called on Tuesday. The committee is also expected to call Father W. B. Farrell and Dr. D. C. Potter and his son, Dean Potter. It has not yet been determined who will be the first witness today if the charities inquiry end of the case should be taken up. The Kings County Grand Jury, it is reported, will hand down indictments in the same case today, and this may have an important bearing on the legislative committee's procedure. When the Mayor was asked if he intended to go before the committee today he said:

"The scenes have shifted so in the last few days that I do not know what I shall do tomorrow."

The New York Grand Jury will take up the Seymour & Seymour wiretapping case on Wednesday, it was determined yesterday. The Grand Jury will go more particularly, however, into the matter of the entering of the Seymour offices in the Equitable Building, at 120 Broadway, by members of the Burns Detective Agency. District Attorney Swann sent a letter to Frederick Seymour yesterday requesting him to be prepared to go before the Grand Jury Wednesday morning. Mr. Seymour will be asked to waive immunity. If an indictment against Detective Burns should be handed down, it is expected that the charge would be unlawful entry.

Seymour's Letter to Swann.

Mr. Seymour sent a letter to the District Attorney yesterday, in which he said:

I have this morning received your letter of May 20, requesting that I appear before the Grand Jury and make a complaint against Mr. Burns, and stating that if I wish to lodge a complaint against any other person, I should come with the evidence against him, and that in such case you would have it presented with my testimony to the Grand Jury.

I hasten to reply that I shall respond with subpoena to any request from you or the Grand Jury, as I have heretofore done. A mere telephone request will be sufficient.

I shall leave with you and with the Grand Jury, the legally constituted authorities, the commencement and prosecution of criminal proceedings, and also the decision whether one or more persons shall be accused and prosecuted.

I do this for several reasons; among others, the facts are fully known, and if the public interest requires a criminal prosecution, you are in a position equally as good as mine to fairly determine this point, as well as to select the persons to be charged with the crime, and your powers and the powers of the Grand Jury are in no way limited by my attitude. There is already at your command all the information and evidence which I have, and some besides.

The suggestion that by not criminally prosecuting Mr. Burns I approve of his action, you may dismiss as without foundation.

I am reserving my right to commence civil actions for the injuries which I have suffered, and I do not wish to lay myself open to the charge that I am using the criminal courts in aid of a civil suit.

If, for any reason not known to me, the powers of the Grand Jury or of the District Attorney are not ample to protect the public interest, you will please advise me, and I will then surrender my own interest to that of the public.

District Attorney Swann replied immediately to this in a letter in which he said:

Your letter of this date is to hand. Please be prepared to go before the Grand Jury on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock and make complaint against William J. Burns, on the evidence now in my possession, and against any other person against whom you have sufficient evidence.

Rumor of Special Prosecutor.

It was rumored yesterday that two members of the Grand Jury had conferred with Chief Counsel Moss of the Thompson Committee and had made the suggestions that if District Attorney Swann did not take up the matter the Grand Jurors would take the situation into their own hands. Mr. Moss admitted that two of the jurors had been present at last Friday's session of the committee, but he said they came to see Judge Swann. He said the jurors were interested in the proceedings before the committee. It was also rumored that Governor Whitman would appoint a Special Deputy Attorney General to conduct an investigation before a Special Grand Jury.

The Thompson Committee was ready at the morning session to examine Inspector Murphy and Detectives Wing, Daly, and Brown in connection with arrests they made at Coney Island through "listening in" on telephone wires, but Corporation Counsel Hardy asked Senator Thompson to delay the examination until today. The committee agreed to this, and then issued subpoenas for Deputy Police Commissioner Frank A. Lord, Deputy Commissioner Guy H. Scull, George Yunge, who signs requisitions at Police Headquarters; Acting Captain W. J. Deevy, in charge of the First Branch Detective Bureau; Inspector McElroy, and Detectives McClunn and Kiefer, besides Murphy, Wing, Daly, and Brown, to appear today. Considerable data at Police Headquarters bearing on the wiretapping matter will also be sent for.

During the noon recess Senator Thompson and other members of the

Continued on Page 6.

AUSTRIANS RENEW SOUTHWARD DRIVE

Carry Armentara Peak and Clear the Italian Forces Out of Lavarone Plateau.

TAKE 3,000 MORE PRISONERS

Total Captured Since the Offensive Began Is Put at 23,883, Besides 172 Guns.

ROME FIGURES FOE'S AIM

Thinks Austrians Hope to Reach Alps Above Vicenza and Threaten Main Italian Army.

BERLIN, May 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Italians have been driven from their entire position on Lavarone Plateau, according to an Austrian War Office bulletin today, which states that the Italian defeat is steadily becoming more serious. The bulletin reads:

The Italian defeat on the southern Tyrol front is certainly becoming more serious. An attack of the Graz Corps on Lavarone Plateau was attended with complete success. The enemy was driven from his entire position. Our troops captured Fima, Mandriolo, and the height immediately west of the frontier from the summit, as far as the Astach Valley.

The troops of Crown Prince Charles Francis Joseph reached the Monte Tormino-Monte Majo line.

Since the beginning of the offensive 23,883 Italians, among whom are 482 officers, have been captured by us. The number of cannon taken has been increased to 172.

The delayed report of yesterday from Vienna says Austro-Hungarian troops have carried the peak of Armentara ridge, the scene of some of the heaviest fighting in the new offensive along the southern Tyrol front. More than 3,000 Italians were captured Saturday, it is stated, and the Austrians also obtained possession of several villages. The announcement reads:

The extent of the fighting on the southern Tyrol front has been increased, as the Austro-Hungarians have begun an attack on Lafraun highlands. The peak of Armentara ridge is in our hands. On Lafraun highlands we entered a first line position of the enemy, which was defended tenaciously.

The troops under Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, consisting of Tyrolean Imperial chasseurs and the Linz infantry division, extended their success. Chimak Imachi and, to the northeast of this peak, Chimadin Esole were taken. The Italians also were driven from Bercola Pass. South of this pass three more 28-centimeter howitzers fell into our hands.

We are advancing from Col Santo toward Pasubio. In the Brand Valley, Anghebeni has been captured by us.

More than 3,000 Italians were captured yesterday, including 84 officers. We also took twenty-five cannon and eight machine guns.

Rome Sees Austria's Purpose.

ROME, May 22, (via Paris.)—"Italy's great hour has struck" is the theme of the comment of the public and the press on the news that is being received from the front.

All the reports from the fighting zone agree that the number of Austrian troops in action has been more than doubled, and that the Austrian artillery, especially heavy, long-range guns, is daily increasing and unmasking the imposing offensive prepared by Austria with the object of reaching the Alps above Vicenza, from which the Austrians would be able to dominate the entire Venetian region and threaten the flank and rear of the main Italian Army, occupying the provinces of Udine and Belluno.

According to another idea, the design of the present campaign of the Austrians is to prevent Italy from participating with her troops in the struggle on the French front, and also to paralyze any action aiming at the joining of the Avlona and Saloniki forces for a simultaneous effort.

The Austrian artillery of all sizes and all ranges, with the big 305-millimeter gun predominating, has transformed the battlefront between the Adige and Brenta Rivers into an inferno.

Notwithstanding the snow-capped mountain barriers, the Austrian infantry is being launched in waves which, military observers say, break against the formidable resistance of the Italians.

The Italian troops have now formed their lines of defense and are holding firmly all the passes and peaks from which, Italian officers say, the forward movement of the Austrians has not only been successfull arrested, but the Austrians have been dislodged from several strategic positions taken in the first rush of the offensive.

Lieutenant Morrone, son of General Paolo Morrone, Italian Minister of War, has been wounded dangerously in the head and leg during the present fighting.

The official statement from Army Headquarters today reads:

In the region of Tonale and Adamello infantry activity led to minor encounters favorable for us.

Between Garda and the Adige artillery actions occurred and skirmishes with enemy detachments, which were everywhere driven back.

On the left bank of the Adige an intense bombardment of our positions yesterday was followed by a violent attack, which was completely repulsed by our troops with serious losses to the enemy.

On the rest of the front, as far as the Astico Valley, there have been no events of importance.

Between the Astico Valley and in the Sugana Valley the enemy's attack has continued at intervals, supported by numerous and powerful artillery.

There has been general activity of the enemy's artillery against our advanced lines west of the Torra, As-

Continued on Page 8.

PEACE OUTLOOK BETTER, UNDERWRITERS BELIEVE

Premium on Insurance Against Early End of War Rises from 30 to 50 Per Cent.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 23.—The underwriters yesterday charged 50 per cent. to insure against a declaration of peace between Great Britain and Germany before Jan. 1.

This rate indicates that in the underwriters' opinion the prospects for an early peace are better than two months ago, when the rate for the same risk was only 30 per cent.

The Morning Post devotes its daily editorial to President Wilson's North Carolina speech, in which "the President gave utterance again to his deep-seated ambition to play peacemaker in a war-distracted world."

The Post urges that all such peace talk is out of place at the present time.

"The conception," says The Post, "is no doubt an exalted one, but is based on the illusion that a compromise is always possible between two belligerents. There are some antagonisms which in their nature are irreconcilable, and this is a war in which there can be no compromise without invoking disaster as great as defeat itself.

"What would Lincoln have said in the midst of his implacable struggle if some well-intentioned friend had stepped in to urge compromise and conciliation. * * * The people of this country believe they must win or perish, and they are determined at any cost to win."

FRENCH FEEL HURT BY WILSON SPEECH

The Temps Objects to the President's Questioning of the Reason of the Allied Nations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 22.—The Temps in a leading editorial takes strong exception to President Wilson's phrase, "This quarrel has carried those engaged so far that they are beyond the limits of responsibility," from the President's speech to the Washington correspondents. The Temps says:

"This is going further than is necessary. Neutrality and skepticism are not necessarily synonymous. Neutrality carries obligations. It is painful to us that the chosen chief of the American Democracy does not realize that more is demanded from the national and individual conscience and refuses to speak out for the right. Russia, in defending Serbia, or Belgium, in preferring invasion to broken promises, were not acting beyond the limits of responsibility.

"The President can appeal to the Monroe Doctrine in its strictest form, but a nation of 90,000,000 souls cannot shut itself at will in an ivory tower. One cannot be neutral brally if one can be politically. One must choose. America's élite chose on the day when the Lusitania was torpedoed. Roosevelt and Eliot have realized one cannot be neutral before a crime.

"We don't ask neutrals to sacrifice their interest to us, but we beg them not to ignore the voice of their conscience. Any confusion between our deeds and the enemy's war of rapine wounds us to the heart. Since in our worst sufferings we are upheld by the certainty of our freedom from responsibility. Surely President Wilson has not forgotten that it is only on one side there are murderers of women and children. If it is in the hope of ultimately acting as mediator that the American President has thought it right to reserve judgment to such a point, he is in error about the end and means. For, unless the mediator sets foremost the respect for the right of nations, his authority cannot stand.

"Our keen regard for America renders us especially sensitive to everything that comes thence. But the unfortunate phrase of the President counts little compared with many proofs of esteem and affection we have received from across the Atlantic."

HEAVY CANNONADING HEARD FROM BALTIC

Swedish Reports of a Sea Battle —Russian Submarine Sinks Three German Ships.

LONDON, May 22.—Reports from Kalmar, in Sweden, on the Baltic, as forwarded from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company, state that a violent cannonade was heard last night, and that it is believed a sea battle is in progress between German and Russian warships.

Russian submarines continue to harass German shipping in the Baltic. An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen quotes the Politiken to the effect that the German steamship Worms, 4,428 tons gross and owned in Hamburg, is believed to have been one of the latest victims. The Worms left Sweden several days ago, and has not reached Germany.

It is also reported that the Swedish steamship Rosalind, 877 tons gross, struck a mine near Stockholm last night and sank. The crew was saved.

PETROGRAD, via London, May 22.—The official report tonight says:

In the Baltic one of our submarines has sunk three German steamers.

BRITISH FORCE NOW AT THE GATES OF KUT

Turks Fall Back on One Side of the Tigris, but Hold Positions on the Other.

LONDON, May 22.—A dispatch received from Lieut. Gen. Sir Percy Lake, commander of the British forces in Mesopotamia, shows that the forces of Lieut. Gen. Sir George Gorringe, operating on the south bank of the Tigris, have now virtually reached Kut-el-Amara, this region now being clear of Turks up to the junction of the Shatt-el-Hai River with the Tigris at Kut. On the north bank of the Tigris to the east of Kut-el-Amara, however, the Turks still occupy Sannayyat. An official communication issued tonight concerning the operations in this region says:

General Lake reports on May 20 that the right or south bank of the Tigris is clear of the enemy as far as the Shatt-el-Hai, except for small rearguards covering the bridge over the Hai some 500 yards below its junction with the Tigris. Our main force on this bank has reached the line of Magasis-Dujailah.

On the left, or north, bank the enemy is reported still occupying the Sannayyat position.

The weather is intensely hot and trying. The temperature during the last few days was over 100 degrees in the shade.

PETROGRAD, May 22, (via London.)—The official report issued today says:

On the Caucasus front in the direction of Diarbekr there have been advance post actions.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles. —Advt.

FRENCH ARE BACK IN DOUAUMONT; STORM TRENCHES

Penetrate Fort Taken by Germans Last February—Also Win Lost Ground West of River.

AVOCOURT WORKS CARRIED

Joffre's Men Creep Forward on Dead Man Hill, Where Fiercest Verdun Fight Is Raging.

GERMANS DENT BRITISH LINE

Capture Trenches on a 1,500-Yard Front on the North End of Vimy Ridge.

LONDON, May 22.—The French defenders of Verdun regained the offensive today, following several days of fierce German assaults, and by hard fighting recovered ground on both sides of the Meuse.

To the northeast, in the Douaumont-Vaux region, German positions extending from west of Thiaumont Farm to east of Fort de Douaumont, a distance of a mile and a quarter, were stormed and the first-line trenches occupied. In the course of this extensive operation Joffre's troops penetrated into Fort de Douaumont, which was captured by the Crown Prince's soldiers on Feb. 26, and the northern part of which they still hold.

These French successes on the east bank of the Meuse followed the complete repulse last night of repeated German assaults which aimed to recover the Haudromont quarries, carried by the French yesterday.

While these assaults were being made at Haudromont, fighting of a character that is styled "particularly ferocious" in the French official bulletin was in progress across the river, to the west of Dead Man Hill. Here the Germans sought to increase their gains of the day, but were checked by the "curtain of fire" and machine guns, says the Paris official report, which adds that counterattacks enabled the French to recover some of the lost ground.

At the same time French grenadiers were busy to the westward, and in the wood of Avocourt occupied several blockhouses evacuated by the foe.

Regain Ground on Dead Man Hill.

Today the French activity has continued on this front, and, according to Paris, a trench element west of Dead Man Hill has been won and the Germans have been forced by French progress south of Hill 287 to abandon a work they seized on Thursday.

An official review, issued in Paris, of the fighting in the Verdun region for the week ended yesterday says that the actions from May 18 to May 20 were of extreme violence, and epitomizes the results as follows:

"On the 20th a big German attack was made upon the region of Le Mort Homme. Between Le Mort Homme and the Meuse the enemy was stopped. We hold trenches taken in April.

"Upon the slopes west of Le Mort Homme the Germans succeeded in taking our first line trenches along a front of 1,200 to 1,500 meters."

Unofficial advices from Paris say that reports that Le Mort Homme (Dead Man Hill) had been captured by the Germans caused excitement and some alarm in Paris this evening, but this was dissipated by the night bulletin of the War Office.

There is no doubt that the fighting at Dead Man Hill is the most furious and deadly since the battle of Verdun began just three months ago. Clinging desperately to the trenches which they wrested from the French on the lower slopes of the hill, the Teutons have thrown 60,000 men, backed by sixty batteries of guns of all calibres, at a seven-mile front from Avocourt Wood to the Meuse, in a desperate effort to seize the coveted hill.

Le Morte Homme is a hill with twin summits, the western summit being known as Hill 295, the eastern as Hill 265. The latter was taken by the Germans in the earlier stage of the battle, and on the strength of this capture they announced that they had gained possession of the whole position. The French, however, recaptured this last month.

In the present fighting the Germans have carried trenches on the slopes of Hill 295, from most of which they have since been dislodged by the French. It was the momentary advantage of the enemy forces which apparently lent color to the reports of the loss of Le Mort Homme.

The struggle around Le Mort Homme is still of an indecisive order. A few hundred yards of trenches are repeatedly won or lost by either side without permanent advantage or disadvantage.

Paris thinks that the Germans must continue their onslaught on Dead Man Hill or abandon the idea of taking Verdun. This, with its sister eminence, Hill No. 304, form the key of the whole system of Verdun's defense. The fire from their batteries flanks the Douaumont plateau across the river. Without the undisputed possession of this plateau, French critics agree, no attack on Verdun has any chance of success.

It is pointed out in Paris that if the vital strategic point of Le Mort Homme were imperilled, the French commander would not be likely to carry out the big offensive which has won back the greater part of Douaumont, for it is regarded as probable that the German attacks against Le Mort Homme have been made with the object of drawing off French reserves from the other side of the river.

Official Accounts of French Gains.

The official communication, issued by the French War Office tonight, reads:

In the Argonne our batteries energetically bombarded Mantillois, Montfaucon, and the Cheppy Wood.

On the left bank of the Meuse we continued to make progress during the day south of Hill 287, and forced the enemy to evacuate a small work, which he had held since May 18

Douaumont. On the entire front of the attack our troops captured German trenches and penetrated Fort de Douaumont, the northern part of which the enemy still holds. Numerous prisoners remained in our hands.

On the heights of the Meuse in the Bonchet Wood a successful surprise attack enabled us to clear enemy trenches along an extent of 300 meters and to make prisoners.

This morning one of our aeroplanes, dispatched in pursuit of a German machine, which had approached Dunkirk with the purpose of dropping bombs, overtook it and brought it down.

In Alsace two enemy aeroplanes were brought down in an aerial combat. One fell within our lines at Sentheim, south of Thann, the other in the region of Le Bonhomme.

The afternoon statement of the French War Office says:

To the south of Berry-au-Bac French forces exploded two mines with success at Hill 108.

In the Champagne district a gas attack by the Germans was without result. This emission of gas was in the zone between the road from Souain to Somme-py and the road from Ste. Hilaire to St. Souplet. No sooner had the cloud of gas started than an unexpected turn in the direction of the wind drove it back upon the trenches of the enemy.

On the left bank of the River Meuse infantry fighting continued last night. In the wood of Avocourt our grenadiers obtained some advantages and occupied several blockhouses evacuated by the enemy.

In the region to the west of Dead Man Hill the fighting had been particularly ferocious. Several attempts made by the enemy to further their progress have been checked by our curtains of fire and by the activity of our machine guns. A vigorous attack by our troops made it possible for us to recapture a portion of the ground lost during the night of May 20-21.

On the right bank of the Meuse the Germans have delivered repeated counterattacks upon the positions at the Haudromont quarries, captured by the French yesterday. Each of these advance movements was checked by our fire, and cost the Germans heavy losses. In the outskirts of the village of Vaux a small operation, executed this morning, put us in possession of a German trench.

At Les Eparges several German mines have been exploded, but without causing damage to the French position.

In the region of Verdun French aviators have attacked a number of captive German balloons. Six of these balloons were shot down on fire. In the course of an aerial engagement one of our pilots brought down a German aeroplane.

In the vicinity of Les Eparges two other air machines of the enemy, attacked by French aeroplanes, were brought to earth, one behind the enemy lines at a point near Liancourt, and the other behind our lines at Fontenoy.

This morning aeroplanes of the enemy threw down bombs on Dunkirk.

On the nights of May 20, 21, and 22 several operations were conducted by groups of French aviators. Shells were successfully thrown down upon the railroad stations at Metz-Sablons, Avricourt and Roye; upon munitions depots at Blaches and Chappelotte, on bivouacs in the vicinity of Azannes, and on the village of Jimietz, where there had been installed the headquarters of the commandant of an important division. Furthermore, two of our dirigibles have rained down bombs on the railroad stations and the railroad lines at Brieulles and Dun.

British Admit Loss at Vimy.

The British official statement tonight reads:

After a heavy bombardment all yesterday, becoming most intense in the afternoon, the enemy attacked our position on the north end of Vimy Ridge, and succeeded in penetrating our front line of trenches on a front of about 1,500 yards. The depth of penetration varies from 100 to 300 yards.

Today our artillery subjected the German positions to a heavy bombardment. On the remainder of the front we sprang mines near Roclincourt, the Hohenzollern Redoubt, and the quarries.

The artillery of both sides has been active opposite Lens and east of Ypres. We obtained direct hits on an enemy battery east of Bailleule.

Yesterday enemy aeroplanes were active. Many were engaged by our machines. Eight were driven off, though none was brought down. One of our reconnoissance machines was forced to alight in the enemy's lines.

The Belgian communication reads:

Last evening we repulsed by our fire a strong German patrol which had advanced beyond a Belgian post. On the right bank of the Yser, south of Dixmude, there was an intense artillery duel this afternoon in the sector at Dixmude, where a violent action with bombs also took place.

Berlin's Report of Successes.

BERLIN, May 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The capture of several lines of British positions over a front of two kilometers (1¼ miles) near Givenchy-en-Gohelle was announced today by the War Office.

The headquarters statement also reported new German gains on "the eastern spurs of Hill 304 and the repulse of French attacks" south of Dead Man Hill."

The bulletin reads:

East of Nieuport a German marine patrol entered French trenches, destroyed the enemy's defenses, and returned with one officer and thirty-two men as prisoners.

Southwest of Givenchy-en-Gohelle several lines of British positions over a front of about two kilometers were captured. During the night several counterattacks were made and were repulsed. We captured eight officers, 220 soldiers, four machine guns, and three mine throwers. Moreover, the enemy suffered exceedingly heavy losses.

In the district of Berry-au-Bac the French early in the morning attempted a gas attack, without success.

West of the Meuse (Verdun front) our troops stormed French positions on the eastern spurs of Hill 304 and maintained them against repeated attacks of the enemy. In addition to the great losses of the enemy in killed or wounded, we captured nine officers, 518 men, and five machine guns.

The booty taken on the southern spurs of Dead Man Hill has been increased to thirteen cannon and twenty-one machine guns. South of Dead Man Hill and in the vicinity of Chattancourt the enemy made futile attempts to recapture lost ground.

The French made several attacks without success on our lines in the region of the quarry south of Haudromont and on the Vaux ridge. In the third attack the French succeeded in obtaining a footing in the quarry.

During the night the artillery was extraordinarily active on both sides in the whole sector.

Our air squadrons yesterday afternoon repeated their attacks, with visibly great success, on the harbor at Dunkirk. A biplane of the enemy fell into the sea after a fight. Four other aeroplanes were disabled in aerial combats and fell within our lines, one in the vicinity of Werique, another near Noyon, the third near Maucourt, east of the Meuse, and the fourth northeast of Château Salins. The last named was shot down by Lieutenant Wintgens, who thus disabled his fourth aeroplane.

In addition to those mentioned, First Lieutenant Boelke has brought down his seventeenth and eighteenth hostile aeroplanes, one south of Avocourt and the other south of Dead Man Hill. This brilliant aviator has been promoted by the Emperor to the rank of Captain in acknowledgment of his achievements.

SAYS ALLIES WILL MOVE WHEN STROKE WILL WIN

English Correspondent Insists They Are Not to be Coaxed Into Premature Drive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 23.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from its Paris correspondent says:

"To whichever part of the European fronts we look, the most remarkable fact is still the refusal of the allied commands to be provoked into a premature offensive.

"Evidently the British have only to be unleashed on the west and the Crown Prince's effort must be arrested. So, too, the Austrians can be concentrate I upon the Trentino because no special pressure is being put upon them in the east and southeast.

"There can be only one rational interpretation on these facts, and in France the army and the civilian public realize it so well that they bear the strain without a whisper of complaint.

"The Allies have now a definite ascendency. At any moment they can reduce the enemy to the defensive on any and every side. But the Autumn offensives in Champagne and Artois taught their authors many things. They effected more in a few days than the Crown Prince has won on the Meuse in three months.

"Here is a measure of the difference of strength today. The German command undertook the battle of Verdun because it could not contemplate a larger operation, and it is now so deeply involved that it cannot draw out. The Allies, on the other hand, are so bent upon a vastly larger operation, which they hope will be decisive, that they prefer to risk local and momentary losses rather than postpone the day when they will be fully ready to deliver in common their knockout blow.

"It would, therefore, be unfair to General Joffre and the Generals, officers, and men directly concerned to regard the struggle north of Verdun as a fair trial of strength. Vast as are its proportions and the sacrifices involved, it is overshadowed by a coming event, incomparably greater. The enemy strategy, whether on the Meuse or the Adige is to destroy this menace by abortion.

"It is at once the weakness and the strength of the Allies that while putting forth at these points just sufficient defensive fort, they must never compromise the supremely important work of preparation."

FRENCH WAR EXHIBITS HERE

Nearly 100 Tons Arrive for the Allied Bazaar Next Month.

The French liner Lafayette arrived yesterday from Bordeaux, bringing nearly 100 tons of exhibits sent by the French Government for the Allied Bazaar to be held at the Grand Central Palace from June 3 to 14. Among the exhibits were seventeen cases of aeroplanes which had seen service in the battle front, two captured German cannon, types of French artillery in use, including the famous "75," and 5,000 steel arrows which have been dropped from battle planes at the front in Verdun and Western France and from Zeppelins over Paris.

The Marquis de Polignac, who came in charge of the collection, was recently at the front with the Aviation Corps, and told stories of two German aeroplanes of the Albatross type which he brought with him on the Lafayette. Both machines, he said, were captured behind the French lines, one of them damaged by the shells from the anti-aircraft guns and the other intact.

Another interesting exhibit, the Marquis said, was a German hydroaeroplane which had been brought down off the French coast by the warships of the Allies. There are also parts of destroyed Zeppelins, including the frame of the one brought down at Verdun last February. Several cases are filled with the uniforms of the French Army, numbering more than 150, from the early Norman period to the present time.

SEEKS MORGAN TERMS.

French Senate Committee Wants to See a Copy of Contract.

PARIS, May 22.—The special committee recently appointed by the Senate to study contracts for war materials has not yet held a meeting, and the members say that it will be a week or ten days before their work is under way.

Senator Steeg, one of the members of the committee, said the committee would seek to obtain a copy of the contract between the Government and J. P. Morgan & Co., and that after its terms had been studied the committee would determine its future plans.

The French Senate's Committee on Army Contracts last Friday, according to a semi-official statement, appointed a committee to study the contracts placed abroad by the War Office. The statement said the Committee on Army Contracts had decided to address the Government through its President, protesting against abuses arising from the persistent intrusion of unqualified intermediaries in war contracts," and called attention to the urgent need "to put an end to the profoundly regrettable practices."

HONORS BELGIAN QUEEN.

Poincare Confers War Cross to Show France's Esteem.

PARIS, May 22.—President Poincaré is making another visit to the Belgian front.

He has conferred the War Cross on Queen Elizabeth of Belgium as an expression of "the admiration of the French people for the magnificent courage and untiring devotion to the wounded which she has never ceased to show under the enemy's fire."

AMERICAN DOLLAR DROPS.

Has Lost 12% in Steady Decline on Scandinavian Bourses.

STOCKHOLM, May 11, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The American dollar has been steadily declining in value on the Scandinavian bourses, until, on May 10, the drop represented a loss of 12 per cent., more than half of which has occurred in the last two months. The normal value of the dollar in Stockholm and the other Scandinavian capitals is 3 kroner and 73 ore. It was quoted today on exchange at 3.28, whereas only 3.20 was paid at banks on American dollar drafts.

This condition is partly accounted for by the fact that the Germans have recently dumped a great quantity of American money and bills receivable on the Stockholm market. It is believed, however, that it is principally due to the falling off in American trade in the last six months, owing to the difficulty and danger in transferring money caused by the tightening of the British blockade. The seizure and holding up of mails is also a factor.

Letters reaching Stockholm today were mailed in New York seven weeks ago. As mails to America also are stopped by the British patrol boats and the letters are censored in England, merchants must figure on three and a half months on an exchange of letters. This makes it practically impossible to transact business in this way.

The English pound sterling has been leading the dollar downward. From the normal 18 kroner and 20 ore it was quoted today at 15.42, while still less was paid on exchange, a loss of more than 15 per cent. German marks showed a loss of more than 30 per cent. They have dropped from a normal price of 90 kroner a hundred to 60.80. The Russian ruble and the Austrian crown are worth today about half their normal value, and the French franc is 25 per cent. under par.

Sweden's exports, which are principally to Russia and Germany, are now far in excess of imports, and this partly accounts for the low value of foreign exchange. This condition has helped to augment the great prosperity which is prevailing throughout this country as well as all Scandinavia.

Normally the Swedish kroner is equivalent to 26 4-5 cents, or 100 ore.

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OLYMPIC THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

ASSAILS INDICTMENT AGAINST TAUSCHER

Krupp Agent's Lawyer Asserts Welland Canal Plot Was Not "Military."

TRACES LAW ON NEUTRALITY

Expedition Likened to Shipment of Munitions to Allies—Von Igel Gets New Delay.

Herbert C. Smyth, counsel for Captain Hans Tauscher, the Krupp agent in this country and husband of Mme. Johanna Gadski, in an argument for a demurrer filed in behalf of Captain Tauscher, who, with Captain Franz von Papen, Wolf von Igel, and others, is under indictment as a principal in the first Welland Canal conspiracy case, contended yesterday that the alleged plot to destroy the canal did not constitute a military enterprise as claimed by the United States.

The argument was before Judge Charles E. Wolverton in the Federal District Court, and was on the demurrer filed in behalf of Captain Tauscher last week. Assistant District Attorney Roger B. Wood appeared for the Government.

Mr. Smyth declared the indictment faulty in that it failed to define a military enterprise. He went back as far as 1794, tracing the law on neutrality, contending that the alleged action of Tauscher did not constitute a breach of neutrality as contemplated in the law. It was ridiculous to charge, he said, that a military enterprise had been organized by five individuals when those persons, as alleged in the present case, were unorganized and uncommanded in any military sense. He referred to von Papen, von Igel, Tauscher, and others as "unorganized, irresponsible men."

Continuing, Mr. Smyth said that if furnishing 300 pounds of dynamite and five revolvers was a military enterprise, the loading of ships here with munitions for the Allies must come within the scope of the neutrality laws.

"If it is not a violation of neutrality," he said, "to send to Great Britain daily consignments of ammunition, then how can it be a violation for Captain Tauscher to send a little dynamite and five pistols into Canada?"

The dynamite and pistols, said Mr. Smyth, merely were in line with the defendant's known business.

Mr. Wood, in his answering argument, insisted that the plot to blow up the Welland Canal was with the purpose of aiding Kaiser Wilhelm and crippling King George V.

"If taking several hundred pounds of dynamite and side arms into Canada to blow up the Welland Canal is not a military enterprise," said Mr. Wood, "I would like to know what it is. If an aviator with dynamite in his aeroplane flew over the canal from this country with the idea of destroying the waterways, would opposing counsel call it a friendly visit or a military enterprise?"

Mr. Wood said that it was for the court to define military enterprise and not for an indictment. Counsel for the defense contended that no act of Captain Tauscher could possibly have involved this country.

Briefs on the argument are to be submitted next Monday.

The formal plea of Wolf von Igel was again adjourned until Wednesday by Judge Wolverton. This case is still hanging fire until definite action by the State Department is determined upon in relation to the papers seized in the case.

RUSSIANS STOP ATTACKS.

German Offensive Broken Up—Quiet on Most of the Front.

PETROGRAD, May 22, (via London.)—The official communication issued today follows:

Near the village of Ostrov, northward of Lake Narocz, Saturday evening, the Germans, after a violent bombardment, made numerous attempts to take the offensive, but each time they were repulsed by our fire. In the region southwest of Lake Narocz our artillery dispersed large gatherings of German troops.

Near the village of Kostioukhovka, northwest of Czartorysk, we repulsed an enemy attack.

On the remainder of the front from the Gulf of Riga to the Rumanian frontier there has been no fighting except exchanges of rifle fire and reconnaissances.

BRIAND PROMISES VICTORY.

Only Then Will Peace Come, He Says in Welcoming Russians.

PARIS, May 22.—In an address of welcome today to the visiting Russian officials and members of the Duma Premier Briand said the Franco-Russian alliance never had any purpose other than maintenance of peace and the stability of the European equilibrium. The Premier asserted France and Russia had made a supreme effort to avoid a European war, and said the future could be regarded with confidence.

The peace which the Allies would demand, M. Briand continued, would be without intrigue, and it would come only after a decisive victory which would insure the world against a similar catastrophe in the future. He referred to the manner in which the defense of Verdun had been conducted, and expressed renewed faith in a final victory for France and her allies.

SPAIN SPREADS PEACE TALK.

Wireless to Munich Tells of Negotiations for an Armistice.

AMSTERDAM, Tuesday, May 23, (via London.)—The Munich Neiiste Nachrichten publishes a wireless dispatch from Madrid, which says that negotiations are in progress there "between the Pope and King Alfonso and the Pope and President Wilson for the purpose of arranging an armistice among the belligerent nations, with the object of discussing peace terms."

SUSSEX SURVIVOR RETURNS.

Mrs. Handyside Narrowly Escaped When Boat Was Torpedoed.

The first woman survivor of the Sussex disaster to reach this country is Mrs. Clarence A. Handyside of 255 West 108th Street, wife of the actor, who came back on the French liner Lafayette from Bordeaux, arriving yesterday. She appeared to be still suffering from shock.

"I had been sitting on the forward upper deck talking to Mr. Granados, the Spanish composer, and his wife, after lunch," Mrs. Handyside said, "and had just risen from my chair when the ship was hit by the torpedo. There was a great deal of confusion following the explosion and many persons jumped overboard and were drowned, including Granados and his wife.

"I managed to catch hold of one of the boat falls and slid down it to one of the boats, which had been successfully lowered to the water. The lifeboat was being whirled about in the seething water and it was difficult to get a footing in it. Two men came down the rope to where I was and tried to get into the boat, but could not reach it. Finally a wave washed the boat close to us and we dropped in, almost exhausted from hanging so long on the ropes."

The Lafayette is armed at the stern with a navy 75-milimeter gun, similar to those mounted on the Rochambeau and the Espagne.

DENIES CYMRIC STORY.

Torpedo, Not Boiler Explosion, Sank Vessel, British Admiralty Says.

LONDON, May 22.—The British Admiralty, referring to a report sent out from Berlin that survivors of the British steamship Cymric, which sank May 9, had asserted the sinking of the vessel was due to the explosion of her boilers, declares the statement to be entirely unfounded. On the contrary, says the Admiralty, the Cymric was torpedoed without warning.

Previous accounts from British sources, as well as dispatches to the State Department at Washington from the American Consul at Queenstown, said the Cymric was torpedoed.

500 LOST ON FISHING SHIPS.

570 British Vessels of This Class Sunk Since War Began.

LONDON, May 22.—The number of British fishing vessels destroyed since the beginning of the war by Great Britain's enemies was given as 570 by Francis D. Acland, Financial Secretary of the Treasury, in the House of Commons today.

The number of lives lost on these vessels is 500. Fishing has gone on as usual within necessary restrictions.

SEIZED RUBBER CONDEMNED

Prize Court Charges Mail Rules Were Broken for Germany.

LONDON, May 22.—Fourteen hundred parcels of rubber which were taken from the first-class mails on the Dutch steamer Gelria while she was on her way from South America to Holland were condemned in the Prize Court today. The parcels were said to be destined for Germany.

The Attorney General pointed out that there had been much criticism by neutrals of interference by the British Government with letter mails on the ground that it was a violation of The Hague Convention, and he declared it ought to be realized that there had been an attempt on a large scale to use the shelter of The Hague Convention in smuggling contraband goods into Germany.

The Judge of the court said that the parcels in question had been dishonestly sent by post as though they were postal correspondence and added that under The Hague Convention it was expressly laid down that postal correspondence should not cover and include parcels.

ORDER 2,200,000 TIME FUSES

British Government to Pay American Locomotive Co. $9,000,000.

The American Locomotive Company has obtained an order for 2,200,000 time fuses from the British Government, with a total value of about $9,000,000. The contract specifies that deliveries shall be completed by the end of this year.

At the locomotive company offices it was said that the order would be subset, part going to the Nathan Manufacturing Company and the rest to the Westinghouse Air Brake Company. The Nathan Company is closely affiliated with the American company. While the parts will be made under the sub-contracts, the assembling of the fuses will be completed by the American Locomotive Company.

Deliveries of shells under an old contract of the locomotive company are said to be progressing rapidly. One of the plants is handling practically all the war business, leaving the other four, including the main works at Schenectady, free for locomotive orders.

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HARDEN RECALLS HOW PARIS SUFFERED IN 1870

German Editor Shows the People How Much Can Be Borne in the Way of Privation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, May 22, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Maximilian Harden occupies the whole current number of Zukunft with an article entitled "Berlin and Paris." He blames the political regime for the privations of the German people. Dr. Delbrück, former Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior, and Baron Schorlemer, the Prussian Minister of Agriculture, have, he says, admitted the dearness but not the lack of necessary articles of food while in reality "the exorbitant prices charged for meat, milk, butter, vegetables, and potatoes place these commodities frequently beyond the reach of the masses."

Furthermore, he continues, the dearth of fodder has compelled farmers and peasants to sacrifice their young cattle and pigs. Baron Schorlemer, it is true, endeavored to console the people who could not afford to buy meat by informing them that "meat as an article of food is neither indispensable nor irreplaceable." But, Harden remarks, the average German is not satisfied with a meal without meat and regards vegetables as useful mainly for garnishing.

Harden considers it a great mistake that the authorities have not paid more attention to the supply and sale of fish as a substitute for meat and advocates the establishment of central institutions on the model of the great stores for the sale of food to people.

The bulk of the article, however, is devoted to a translation of Edmond de Goncourt's description of the life and sufferings of the population of Paris during the siege of 1870, his object in recalling these details being, he declares, to remind his countrymen "what a burden of suffering and sorrow can be borne by a people determined to fight for freedom for the right to govern themselves and for honor."

AN ISLAND FOR TOWNSHEND.

British Commander and Staff Will Have Full Liberty There.

LONDON, May 22.—The American Embassy at Constantinople, which has charge of British interests in Turkey during the war, sent word today of the disposition of the British forces captured by the Turks at Kut-el-Amara. This information is contained in the following official statement from the British Press Bureau:

"Ambassador Pages states that the American Embassy at Constantinople has been informed by the Ottoman Government that General Townshend (who was in command at Kut-el-Amara) and his staff will be brought to Constantinople and probably would be assigned to the island of Prinkipo, (in the Sea of Marmora,) where they will be allowed full liberty. Most of the officers and men are still at Kut and Bagdad. Some will be sent to Damascus."

Prinkipo is one of the Princes' Islands lying near the mainland on the Asiatic side of the Bosporus.

BRITISH DEFEAT IN DARFUR?

Berlin Reports an Engagement with Rebellious Tribesmen.

BERLIN, May 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Constantinople advices to the Overseas News Agency report the defeat of British forces in a battle with rebellious tribesmen in the province of Darfur in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

It is said the British sent two transports with English and Hindu troops to Port Sudan on the Red Sea, whence they advanced to attack the tribesmen, and that they were defeated by forces under the Imam of Darfur.

TURKS' MOVE DIFFICULT.

British with River Boats Should Overtake Their Retreat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 23.—The Daily Chronicle says:

"The Turkish Army has begun its retreat toward Bagdad. Evidently orders have been given to concentrate in that locality before the Russian menace from the northeast. The Turkish base in Mesopotamia is at Mosul, which is now the railhead, and it is clearly a good strategic policy on the part of the enemy to shorten his long and exposed line of communication along the Tigris to Kut-el-Amara.

"At Bagdad the Turks would be in a position to meet the British and Russian thrusts at their point of convergence, an obvious advantage, but from Kut to Bagdad is a distance of 100 miles. The river is the real highway, but that the Turks can hardly use, not possessing river steamers and barges. Their only practicable road is that along the north bank of the river. If the enemy succeeds in withdrawing several divisions of troops without heavy loss he will be singularly fortunate. Forced marches will have to be made if he is to escape our pursuit, which the possession of river transport will enormously facilitate. The extricating of the Turkish rearguard, which must be in fair strength, will be especially difficult.

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AUSTRIANS RENEW SOUTHWARD DRIVE

Continued from Page 1.

samaggio, and Campelle Valleys, in Carnia, and on the Isonzo, particularly intense in the upper valley of the But and in the region of Monfalcone.

Enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs in the Lagarina Valley and Carnia. There were some victims, but slight material damage was done. During a raid on Porto Gruaro an enemy seaplane was brought down by our batteries.

AUSTRIANS LEAVING ALBANIA?

Fifty Thousand Men Said to Have Been Withdrawn from There.

PARIS, May 22.—A neutral diplomat who has just returned from Albania is quoted in a dispatch to the Matin from Athens as saying that the Austrians have withdrawn 50,000 troops from Albania in three weeks. According to this diplomat the Austrians have left only small detachments to guard the towns they have occupied, leaving 300 men at Fiera and 600 at Berat. The rest of the troops in Albania are concentrated at Durazzo.

The abandonment of the Albanian front is said to be due to the impossibility of bringing up supplies.

The statement that the Austrians are withdrawing their main forces from Albania conflicts with recent dispatches from Athens and Paris, which stated that the Teutons were about to make an attack in force on Avlona the only town that remains in the possession of the Italians.

AUSTRIA'S AMBITIOUS PLAN.

Hopes to Reach the Adriatic, Says Diplomat in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Austria's announcement of successes on the Tyrolian front were described by diplomats friendly to the Central Powers tonight as being of the utmost strategical importance. It was stated that the drive over the mountainous regions on the Tyrol-Italian line, being accomplished under difficult conditions, had for its ultimate objective the cutting of the railroads in Venetia, the northeast neck of Italy, and then pressing on to the Adriatic to cut off a large number of Italian troops now operating within the neck, which is surrounded on the frontier by Carinthia, and Gorizia.

The Austrian official statement of today indicated that Austrian troops had already crossed the Italian frontier. The line between Monte Tormino and Monte Majo, which is said to have been reached by the troops of the Austrian Crown Prince, would carry the offensive within Italian territory. Monte Majo is eighteen kilometers (eleven miles) southeast of Monte Tormino.

The operations against Mandriola and the heights west to the Astach valley also may be regarded as being of great importance. They indicated, the diplomats said, that another large force of Austrian troops was driving to the south. Mandriolo is about twenty-five kilometers (15.6 miles) southwest of Trent. The Astach valley mentioned in the statement is presumed to be the valley of the Asta, immediately west of Mandriolo.

BERLIN, May 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Descriptions of the ground over which the Austrians are advancing in their drive against the Italians and the way in which the offensive and defensive lines have been drawn are sent by correspondents on the Italian front. Summarizing these articles, the Overseas News Agency today says:

"At the beginning of the war the Austrians, for military reasons, located their lines south of Rovereto, within Austrian territory in the Adige Valley, with the Italian lines not more than a rifle shot distant. The Austrians had fortified the valley and the nearby mountains, stretching barbed wire across the vineyards and twining it in and out among the bushes on the rocky elevations.

"Furious attempts were made by the Italians to break through the Austrian barriers and reach the district of Trent. They used their heaviest artillery in the effort, but were unable to advance in the slightest degree.

"The Italian efforts were then directed against the territory east of Rovereto, where lie the Vielgereuth and Lafraun highlands. At intervals the Austrian positions here were shelled continuously for as much as a fortnight at a time. But although the Italian forces here had the advantage of positions lying above those of the Austrians, their only success in twelve months' time was the destruction by their heavy guns of a mountain peak, so that the Austrians were forced to withdraw the detachment that had occupied the peak. Despite this, the Italians were not able to advance a yard.

"It is in this southern Tyrol territory where the Italians had made desperate efforts without success to gain ground since the first day of the war, that the Austrians are now attacking."

PURPOSE OF AUSTRIA'S BLOW.

Great Offensive, if Not Checked, Will Defeat Italy's Campaign Plans

Thirty miles south of the principal zone of Austrian activity in Southern Tyrol is the famous Quadrilateral—Peschiera, Mantua, Verona, and Legnago. This was the scene of many battles between Austria and the Italian States in Italy's war for independence, but the approaches to it from the north have never been successfully defended.

Two months before Italy declared war on Austria, one year ago today, the Italian plan had been to withdraw from the frontier and fight out the war on the old battlegrounds of '48, '59, and '66. It was known that Austria had been preparing a force of 800,000 reservists for an invasion of the plains of Lombardy and Veneta. In the middle of April, 1915, however, Germany, strong in the belief that Prince von Bülow had arranged matters between Rome and Vienna, caused the latter to divert this army to Galicia.

This change in plan left the Tyrol and the Crown Land of Gorizia and Gradisca practically without defenders, and automatically caused a change in the plan of the Italian General Staff. An offensive campaign was formulated to take the place of the original defensive one.

The Italian operations have involved the maintenance of a large reserve army in order to diminish the effectiveness of an Austrian offensive successfully developed on the Trentino or the Isonzo side of the Gulf of Venetia. An Austrian success on either side would threaten the rear of the Italian Army operating opposite.

The Austrian offensive, now being launched between the Adige and the Brenta, if carried far enough, would reach the foothills of the Alps, along which the trunk railroad runs via Perchiera, Vicenza, and Padua to Venice, and cut off the retreat of Italy's principal force, now operating on the Isonzo. On the Gulfs of Venice and Triest, which form the northern part of the Adriatic, there is no port between Venice and the Austrian Coastal region which could be used to embark troops and no railway leading to the coast from the interior.

The territory directly concerned by the Austrian offensive, is in the form of a triangle with Roncreta as the vortex and Verona and Vicenza as the base angles. Twenty miles northwest of Verona the Adige turns east and, after Verona is passed, southeast, entering the Adriatic twenty-five miles south of Venice. Verona is forty miles south of Rovereto and Vicenza forty-two miles southeast. Verona is forty-five miles west of Vicenza by rail.

Aside from the railway ascending the Adige to Rovereto, Trent, and Bolzano, along the western side of the triangle, no railways penetrate the territory, but on the eastern side there is the famous highway from Rovereto to Vicenza, via Schio, and eastward from Arsiero, two miles from the frontier, a single-track line also leads to Vicenza by way of Schio. The approaches to Vicenza here, however, are protected by the Monte Maggio range and the Sette Comuni, which, owing to their inaccessibility, had prevented the Italians from making a formidable offensive against the Austrians beyond. It was impossible to bring heavy guns or large supplies of munitions over the barriers.

Verona, Vicenza, Padua, and Venice, on the line which extends eastward from Pescriera, at the foot of the Lago di Garda, control the entire railway and highway system north of it. There are few railways concerned, however, but these are vital to Italian armies on the frontier—a new line leading from Vicenza to Bassano, part way up the Val Sugana toward the frontier, with supplies coming at Treviso, and north at Montebelluna, Feltre, and Belluno, which have supplied the Italian armies on the eastern frontier of the Trentino, and a trunk line which goes north from Venice and connects with the Vienna-Franzensfeste Railway beyond the frontier, with a great lateral connection with Udine. The latter has been supplying the Italian armies on the Isonzo beyond the frontier.

The Italians have also been making use of the captured Port of Monfalcone, near the head of the Gulf of Trieste, to supply the Isonzo front, but its capacity in an emergency would be problematical.

ITALIAN CLERGY AROUSED.

Pro-German Views of Many Dissipated by Recent Events.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless to The New York Times.

ROME, May 22.—Up to the present time the feeling here among Italian prelates, especially in the higher hierarchy, has been on the whole pro-German, but recent events have changed their views. A prominent Cardinal said the other day:

"I have so far avoided having any opinion as to the war, but now, were it not for my cloth, I would take the sword in my hand."

The Pope maintains his impenetrable attitude, but his instructions to the clergy in Trentino show his patriotism.

Set Austrian Aeroplane Afire.

ROME, May 22, (via Paris.)—A naval flying squadron defeated and burned an enemy aeroplane in the upper Adriatic last night, says a semi-official dispatch.

Kaiser May Visit Italian Front.

PARIS, May 22.—The German Emperor, according to a Geneva dispatch to the Temps, is soon to pay a visit to the Austro-Italian front.

WARNS OF BRITISH FAMINE.

Treasury Official Says Women Must Be Employed on Farms.

LONDON, May 22.—Francis Dyke Acland, Financial Secretary of the Treasury, speaking in the House of Commons on the agricultural situation today, made a somewhat disturbing statement. It was imperative, Mr. Acland said, that farmers should drop their prejudice against the employment of female labor. A breakdown in home supplies was unavoidable if the labor situation did not grow worse. The danger point of greatly decreased production already had been reached, and even as things were going it was now feared that England could not hope to maintain her production on last year's level. If more men were swept into the army from the farms she could only escape famine by diverting to importation of foodstuffs ships which are so urgently needed for the transport of munitions.

And," Mr. Acland added, "we are unable to say whether there will be ships to divert that way."

During the course of the debate following Mr. Acland's speech, Rowland Edmund Prothero, Oxford University, expressed the opinion that sooner of later the Government would be compelled to put the country on rations in order to economize the food supplies. He urged the Government to grasp the serious situation forthwith.

PRISON FOR DUTCH CONSUL.

Germans Sentence Official at Dinant, Belgium, to Ten Years.

AMSTERDAM, May 22.—The Tijd announces that the Germans have condemned the Dutch Consul at Dinant, Belgium, W. Van Rijckevorsel, to imprisonment for ten years at hard labor. All attempts to reduced the sentence, adds the paper, have failed.

The nature of the charges against Consul Rijckevorsel has not thus far been disclosed in the dispatches reaching this country.

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ASQUITH HIMSELF MAY RUN IRELAND

Strong Likelihood That the Premier Will Assume Functions of Chief Secretary.

WIMBORNE TO STAY VICEROY

Home Rule Expected to Become Operative in the Near Future, with Ulster Excluded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 23.—Although Premier Asquith did not make his expected statement on the Irish situation yesterday, the hopes which were entertained that he had returned to London with a solution of the problem increased rather than diminished, and it is confidently predicted that the Premier will today be able to make an announcement satisfactory to all parties.

Mr. Asquith himself would possibly object to being described as the deus ex machina, but in the projected settlement his personal rôle will, according to information reaching THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent from an ordinarily reliable source, be seen to be of the highest importance. It may even extend to his taking into his own hands direct control of the Irish executive; in other words, the Premier may assume personally the functions of Chief Secretary for Ireland, Lord Wimborne probably remaining as Lord Lieutenant. In any case the projected solution is in no sense dependent upon the extension of conscription to Ireland, which has been a fetish in certain political quarters.

Home Rule, which stands on the statute books, will remain there and become operative in due course, so far at least as the three Southern provinces are concerned. In regard to Ulster, the Orangemen will be propitiated by amending the bill as was suggested during the parliamentary debates on Home Rule. The war may have altered Sir Edward Carson's views on this matter and the margin of difference which existed in the King's conference of eight held before the outbreak of war and which was then slight, being concerned chiefly with the two counties Tyrone and Fermanagh, may now be eliminated.

While THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent does not pretend to forecast in detail the Premier's announcement, there is reason to believe the foregoing accurately represents the main lines upon which he looks for a solution of the Irish problem and, as stated, he possibly himself will undertake the duty of directly supervising the government of Ireland until his scheme can be put into complete working order.

LONDON, May 22.—According to The Evening Standard, influences are working for a settlement of the Irish question by granting Home Rule at the earliest possible moment, with clean-cut exclusion of Ulster from its operation.

In the interim, the newspaper says, the Premier may propose a temporary government of Ireland by an advisory board consisting of Irishmen belonging to both parties.

SAW REDMOND IN PERIL.

Midleton Also Says Birrel Pooh-Poohed Sinn Fein Movement.

LONDON, May 22.—At the continuation today of the Royal Commission's inquiry into the Irish revolt, Viscount Midleton described the action which he said he had taken to bring the activities of the Sinn Fein to the attention of the Irish authorities before the outbreak.

Viscount Midleton stated that he had conferred with Augustine Birrell, then Chief Secretary for Ireland, and had strongly urged that the National Volunteers be disarmed. Mr. Birrell had said in effect, declared the witness, that the movement was one to be laughed at, not one to be taken seriously.

On Feb. 25 Mr. Birrell, continued the witness, had written him a letter in which the following occurred:

"To proclaim the Irish Volunteers an illegal body and put them down by force would, in my opinion, be a reckless, foolish act and provoke disloyalty to a prodigious extent. I am more alarmed at the possibility of bombs and isolated acts of violence than of concerted action."

Continuing, Viscount Midleton gave evidence of further warnings he declared he had given to Baron Wimborne, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; the Marquis of Lansdowne, and others of the impending danger.

The witness said that he had told Sir Matthew Nathan, then Under Secretary for Ireland, that John Redmond, whose advice the Government had taken, would hardly carry a single man to Munster should there be an election, and, further, that the situation was so bad that Mr. Redmond was in danger of his life. Six days before the outbreak occurred, the witness said, he again warned Baron Wimborne of the results that would follow if no action were taken.

Viscount Midleton having also testified in private, Baron Wimborne was then called. He said that since the Chief Secretary for Ireland had disclosed the Lord Lieutenant in the Cabinet the Lord Lieutenant's powers had been entirely usurped by the Chief Secretary and the Under Secretary. He had no confirmation of reports other than that which might reach him from Castle sources, and no executive machinery with which he could take action independent of his colleagues, nor had he any means of asserting his views when they conflicted with those of his nominal subordinates. His functions, in fact, he said, were confined to unsolicited advice and energetic representation.

Lord Wimborne declared he imagined that the charge that would be brought against the Irish Government would be one of supreme blindness and irresolution in dealing with the propaganda and the hostile demonstrations of the Sinn Feiners. Ever since the departure of the Irish division for the front at the end of last Summer, he said, the Irish garrison had been inadequate, and in March of this year he urged on General French the desirability of sending a division of troops to Ireland. He advanced the internal situation as the reason why more troops were needed.

Early this year the police reports showed that the Sinn Fein movement was growing, and Lord Wimborne said he then suggested deportation or internment as a remedy. It was pointed out that association with the enemy must first be proved. Subsequently it was thought that this was proved, and he urged the simultaneous arrest of between 60 and 100 leaders. The rebellion broke out while this was being considered, and he wrote to Mr. Birrell:

"The worst has happened just when we thought it had been averted. Had we acted with decision last night and arrested the leaders, it would have been averted."

Lord Wimborne caused a stir in the room when he stated that the Admiral at Queenstown had received information that Sir Roger Casement had departed from Germany and that his ship, accompanied by two submarines, might be expected off the Irish coast about Easter Sunday. That information, he said, had not been communicated to the Irish Government.

At the opening of the session, before Viscount Midleton was called to testify, Mr. Birrell was recalled as a witness, a difference of opinion having arisen between himself and the War Office as to what had happened during the conferences mentioned by the former Chief Secretary for Ireland in his evidence last week.

Baron Charles Hardinge, a member of the commission, read a letter written by Major Macready of the Adjutant General's staff of the War Department, at the request of Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, the Secretary for War, in which General Macready said that the conference of March 20, at which Mr. Birrell, according to his testimony, had asked for more troops to be sent to Ireland, had reference to the state of recruiting in Ireland and that the proposal was that troops should be sent to various parts of Ireland to encourage men to join the colors.

"So far as we are aware," said General Macready's letter, "there was no question of sending troops for the purpose of overawing the Sinn Feiners."

General Friend, the commander of the forces in Ireland, the letter continued, had reported the possibility of trouble in South Ireland and suggested that he would need more troops. As a result, arrangements were made for a reserve battalion to be sent if it were required. Of course, the letter pointed out, had troops been sent to stimulate recruiting they would have been available in an emergency.

Mr. Birrell, in reply, said he was surprised to hear that he had omitted to mention at the conference the necessity of sending troops to Dublin. He certainly had done so, he declared, in interviews with Generals French and Friend.

SINN FEINERS EASY DUPES.

History of Revolt Plot as Told by the British Authorities.

LONDON, May 9, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—This is the history, as told by the authorities here, of the plot which resulted in the uprising in Ireland:

The plot had its inception shortly after the beginning of the war, when certain Irishmen and German authorities conceived the idea of utilizing the Sinn Fein organization for a revolt. At that time the Sinn Feiners, who really had organized because of jealousy of the Nationalist Volunteers, probably had no definite idea of starting a revolt. They accepted the plan, however, and eventually fell victims to a scheme which was not of their own making.

Sir Roger Casement went from America to Christiania late in 1914 under an assumed name. At Christiania he conferred with the German Consul, and then proceeded direct to Germany with his Norwegian servant. Coincident with his arrival in Berlin certain officials placed their influence and guarantees of assistance back of an Irish rebellion. It was thought at that time that a revolution could be made successful, and elaborate plans for furthering the movement were put under way.

According to this account, Germany agreed to furnish money, arms, and men to assist the Sinn Feiners, and, most important of all, it is said to have agreed to the invasion of England, which would prevent soldiers being sent into Ireland by the British War Department.

America was made the medium of communication between Berlin and Ireland, certain Irishmen in the United States enlisted their services, and Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen, the then German naval and military attaché, respectively, at Washington, together with numerous others, some of whom are now under arrest in America, are said to have done their part in furthering the plans. The carrying of funds and information to the Sinn Feiners was done largely by Irish sympathizers in America, who were able to visit their home land without question.

Shortly after Casement's arrival in Germany the statement appeared in German papers that his servant had been making trips to Christiania to visit the British authorities for the purpose of delivering Casement over to them. At the same time Sir Roger published his charges that the British Minister at Christiania had tried to have him assassinated. This was the first news the British public received of Casement's presence in Germany. His accusations against the British Minister are now said to have been the initial step in a publicity campaign to gain sympathy.

The somewhat haphazard plotting went on until November, 1915. Then there was a lull in proceedings. The truth of the matter appears to be that the revolutionary wind which had blown so fiercely in Berlin at first was getting cool. The Germans had grown tired of Casement. Casement himself retired to Munich, where it was reported he was in poor health.

After a considerable spell of comparative inactivity, those persons in the United States who were taking a part in the engineering of the revolution became weary of waiting for developments and sent a man to see Casement. This man, an Irishman and a British subject living in America, proceeded direct to Germany without touching England. He brought word that a definite date for the uprising must be set and plans laid to meet that date. This was agreed to, and either Easter Sunday or Easter Monday was fixed upon.

As the time drew near it was seen that a revolution could not be made a success, and the idea of an invasion was virtually abandoned. This fact was not known to the Sinn Feiners until about the moment before the fighting started. However, certain Berlin officials had given their word to assist the movement, and decided to make as little obligation so far as possible without heavy loss of life or war material.

Easter approached, and it was proposed to dispatch a ship to Ireland with arms and those Irish soldiers who had agreed to fight. A naval attack on the east coast of England and air raids also were settled upon to divert the attention of the British authorities from Ireland. When Sir Roger found that the plan for an invasion of England had fallen through, he refused to let his followers embark, declaring that it would be sheer murder. He did agree to go himself, however, and departed on the submarine.

The fate of the ship with arms and of Casement has been told. Sir Roger and associates fell into the hands of the British at Tralee and the ship was sunk. The naval attack and air raids on the English coast were carried out, but the Sinn Feiners found themselves espousing a hopeless cause.

CASEMENT LIBEL SUIT BROUGHT IN BERLIN

Ambassador Gerard Mentioned in Betrayal Story of Which E. A. Emerson Is Accused.

BERLIN, May 22.—A libel action has been begun by Seymour B. Conger, Berlin correspondent of The Associated Press, against Edwin A. Emerson, an American newspaper correspondent, now in Berlin, based on an article by Emerson in The Continental Times, a newspaper published here in the English language.

The article intimates that Mr. Conger and Ambassador Gerard were responsible for "the betrayal" of Sir Roger Casement to the British. The article insinuates that Mr. Conger received knowledge of Casement's plans, which he communicated to Ambassador Gerard, who in turn cabled it to Washington, from where it was transmitted as a warning to London.

Mr. Conger enters a general denial of the insinuations made in the article in The Continental Times, and states his first knowledge that anything was impending in Ireland came to him two days subsequent to the outbreak.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Acting Secretary Polk today authorized the statement that the State Department had never been informed by Ambassador Gerard of the departure of the Casement expedition, as alleged in the newspaper article on which the Conger suit is based.

The charge that James W. Gerard, the United States Ambassador at Berlin, had transmitted to Great Britain, in an American diplomatic mail pouch, information concerning the Casement expedition, recently came over the wireless from Germany to United States Senator James A. O'Gorman of that State. This information comes from official sources in London, and is based on an intercepted wireless message from Edwin Emerson to the senior New York Senator.

The message from London conveying the above information read:

"I see by an intercepted wireless to Senator O'Gorman from one Emerson, who used to work for a New York newspaper, (The World,) that they (the Germans) accuse Mr. Gerard of sending Casement news in diplomatic pouch to London. There is absolutely not an iota of truth in this statement. Whatever information we got, or get in any other cases for that matter, violates the honor of no neutral, and that's more than the Germans can say, for they are now putting the names of neutral consulates on envelopes in their efforts to get their matter through without being censored."

The same message referred to the "vast German peace propaganda" inaugurated by the Germans, and adds:

"This propaganda is for one of two objects. We have not decided which of these two objects is the real one—whether they hope to split the Allies by offering such favorable terms that one or more of the partners would accept, thus leaving Germany free to direct all her efforts at the dissatisfied partners, or whether or not the propaganda reveals a real desire on the part of the Germans for peace at this time."

Germany, the sender said, was certain to meet with disappointment if she had hopes of splitting the Allied cause with any peace terms other than those dictated by the Allies themselves. On the second point he said that if Germany really wanted peace she would have to accept the terms the Allies would impose. That peace was still far off was intimated by the sender.

In another part of the message Ambassador Gerard is again referred to, and it is stated that "there appears to be a distinct move on the part of the Germans to get rid of Gerard. His report on the Wittenberg camp has incensed them, and they do not like his plain speaking."

10-YEAR TERM FOR LYNCH KILGALLON MAY GO FREE

President's Efforts Saved Life of Naturalized American--MacNeill Before Court-Martial.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Ambassador Page at London today cabled the State Department that he had been officially advised by the British Government that Jeremiah C. Lynch, the naturalized American citizen convicted of complicity in the Dublin rebellion, had originally been sentenced to death, but that the sentence had been commuted to ten years' imprisonment.

Ambassador Page also reported that John J. Kilgallon of Long Island City, N. Y., whose father asked the State Department to intervene in his behalf, is interned in a camp at Stafford, England. Mr. Page said he hoped soon to obtain Kilgallon's release.

LONDON, May 22.—Regarding the case of the naturalized citizen, Jeremiah C. Lynch, the Foreign Office stated today that General Maxwell, commanding the forces in Ireland, had telegram to Premier Asquith which asserted that Lynch had participated openly in the rebellion, having been seen frequently in an Irish uniform in Liberty Hall during the fighting. The court-martial sentenced him to death, but General Maxwell, after the receipt of the request from the American Embassy, reviewed the sentence and commuted it to ten years' imprisonment.

It is believed that the General Maxwell left the way open to the Premier for a further commutation of the sentence, but it is not known what action Mr. Asquith will take.

A statement giving full particulars of the acts for which fifteen participants in the Irish rebellion had been executed was being prepared and would be presented shortly, Premier Asquith told a questioner in the House of Commons today. The Premier added in reply to a further question that he was anxious, because of misunderstanding in America on this subject, that the statement should be presented at the earliest possible moment. This, it is understood, will be Thursday.

DUBLIN, May 22.—It was officially announced today that in addition to the sentence of death imposed upon Jeremiah C. Lynch, a similar sentence was imposed upon Peter Gallighan, but that this sentence was commuted to five years' penal servitude. A number of other persons were also sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

The court-martial today in private on the case of John MacNeill, President of the Sinn Fein Volunteers, who formerly was a civil servant in the Four Courts of Dublin and is now a professor in the Irish University.

DISMISS $2,000,000 SUIT.

R. B. Kelly Loses Case Against Elkins and Widener Estate.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—Sustaining a decree of a lower court, Judge Buffington, in the United States Court of Appeals, today dismissed the $2,000,000 suit of Richard B. Kelly of New York against George W. Elkins and the estate of P. A. B. Widener and Thomas Dolan.

Kelly was a minority stockholder in the Central Park & East River Railroad Company, a subsidiary of the Metropolitan Street Railway system of New York. He alleged that the defendants, Directors of the company in which he was a stockholder, were lax in the performance of their duties, and as a result a receiver was appointed, with a loss to minority stockholders of $2,000,000.

RESOLVES TO PRESS UNIVERSAL TRAINING

Arizona-New Mexico Fiasco Convinces Chamberlain National Guard Is Not Dependable.

NOTIFIES THE PRESIDENT

But No White House Support Is Expected—Senate to Reopen Discussion of Army Preparedness.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, who led the fight for preparedness in the Senate on the Army Reorganization bill, called at the White House today and told President Wilson that he would now press his bill for universal military training. Mr. Chamberlain all along has held the view that the National Guard, with its divided allegiance, could not be made an efficient arm of the national defense. His reluctant acceptance of the compromise conference report on the Army bill meant no change in this respect, and today he told the President that the apparent failure of the National Guard in Arizona and New Mexico to respond promptly to the President's call had convinced him that universal military training was necessary.

Mr. Chamberlain introduced his bill for universal training before the Army Reorganization bill was taken up in earnest. At the time, he explained that his measure, which is adapted from the Swiss and Australian systems, was intended for educational purposes. He wanted it merely to serve as a focus for discussion. His decision now to press it as far as he can, while it does not necessarily indicate any improved chances for its immediate enactment, is taken to show how deep is his dissatisfaction with the Army Reorganization bill as finally enacted. This bill probably will receive the President's signature tomorrow.

No White House Support.

While Mr. Chamberlain carefully refrained today from even hinting at what response the President had made to his announcement, it is considered probable that Mr. Wilson promised no support. In his letter of Feb. 10 to Secretary of War Garrison, upon which Mr. Garrison on the same day based his resignation, the President expressly repudiated the idea of universal service. At that time he said he was not convinced that the National Guard could be made into an adequate instrument of defense, but he left no doubt as to his view of universal military service. On this point the President said to Mr. Garrison:

"As you know, I do not agree with you in favoring compulsory enlistment for training, and I fear the advocacy of compulsion before the committee of the House on the part of representatives of the Department of War has greatly prejudiced the House against the proposal for a Continental Army, little necessary connection as there is between the plan and the opinion of the Chief of Staff in favor of compulsory enlistment."

Mr. Chamberlain's visit to the White House today was his first call on the President since the fight for preparedness in the Senate reached an interesting stage. The President's letter to Mr. Garrison on Feb. 10 was Mr. Wilson's last published statement of doubt in the adequacy of the National Guard. Some time afterward, when Chairman Hay of the House Committee presented his draft of the Reorganization bill, with the Continental Army provision omitted and with a plan for Federalizing the National Guard in its stead, Mr. Hay said that the bill might be regarded as "the President's bill."

From that time on the President kept hands off in the struggle between the House and the Senate over preparedness. In his letter to Mr. Garrison the President said that it would be unfair to assume in advance that the House committee could not make a workable bill along the lines indicated by Mr. Hay. After the two measures—that of the Senate and that of the House—were before the country, the President said nothing to indicate which he regarded as coming nearer the needs of the times.

Likely to Renew Discussion.

In the face of the House's position on preparedness, it is considered certain that Mr. Chamberlain's bill will not be enacted at this session. It is even doubtful if his own committee will consider the time opportune for a favorable report. But his decision to urge it may renew discussion in the Senate preliminary to debate on the Naval bill.

After Mr. Chamberlain had seen the President, Maj. Gen. Harvey of the National Guard of the District of Columbia called on Mr. Wilson and asked him to do something to encourage enlistment in the Guard. Otherwise, said General Harvey, he did not see how the Guard's strength could be increased from 128,000 to 428,000, as provided in the new act. The President said he could not make a speech for this purpose, but would consider writing a letter or issuing a statement of his views.

OPPOSE FEDERALIZED GUARD.

Anti-Militarism Union Sends Protest to Chairman Hay.

"Federalized militia," as embodied in the Army Reorganization bill, was discussed yesterday at a meeting of the General Committee of the American Union Against Militarism, held in the City Club. The union has sent a letter to Chairman Hay of the House Committee on Military Affairs protesting against the subsidy of from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 to the National Guard. In the opinion of Miss Lillian Wald, Chairman, the subsidy would encourage the building up of a military-political machine.

It was hinted earlier that the real purpose of the meeting was to plan a fight on either or both of the greater political parties if war planks were inserted at the National Conventions. While Miss Wald admitted that the union would make such a fight, she said that as yet nothing definite had been done toward an anti-militaristic campaign.

MAY ARRAIGN "SLACKERS."

Court-Martial Proposed for Guardsmen Who Ignore Federal Call.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—President Wilson's call of the militia of Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico into the service of the Federal Government for use in protecting the Mexican border against invasion by armed bandits is considered here to have developed some of the weaknesses of the National Guard system through the failure of the militia to respond promptly to the call and the flat refusal of more than 100 Texas Guardsmen to respond. Some of those who refused to respond in Texas offer the excuse that their families would be left without any support; others are understood to have set up the excuse that they cannot legally be called into the service of the United States on the theory that there has been no real invasion.

No action has been taken by the Administration with respect to its attitude toward those who have refused to respond, but the indications point strongly to the probability that the "slackers" will be ordered before a military court-martial under that provision of the Dick militia law which declares that any officer or enlisted man of the militia who shall refuse or neglect to present himself at the muster call shall be tried by court-martial. The legal aspects of the case have been referred to Brig. Gen. Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the Army, who has given an opinion to the Secretary of War, which is now under consideration.

It is understood that the Judge Advocate General's office takes the view that under existing Federal laws there would be justification for the court-martial of those Guardsmen who have failed to respond to the call, but that there is nothing in the law that authorizes the Government to compel such men to serve after they have paid their fines or have been punished otherwise for their failure. There is a strong disposition in War Department circles in favor of ordering court-martial proceedings in order to definitely establish the status of Guardsmen in the circumstances.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 22.—What to do with 116 members of the Texas militia who refused to take the oath of service in the regular military establishment has caused General Funston to refer their case to the War Department for adjudication. He made no recommendations that they be court-martialed or punished in any manner, that being a phase of the incident that has not been considered here. The legal department of the army here was unable to define the status of the militiamen.

Although it was widely known that the Guardsmen were expected to enter the United States Army, 116 of the men came here at the expense of the United States Government, and therefused to enter the service. Whether their expenses back to their homes should be paid out of the War Department funds, whether the State of Texas should assume the expense, or whether any toll the men themselves should pay for their return tickets were said to be disputed points.

TO VOTE AGAIN ON RUBLEE.

Senate Today Will Reconsider Rejection of Appointee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Senate will vote tomorrow on a motion to reconsider its action last week in rejecting the nomination of George Rublee of New Hampshire to be a member of the Federal Trade Commission. There had been rumors that Joseph E. Davies, Chairman of the commission, was opposed to Mr. Rublee. To answer these rumors a Davies written by Mr. Davies in response to a letter from Senator Hollis of New Hampshire, who is leading the fight for Mr. Rublee, was made public today, in which Mr. Davies said that Mr. Rublee had been of "some very exceptional help in some phases of the commission's work." Mr. Davies's letter says:

"Your letter I have just received, and am replying herewith in haste.

"Rublee is an earnest and high-minded man. Regardless of individual views which he might have on price maintenance or any other public question he would, I believe, address himself to fairly weighing the facts should the matter come before him for official consideration.

"He is an able lawyer, and has been of some very exceptional help in some phases of our work. In many ways he is equipped, to an exceptional degree, for a character of public service that is unusual, and which the Government can ill-afford to lose."

HOUSE TO VOTE ON SUFFRAGE

Amendment by Mann to Porto Rican Bill Embarrasses Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Because of an unexpected amendment to the Porto Rican Citizenship bill the House will be forced tomorrow to vote on the issue of woman suffrage. Representative James R. Mann, the Republican floor leader, wrote temporarily into the bill today a provision that the women of Porto Rico shall have the right to vote under the proposed civil government. Many members of the House doubtless would like to escape a record vote on suffrage.

It was in Committee of the Whole today that Mr. Mann offered his amendment. The attendance was slim, and the amendment carried, 60 to 37. As soon as the bill was brought into the House proper for third reading Chairman Jones of the Insular Affairs Committee demanded a separate record vote on the Mann amendment. This will be taken as soon as the House convenes tomorrow.

ROOSEVELT ON STAND IN RIGGS CASE TODAY

Former President Will Praise Accused Capital Banker, as Mr. Taft Did.

FOUND BILLS IN BASEMENT

Examiner by Chance Came Upon Brokerage Memoranda He Thought Destroyed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Both wings of the Republican Party are to flap in the Riggs Bank case. Former President Taft testified last Monday to the good character of C. C. Glover, President of the bank, who is being tried on a charge of perjury, and tomorrow morning former President Roosevelt will go on the stand to testify to the same thing.

A telegram from Oyster Bay, passed around the courtroom today, gave the information that Colonel Roosevelt would leave New York at midnight, be here at 7:30 in the morning, and after breakfast with his daughter, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, would appear in court at 10 o'clock, prepared to give his testimony to the character of Mr. Glover. The announcement naturally caused much interest and Marshal Maurice Splain began at once to make arrangements for a crowded courtroom.

At half past 2 o'clock this afternoon the Government rested its case and the defense at once began to call witnesses. The Government closed with two witnesses whose statements caused a sensation. John R. Boteler of New York, formerly a bookkeeper for Lewis Johnson & Co. of this city, when shown a letter-press copy of an advice in a stock-purchase deal undertaken by Major W. A. Mercer, U. S. A., through the Riggs Bank and the brokerage house of Lewis Johnson & Co., identified the paper. He could not say, however, that this paper ever reached the Riggs Bank, and after protracted argument on both sides the court ruled it out.

The aim of the prosecution was to prove that H. H. Flather, one of the defendants, on the application of Major Mercer, bought American Locomotive stock for him which went up, and that Flather took the profit of this deal and bought a like order again for Major Mercer, on which there was only a small profit. The idea that Mr. Flather had done such a thing was ridiculed by counsel for the defense, and Mr. Flather himself broke out in a laugh when it was explained by Government counsel what was the object of the testimony.

The ruling of the court based on the fact that the above was not shown to have reached the Riggs Bank, was construed as a triumph by the defense on the ground that had the charge of unfair dealing been proved it would have influenced the jury unfavorably against all the defendants.

James Trimble, a bank examiner, called by the Government, testified that when he asked Mr. Glover and the Flathers for the advices, bills, and other papers in the stock operations of the bank he was told by each of them that these papers had only temporary value; that they had been placed on file and soon either had been thrown in the waste basket or destroyed.

Mr. Trimble went on to say that late one night when he went into the basement of the bank to wash preparatory to going home he found on a table under the stairs 1,300 advices and bills.

A confidential employe of the bank confirmed this assertion that these were the papers that had been used in the stock deals conducted by the bank. Mr. Trimble further stated that none of the advices or bills showed that it had ever been placed on a spindle, as officers of the bank had testified.

The first witness called by the defense was Owen T. Reeves, President of the Drovers' National Bank of Chicago, formerly a bank examiner. He testified that when he had found on the general ledger of the Riggs Bank a commissions account, he had interrogated the bank officials about it and had then reported what he had discovered to William Barrett Ridgeley, then Controller of the Currency. Mr. Ridgeley, he said, had proposed that the commissions on stock deals be credited to Glover & Flather and real estate commissions to Flather & Flather and he had then gone to the bank and explained to Mr. Glover and Mr. Mesers. Flather how the Controller thought they could adjust their accounts to meet the necessities of the case. This was in September, 1906, and the suggestion was promptly adopted by the bank. The plan was approved after Controller Ridgeley had held a conference with Judge Oldham, counsel to the office of the Controller.

Judge Oldham had ruled that a national bank under the law was not to do a commission and brokerage business. Controller Ridgeley said that a national bank under the National Banking act was not to do a commission and brokerage business. Controller Ridgeley said also that most of the officers of the downtown banks were members of the Stock Exchange and that it would be better to handle the matter as a personal transaction and credit commissions to individual accounts. If, later, the officers of the bank desired to treat these commissions as donations, there was nothing to prevent them giving them to the bank.

On cross-examination Mr. Reeves admitted that the commission accounts had been transferred from the general ledger as a profit and loss account and had been credited in the profits and losses of the bank. This he also conceded was an anomalous procedure, but added that he had recommended the practice to the officers of the bank.

STARTS HOME FROM ARCTIC.

Tanquary Says MacMillan Party Has Aided Science.

LONDON, May 22.—Professor Maurice C. Tanquary of Chicago, a member of the American Arctic Crocker Land Expedition, arrived at Copenhagen today on the steamship Hans Egede from Greenland. He reported that good scientific results had been obtained by the expedition.

The remaining members of the exploring party, which is headed by Donald B. MacMillan, have been forced to stay at North Star Bay, as the relief ship George B. Cluett was unable to get through the ice. The arrival of Professor Tanquary at Copenhagen is reported in a dispatch from the Danish capital to the Central News Agency.

Professor Tanquary and two others of the expedition sledged all the way south overland, with the object of reaching the first Danish steamship sailing, but only Dr. Tanquary succeeded in getting on the vessel. The expedition will reach home, it is expected, during the Summer.

The Crocker Land Expedition, headed by Donald B. MacMillan, sailed from New York on July 2, 1913, with the main object of reaching and mapping the northern land which Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary reported he sighted in 1906 and named Crocker Land. Although MacMillan went far enough north and west in the first five months of 1914 to enable him to announce definitely that Crocker Land did not exist, the explorer decided to remain in the arctic for at least another year and to continue his explorations.

Professor Tanquary, whose arrival at Copenhagen is reported, had charge of the zoological work of the party. He is a graduate of the University of Illinois.

WIDOW SUES STEPDAUGHTER

Mrs. Bloodgood Asks Surrogate's Court to Compel an Accounting.

Through her attorney, Homer C. Babcock of 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, Mrs. Ida C. Bloodgood of 86 First Place, Brooklyn, filed a petition in the Surrogate's Court yesterday to compel her stepdaughter, Miss Elizabeth A. Bloodgood, to account, as administratrix of the estate of the latter's mother, Mrs. Mary Frances Bloodgood, who died in 1895. According to the papers, Mrs. Mary F. Bloodgood was the second wife of Lewis A. Bloodgood, who married the petitioner upon her death. Bloodgood, who died in 1913, left his estate to Mrs. Ida Bloodgood.

Mrs. Bloodgood asserted that her stepdaughter recently found two bank books left by her husband's second wife showing deposits totaling $3,896. Her husband, if he were living, would be entitled to one-third of this money, the petitioner said, and, as his widow, she believed she had a right to his share.

The first intimation she had of this money, Mrs. Bloodgood alleged in her petition, was last January, when she received a letter from Nelson Tunnecliff, an attorney of 26 Liberty Street, who informed her that she was entitled to $1,200, and that he would give her $800, keeping the remainder as a fee. Refusing to agree to this arrangement, Mrs. Bloodgood said she engaged another attorney and learned that her stepdaughter had agreed to pay Mr. Tunnecliff one-third of the estate for his services. This fee, she declared, was wasteful and excessive.

PHILADELPHIA CO. REPORT.

Gross and Net Earnings and Income Increased Over 1915.

The annual report of the Philadelphia Company for the year ended March 31 last shows gross earnings of $8,029,000 against $7,289,000 in the previous year, and net earnings of 4,023,000, as compared with $3,882,000. Income from other sources also increased, and the net income after all charges was $3,857,000, an increase of $1,020,000.

The surplus account at the end of the year, however, was $7,111,000, as compared with $8,509,000 at the end of the previous year. The total deductions from this account amounted to $5,255,000, including $1,467,000 decrease in the book value of the Monongahela Natural Gas Company's physical properties; $936,000 discount, taxes and expenses in connection with the sale of common stock; and $2,835,000 in dividend payments.

MAUNA LOA AGAIN ACTIVE.

Hawaiian Volcano Emits Flood of Lava—Little Damage in Sight.

HONOLULU, May 22.—Mauna Loa volcano, which was in eruption last week, has broken out again. A flood of lava which burst forth last night at an elevation of 7,000 feet is flowing down the mountain side, traveling southwest at the rate of about a mile an hour.

The glow illuminates the entire landscape at night, and newspapers can be read by its light many miles away.

The course taken by the lava is that followed by the last eruption about nine years ago. The sea is about fifty miles from the mountain in this direction, and there is little property of value in between.

Pioneer Warehouses, Brooklyn.
J. G. Glover, Architect.

"Turner for Concrete"

When you want a well-built building and want it quick, choose a contractor with a record for good work done on time.

TURNER Construction Co

OPPOSE FILM CENSOR BILL.

Would Throw Industry Into Politics, House Committee Minority Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—"It gives a few men despotic control over an art which at the very threshold of its development has power to influence more than 20,000,000 people every day," says a minority report filed today by four members of the House Committee on Education regarding the Hughes bill to create a Federal censorship of motion pictures.

The report contends that the motion picture industry is a "fifth estate," that a proposal to censor this medium of expression is just as unwise as to censor speech or the press, that no evidence has been adduced to show that State and municipal censorship is not adequate, and that a Federal censorship would mean that the industry would be used for political purposes by the party in power. The report is signed by Representative William W. Rucker, Democrat, and Representatives Caleb Powers, Edmund Platt, and Frederick W. Ballinger, Republicans.

"It is not proposed to censor the plays or operas produced at the high-priced theatres throughout the country," says the report, "but to give five men at Washington the absolute power to determine beforehand what the great mass of the American people shall be permitted to see depicted upon the moving picture screen. Before the National Government undertakes to thus exercise the police power hitherto reserved to the States, and to regulate purely local amusements, thus stretching the implied power of the Interstate Commerce clause of the Federal Constitution to its breaking point, it is incumbent upon the proponents of such legislation to show that a widespread evil exists with which the State and local authorities are unable to cope. No real evidence has been introduced tending to show that any significant proportion of the moving picture films now exhibited in the United States is objectionable."

The report says that under the proposal to censor all pictures depicting crime or immorality, the evil side of life, "most of Shakespeare's plays and even many parts of the Scriptures would be barred."

WHITMAN KILLS 59 BILLS.

Omnibus Veto Disposes of Many 30-Day Measures.

ALBANY, May 22.—With an omnibus veto Governor Whitman tonight killed fifty-nine bills. The veto marked the conclusion of the thirty-day measures left after final adjournment of the Legislature. Most of the defunct legislation was local in its application or made technical amendments to existing laws.

One of the bills vetoed, introduced by Assemblyman Marsh of New York, provided that the United States flag should be carried in all parades in cities except those of policemen and firemen. Another, by Assemblyman Law of Westchester, granted pensions to prison employes.

Only one bill remains with the Governor. It is the Slater bill relative to publishing in the Bronx notices to foreclose liens for unpaid taxes. A special veto message, which will be made public tomorrow, is being prepared for it.

This is Colorado Year. Take the Rock Island's famous "Rocky Mountain Limited." Superior Service. Low fares. Information at Rock Island Travel Bureau, 1238C Broadway.—Advt.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC H. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

A DAILY DELIGHT

POSLAM SOAP

Its use for Toilet and Bath is so gratifying that it becomes the lasting preference of many after one month's trial.

At All Druggists', 25 cents and 15 cents.

YOUR parents gave you a name to give you an individuality. They didn't give you a number or a mark. Let me make the most of YOUR individuality by tailoring to your measure a Suit which is privately yours.

Even a passable "ready-made" costs you **$20.** I charge no more, but think of how much more you get—a body-gracing fit, thoroughbred style, the feeling that you are a personage, not a mere unit in the census.

$20 *to* **$45** *for Suits to individual measure*

Clemons Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St.
17 Years On This Corner

Prominently Mentioned Among those Present

WE might mention the great assortment of blue suits—with or without those light, unobtrusive stripes—the newest patterns in the best tailoring establishments.

★ ★

Or the many browns, in lightweight unfinished worsteds—the airiest of Summer suits, suggesting mahogany colored cordovan shoes and pongee neckwear.

★ ★

Or grays, striped or plain—or shepherd and club checks—or English style plaids.

★ ★

Perhaps a golf suit or two—of homespuns or knit cloth or "Solero."

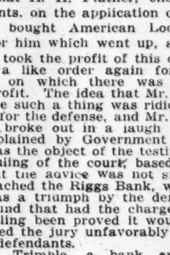
★ ★

Also a suit of white or striped flannels, with a Porto Rico white palm hat.

★ ★

Suits or topcoats—$20 to $40—and straw hats in great variety.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and Fifth Ave.



The Crucible of New York Taste

IT'S easy enough to be "different" in the way you dress, but go to extremes, and folks will conclude that there's something to the Darwinian theory, after all.

My Stein-Bloch Suits, drafted to my private specifications, represent only those fashions which have been purified in the Crucible of New York Taste, extracting the vapid, vacuous and villainous.

I *don't* show every "style"—I *do* show every style which needs no lampooning quotation marks.

Town-and-Country Suits and Topcoats
$20 *to* $45

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Men's Clothing Shop
8 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

Fifth Avenue Clothes
For Men and Young Men

Fifth Avenue custom tailor's models from Fifth Avenue

As the great musician is developed by the association of those whose minds dwell on music, so good tailoring is created by keeping in close touch with those who set the standard of America.

Approved custom tailor models m

The Associative Charm of Old-time Furniture

THE pleasantly varied landscape of our Eastern countryside affords infinite opportunity for that most characteristic expression of our Summer life — the Country House.

¶ It may be a charming villa by the sea —a pretentious Georgian mansion atop a rock-strewn hill in Westchester — or a gambrel-roofed Dutch farmhouse perched among the plains of Long Island: be what its lineage may, the selection of its furnishment is no less important than the choice of its rustic environment.

¶ In our reproductions of XVII and XVIII Century Furniture the deeply cherished sentiment of the past is carefully preserved by patient cabinet-making and sincere fidelity to historic originals.

The Grand Rapids Furniture Company
INCORPORATED
RETAIL DISPLAY ROOMS:
34 and 36 West 32d Street
Between Fifth Ave and Broadway
NEW YORK

HUGHES DECLINES TO BE DRAWN OUT

No Response to Efforts to Put Him on Record as to Presidential Candidacy.

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY

Recent Hughes Stories "Irresponsible Rumors"—Penrose Predicts Unbossed Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 22. — Justice Charles E. Hughes of the United States Supreme Court proved a disappointment today to friends of candidates for the Republican Presidential nomination. He failed to respond to what in some quarters was construed as a deliberate effort to have him declare whether he would take the nomination if it was tendered to him by the Chicago convention.

Statements had been printed that Justice Hughes had indicated that he expected Colonel Roosevelt to be the Republican nominee and that he had been in consultation with ex-President Taft and Frank H. Hitchcock, ex-Chairman of the Republican National Committee, in regard to the use of Justice Hughes's name in the contest that is going on to determine who shall be the party's standard bearer. Not a word came from Justice Hughes in response to these statements, but his Secretary had something to say—that the Justice intended to maintain the attitude of silence that has marked the period since Hughes sentiment began to be manifested among Republican workers.

"Justice Hughes has nothing to say," said his secretary when asked to obtain some expression from the Justice in regard to the statements mentioned. "He does not wish to notice irresponsible rumors, and neither admits nor denies them. He has had no communication whatever with Mr. Hitchcock.

Justice Hughes's secretary might have added that the Justice had had no communication with ex-President Taft. Mr. Taft was here last week to testify in the Riggs Bank case, and the report was circulated afterward that the ex-President had spent two hours with Justice Hughes. There was no truth in this statement.

So far as can be ascertained, Justice Hughes has not discussed the prospect of his nomination by the Chicago convention with any prominent Republican. Mr. Hitchcock has been in Washington on several occasions lately, but he has never said that he saw Justice Hughes, or that he was acting with the authority or even the knowledge of the latter in working up sentiment among delegates in favor of Justice Hughes. That he was endeavoring to bring about the nomination of Justice Hughes has been admitted by Mr. Hitchcock. The only justification he advanced for his course was that as a Republican he wanted to see a Republican President in the White House and believed that Justice Hughes would make a winning race against President Wilson.

No stock was taken here in the statement attributed to Justice Hughes that he expected Colonel Roosevelt to be nominated by the Republican Convention. There was a disposition among some persons to charge that its publication was part of the supposed Roosevelt plan to begin a drive this week to force Justice Hughes to make a declaration with reference to the effort to choose him as the Republican Presidential nominee. This allegation was based on the resemblance of the statement to an assertion attributed to an unnamed Progressive leader, and supposed to have come from the Progressive headquarters in Chicago. There has been much gossip as to the views of Justice Hughes concerning the Republican nomination for President, but none of it has been traced to any source that could be considered reliable, and the belief has been general in Republican circles that Justice Hughes had taken no Republican leader into his confidence on the subject.

Colonel Roosevelt is to be in Washington tomorrow to testify as a character witness for Charles C. Glover, President of the Riggs National Bank, one of the defendants in the perjury case, and there seems to be an expectation in political circles that he will take advantage of the opportunity to have something to say about the contest for the Republican nomination. This expectation appears to be based on the reports that have come to Washington from New York that a vigorous effort would be made this week to "smoke out" Justice Hughes by a display of activity on the part of the Roosevelt forces designed to show Justice Hughes that he would not get the nomination without a spirited contest. The theory has been advanced in Washington recently that if he saw he could not get the nomination without a fight Justice Hughes would make a public declaration that he would not permit his name to go before the Chicago Convention.

Predicts Unbossed Convention.

Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, who returned to Washington today after an absence of six weeks spent in the Pennsylvania Presidential primary campaign, said that the Chicago Convention would be unbossed and that three-fourths of the delegates, who had been elected without instructions, were determined to confer in Chicago with the object of selecting the best candidate. Mr. Penrose declined to indicate his preference for Presidential nominee. It was impossible for him to decide that matter at this time, he said; his mind was an absolute blank on the subject. His inclination is to support ex-Secretary of State Philander C. Knox as Pennsylvania's favorite son, but he is not committing himself to any candidacy until he has had an opportunity to confer with other Republican leaders in Chicago.

OLD GUARD REJECTS THE FAVORITE SONS

Decides That Root Alone Is the Man to "Stop" Roosevelt and Hughes.

SECOND CHOICE PLEDGES

Hopes to Get State Delegations After Complimentary First Ballots Are Cast at Chicago.

From now and until the opening gavel falls at the Chicago convention the combined energies of the Old Guard leaders in the Republican organization will be directed toward obtaining second choice pledges in favor of Elihu Root from delegates committed to favorite sons who will be eliminated after the first or second ballot. This is a piece of Old Guard strategy in connection with the concerted movement to prevent Justice Charles E. Hughes from getting the nomination.

After carefully looking the field over the leaders have determined that Mr. Root has more strength as a vote-getter than any other candidate in the field acceptable to them. They are equally opposed to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and Justice Hughes, and there is a division of sentiment among them which is causing some apprehension as to who would be the least objectionable from their point of view if they should be confronted with the necessity of accepting one or the other of the two.

The concentration of Old Guard forces in favor of Mr. Root will leave the small army of favorite sons who have entered the Presidential race bereft of every prospect of landing anything better than second place, which is likely to come to one of their number after a judicious process of elimination.

Anti-Hughes Drives This Week.

It was predicted yesterday that the present week would see drives, not altogether unrelated, on the part of the Old Guard forces on one hand and the Roosevelt supporters on the other for the elimination of Justice Hughes. While the rank and file of the Progressive Party in many sections of the country are reported to entertain the most friendly sentiments toward the Justice and are desirous of seeing him nominated by the Republicans with Bull Moose support in case, as now seems likely, Colonel Roosevelt cannot land the nomination, George W. Perkins and a majority of the leaders in the inner councils of the Progressive organization are far from friendly to Mr. Hughes. In fact, some of the Republican leaders who have been sounding Bull Moose sentiment feel convinced that almost any candidate the Republicans could nominate would be more acceptable to the Progressive leaders than would Justice Hughes.

From Bull Moose quarters it was reported yesterday that the Progressive Convention under no circumstances would indorse the nomination of Justice Hughes, unless he came out in advance and stated his views on Americanism, preparedness and other issues which will loom large in the campaign this Fall. As the judicial position of Justice Hughes would render such action on his part impossible the report led to the inference that the Progressives were not overenthusiastic over the candidacy of Justice Hughes, even as second choice.

T. R. Links Hughes and Wilson.

Colonel Roosevelt himself, it is understood, will insist upon Justice Hughes declaring himself, especially on Americanism and preparedness, before he gives him his support. While friends of Justice Hughes declare that he is sound on those issues, Colonel Roosevelt is known to entertain doubts. To an out-of-town caller he expressed the opinion recently that Justice Hughes was "too much like President Wilson to make a very general appeal to red-blooded Republicans."

While the attitude of Justice Hughes has made every organized effort looking to his nomination on the part of his friends impossible, a lot of unorganized work has been in progress for weeks. There have been informal exchanges of opinions between Hughes supporters in this State and admirers of the Justice in the Middle West and Far West. As a result those committed to his nomination predict a great deal more cohesion among the Hughes delegates than those opposed to his nomination are looking for. Most of these exchanges have been through letters, and of these there has been an endless chain reaching out all over the country.

One Hughes man said yesterday that in case the nomination of Justice Hughes should be found impossible there would be a concerted move by a majority of the delegates committed to him to block any attempt looking to the nomination of a "standpatter." In connection with this it was intimated that with Hughes out of the fight the Republican National Convention might find itself with a very robust Roosevelt boom on its hands, as in all likelihood the bulk of the Hughes delegates from the West would unite on the Colonel as their second choice.

In this the Hughes supporters from the West would not be joined by any considerable proportion of the delegates from this State who are committed to Justice Hughes. From Governor Whitman all down the line the New York delegates, almost without exception, are decidedly hostile to the Colonel. With Justice Hughes out, it is more than likely that they would transfer their allegiance to Mr. Root.

Republican State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner said yesterday that in his opinion Justice Hughes would be nominated.

"The result in the Oregon primaries, where Justice Hughes's name was not on the ballot and where without any effort in his behalf and without any organization he polled more votes than two of the other candidates, who had conducted an active campaign in the State, furnishes an indication of his strength," said Mr. Tanner. "The Oregon Republicans, in my opinion, voiced the sentiment of Republicans throughout the country."

At the Root campaign headquarters in the Hotel Manhattan Charles M. Pepper, director of publicity, said yesterday that the general opinion in Washington, where he spent the week-end, was that the fight is between Mr. Root and Justice Hughes. Supporters of Mr. Root generally admit that Justice Hughes is a formidable rival to their candidate.

"It is Root or Hughes, and we do not see how Hughes can get the nomination," is the substance of their statements.

Hilles Leaves for Chicago.

The westward migration of pre-convention activities began yesterday when Chairman Charles D. Hilles of the National Committee left for Chicago. The Root headquarters at the Hotel Manhattan will be transferred to Chicago this week. Ex-Congressman John W. Dwight, who is in charge of the Root campaign, expects to leave for Chicago on Thursday.

The Republican Roosevelt Committee, headed by G. von L. Meyer, who was Secretary of the Navy in the Roosevelt Administration, did not appear to give much concern to Colonel Roosevelt's Republican opponents in this city yesterday. William Barnes, when asked to comment on the significance of the new movement, merely shook his head, leaned back in his chair and smiled.

Colonel Roosevelt's Republican opponents made much of the fact that among the 200 or more members of the new committee there are only four men who would have a vote in the convention. One of the four is W. S. Cosart, a negro delegate from New Jersey. The others are William A. Lord of New Jersey, H. T. Stanton of Michigan, and Judge Edward Kent of Arizona.

COLONEL ACCEPTS REPUBLICANS' PLEA

Continued from Page 1.

open as the leader of the nation jump in with both feet and fight to the end for the nomination at Chicago.

The Colonel shook hands, gave vent to vigorous utterances, smiled continually, and thanked everybody for what they were doing not only in his behalf (he emphasized always the fact that the fight was not for himself,) but in behalf of the honor and safety of the country.

There was a delegation of six representing Oyster Bay—all of them prominent citizens and friends of the Colonel—in the north room when the Colonel was informed of the purpose of his visitors. The formal announcement and reply took but a few minutes.

Sees a Widespread Sentiment.

George von L. Meyer said:

"A committee of Republicans has been formed to crystallize the demand among Republican voters for the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt by the Republican Party, for the Presidency. We believe the sentiment for your nomination is widespread among the people in every State of the Union. The purpose of our committee is to organize this sentiment and make it effective, and at the same time to aid the Republican Party in going before the country reunited and in full strength, with a candidate who, better than any other man, is listened to and trusted by the great mass of the people, and who represents the spirit of Americanism awakened by you in the present crisis in the nation's history.

"Our committee will be enlarged and will extend its activities to every State in order to bring together all elements in the party for united action.

"We are here today in order to notify you of our organization and to inform you that we intend to do what we properly can to bring about your nomination in the Republican Convention to be held next month in Chicago.

"I also present to you the names of our committee, representing thirty States. Our organization will be extended to the other States and will be enlarged from time to time."

In reply Colonel Roosevelt said:

Crisis in Country's History.

"I am naturally very deeply touched and pleased by your action. I accept it absolutely in the spirit which you have taken it. You are for me because you regard me as representing and embodying the aggressive movement for thorough-going Americanism and thorough-going preparedness. Your devotion is to the cause, and to the man only in so far as he for the time being embodies the cause. This is precisely the attitude I took in my Trinidad statement. I now hold and shall continue to hold this a great time of crisis in our country's history, because it is a great crisis in the history of the world. If we are unprepared, if we are split and sundered by rivalries of creed, of section and national origin; if our country's action is to be conditioned by helplessness without, and the hyphenate within, the career of the United States as a great factor in the world's civilization is at an end.

"There is no use of being for half measures of Americanism and preparedness. Still less is it of any use for any public man to announce himself in vague general terms as in favor of Americanism and preparedness, unless his whole course of action in public life has made it evident, and now makes it evident, that he means just exactly what he says. Unless, if he is in office or has been in office, his career has been such as in fullest measure to warrant the belief that he is a man of deeds and not of words in this matter, and unless in every crisis, whether he be in or out of office, he frankly and fully takes a position on the concrete facts which are up for decision, and applies the abstract statement directly to these concrete facts.

"Turn Words Into Deeds."

"General professions are utterly worthless unless, in the first place, the man making them is ready to immediately apply them to every concrete case as it actually arises, and unless, in the second place, if he has the opportunity, he at once turns his words into deeds.

"I am fighting for these principles. They are the principles you are organizing to support, and with all my heart I welcome such support, accept it as given primarily to the principles and only secondarily for myself.

"Any man at this time of crisis who is not aggressively, openly, and specifically, for these principles is against them, and every patriotic man should treat our public servants on this basis."

Those who brought the message to Colonel Roosevelt were William R. Nicholson, President Land Title Trust Company, of Philadelphia, Penn.; ex-State Senator J. Mayhew Wainright. George von L. Meyer, former Postmaster General and Secretary of the Navy; Robert C. Morris, Vice President of the Union League Club, and former Chairman of New York County Republican Committee; Courtland Nicoll, ex-Alderman and Republican State Committeeman; Captain Arthur Cosby, former member of Roosevelt's Rough Riders; Josiah T. Newcomb, former State Senator; Clinton W. Gilbert, associate editor of The New York Tribune; George B. Agnew, ex-State Senator; W. C. Ralston, former United States Sub-Treasurer at San Francisco, Cal.; John H. Iselin, Professor Hiram Bingham, Yale professor, alternate to Republican National Convention; Arthur Moore, Ogden Reid, editor of The Tribune, New York; Gouverneur Morris, the author; Henry Reuterdahl, naval artist and critic; William A. Lord, delegate to Republican National Convention from New Jersey; Charles S. Devoy, former County Clerk of Brooklyn; Nathaniel Elsberg, former New York State Senator; Alexander M. White, former Treasurer New York State Republican Committee; Eugene Maxwell Moore, Chauncey J. Hamlin; Maunsell Van Rensselaer, Edgar Williamson, editor of The New Jersey American Labor.

Oyster Bay was represented by a committee of leading citizens, including H. D. Marsh, Dr. Arthur Snouder, Judge Robert Duval, H. L. Vail, and J. R. Raynor.

After the announcements and an informal gathering on the lawn Colonel Roosevelt received several of the delegates in his study, where a more careful survey of the situation was made. The Colonel then waved a good-bye and the cavalcade of automobiles in which the pilgrimage to Sagamore Hill had been made swept away, headed for New York and the political arena.

Campaign to Be Aggressive.

Political leaders were agreed tonight that the happenings at Sagamore Hill this afternoon formed one of the most important developments in the political campaign. The general feeling was that from this time on a much more aggressive campaign would be conducted, in which the Colonel would play even a more prominent part than he has up to this time.

The fact that so many prominent Republicans had come out for the Colonel, including a number of delegates to the Republican National Convention, it was pointed out, would have a serious effect upon the Hughes boom, as it would make more evident than ever that Justice Hughes could not hope to find a united party behind him when the convention was called to order. The position taken by the Colonel today has also placed the delegation which called here in a position where the members can go out and inform others that the Colonel is in the fight to an end, and that the time has come to bring the compaign for his nomination to a climax for the purpose of showing that there can be no compromise on Justice Hughes or any other who is not willing to come forward frankly with an expression of his beliefs on the questions uppermost in their minds.

Alexander P. Moore came to Oyster Bay earlier in the day accompanied by Richard B. Scandrett, a delegate to the Republican National Convention, elected on the ticket in Pennsylvania favored by Boies Penrose, a ticket supposed to be opposed to Colonel Roosevelt. Mr. Moore, also a delegate, said he would be first, last, and all the time for Roosevelt. Mr. Scandrett said that he would vote for Philander C. Knox on the first ballot, and then would probably be for Roosevelt. He didn't think that there was much Hughes sentiment in Pennsylvania.

Colonel Roosevelt left here at 10:40 o'clock tonight by train to go to New York and catch the midnight train from the Pennsylvania Station for Washington, D. C. He will testify there tomorrow morning as a character witness for President Glover in the action brought against the Riggs National Bank. Ex-President Taft has also appeared as a witness for Glover.

The Colonel hopes to leave Washington for New York at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning, and on his arrival in New York will go at once to Oyster Bay. He will spend Wednesday at the Metropolitan Magazine offices in New York.

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You can't keep your eye on your play or your work if you wear prickly, sticky underwear.

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Visions of a shady lane, crossed with brooks—of a cool draught from the moss-grown well by the wayside—and a heigh-ho for the next fortnight to pass!

Time for knickerbockers and trout flies—for the dash from the station in the motor car—for the re-creation of the city man out where the crickets sing.

First, your sporting wardrobe—next, your golf clubs and fishing things—and third, whatever you find lacking for your country sojourn.

They're all here, in the greatest sporting goods store in the world.

ThoroughbredClothes for Summer Sports

In the air, in the fields, on the water and in it—the smart, practical apparel as it has been evolved by sportsmen themselves.

The largest and most complete department of men's sporting clothes in the world—not as a side issue, but as its sole business.

Knickerbocker suits of English cut, but Abercrombie & Fitch tailoring—

Imported tweeds, Donegals, homespuns, Thorntweeds, pongee and the exclusive A. & F. "Tropicloth"—a natural, undyed camels hair fabric cooler than Palm Beach.

From $25 and $30 up.

English flannel coat and trouser suits, in shepherd checks and tan, green, brown and gray mixtures, $30.

Tweed motor coats, $30 to $50.

Palm Beach motor dusters, $15.

Clothes for riding, tennis, fishing, camping and aviation.

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Examples from the largest sporting shoe department in the world.

Cordovan calf Brogues, with or without the kiltie tongue, $8.50 to $12—a line not to be found elsewhere.

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The A. & F. golf shoe—easiest and smartest shoe ever designed for golf—of tan box calf; heel cannot slip; $9.

All white buck shoes, moccasins, fishing and hunting boots—a correct boot for every possible sporting outfit.

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Of Japanese cotton crepe—the newest and correct fabric, in sporting stripes, $3.50.

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Special A. & F. designs—with attached collars.

Imported Scotch golf stockings, recent shipments, $2.25 up.

Scotch wool golf socks, in all colors, $1 up.

Tipperary golf socks, silk and wool heather mixtures, $1.75.

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Kit for four people, with two pint Thermos bottles, large lunch box, knives, forks, unbreakable plates, peppers, salts and napkins—with open space under tray for extras; price, $15.

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CARDENAS'S FAMILY SAW HIM DIE AT BAY

Shot Four Times, Villa Captain Fought Before Mother, Wife, and Daughter.

DRAMATIC FIGHT AT RANCH

Lieut. Patton and Ten Men Killed Three Bandits—Peons Kept on Skinning a Beef.

By FRANK B. ELSER.

Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, NEAR NAMIQUIPA, Mexico, May 16, (by Truck Train to Columbus, N. M., May 22.)—Fifty miles southeast of Namiquipa, present headquarters of the United State expedition, lies the Pueblo of Rubio, and ten miles north of Rubio is the rancho San Miguel.

There are many, countless almost, ranchos San Miguel in Mexico, but at the one to which reference is now made there occurred on the afternoon of Sunday, May 14, a fight that will go down as unique in the records of this expedition. For it was there that Lieutenant George S. Patton of Los Angeles with a scout and nine enlisted men, in three automobiles, encountered and killed three Villistas, including Captain Julio Cardenas, in what army men would call one of the prettiest fights of the campaign.

Three Villistas is not a big bag, even in this campaign where the guerrilla warfare does not make for large casualty totals, but the fact that Patton and his men fought from the automobiles, that is to say, sprang directly from their cars ino the fight, put the encounter in a class by itself. Moreover, the novelty and, from the Villista standpoint, the tragedy of the fight were accentuated by the fact that Cardenas's mother, wife, and daughter were in the ranch-house at the time and witnessed the whole affair down to the last dramatic touch when the Americans tied the bodies of Cardenas and his two dead companions across the hot hoods of the three army autos and hurried away with them toward headquarters.

Rubio had long been a Villista stronghold. Near there, only recently, P. H. Holley, an American cattleman, was killed from ambush by Villa adherents, and in the general vicinity of the town the bands of Villistas had been reported from time to time, boldly riding into the San Miguel ranch, then disappearing into the mountains as Villistas have a way of doing.

Refuge for Villistas.

The ranch is part of the vast Zuloaga estate, and a daughter of old Don Carlos Zuloaga married Alberto Madero, a cousin of the late Francisco Madero, in whose behalf Villa fought until Madero became President. Francisco Madero is dead, but his kin must still make some show of gratitude to Villa and his men for their support, which probably accounts for the fact that the scattered Villistas around Rubio had a way of gathering at the San Miguel ranch, although the ranch is looked after by an American, Edgar Lunt, a lean cowman from El Paso, whose brother Heaton Lunt is a scout with this expedition.

Ten days before Patton's exploit, the Villista Cardenas and a few men had fired on a detachment of ours from the ranch and had got away. Came then to headquarters rumors that Cardenas was visiting the ranch with more or less regularity to see his wife. Headquarters was then situated but a comparatively short run by automobile from the ranch, and when Patton, with his handful of enlisted men, left last Sunday morning to get corn at a ranch four miles south of San Miguel he went prepared to flush bandits en route. All during the campaign, practically, he had been acting as one of General Pershing's aides, and now had come his chance for a scrap.

Two of the cars of the party were manned by civilians. Leonard Hudnall of El Paso drove the leading car bearing Patton, Lunt, the cowman; E. L. Holmdahl, a scout, and one enlisted man. Bill Walker of El Paso and Arizona drove the third car. The middle one was driven by and carried enlisted men only.

Twenty-five yards apart the cars sped through Rubio without incident and streaked away down the sandy road toward the San Miguel. The road rises gradually as it nears the ranch, and, knowing that the cars could be seen approaching, Lieutenant Patton gave orders to speed up. If there were Villistas in the ranch house he wanted to run on them before they could make a break for it. A hundred yards from the house, and the party noticed that a peon who had been working in front of the rectangle of 'dobe ranch buildings dropped his work and ran inside, as if to give the alarm. By the time the cars were abreast of the ranch this man had come out again, and with some show of nonchalance had resumed his labors. That he had given the alarm later incidents showed.

Three Fired on Lieutenant.

The three cars swung by the 'dobe corral in the rear of the ranch; then, at Patton's order, came to an abrupt stop in the road, immediately behind the ranch house. Patton sprang from the car, and, drawing a six-shooter, ran east in the lee of the north wall of the ranch house until he reached the front of the group of buildings. There four Mexicans were skinning a beef, and Patton was on the point of speaking to them when three horsemen, with rifles drawn from saddle boots, rode out through an arched sallyport of 'dobe from the corral formed by the ranch building.

The horsemen opened fire immediately, cutting chunks of 'dobe from the wall over the Lieutenant's head, and narrowly missing the scout Holmdahl and the chauffeur Hudnall, who had come up behind him. Patton raised his six-shooter, which, by the way, is a beautiful weapon, chased and ornamented, and fired. He shot five times.

The leading horseman lurched in his saddle, then, wheeling his mount, rode back through the archway. He was wounded. Patton, his revolver empty, dodged back behind the wall to reload, and as he did so the second horseman, putting spurs to his mount, made a dash for it, riding diagonally across the ranch yard to the left of the Lieutenant and his party, firing over his shoulder as he fled.

"I remembered then," Patton relates, "what an old Texas ranger had told me. That was to kill a fugitive's horse, which was the surest way of stopping him."

With this axiom in mind Patton sent a bullet from his pistol crashing through the hip of the fleeing Villista's horse.

The horse, hip broken, stumbled, fell, and rolled over on his rider. The Mexican struggled to his feet, game, facing the Americans. Lieutenant Patton fired, and so did Holmdahl, the scout; Hudnall, the chauffeur, and the two enlisted men. It was like a firing squad. The Mexican sank down in the sand without a word, dead.

Number two of the Mexicans had meantime made his way afoot southeast from the ranch house, and was seen running along a stone wall 150 yards away. At this range five enlisted men, who had been posted at the head of a lane bordered by a barbed wire fence, opened on him, as did Lieutenant Patton, now using his rifle, and the scout. The runner fell face forward in the sand.

Death of Cardenas.

This accounted for two of the trio, but for the moment the third horseman, the one who, wounded, had ridden back into the house, was not to be found. A moment later there was a shout. Two enlisted men, crawling forward in the protection of a ridge to where lay the second man killed, reported that a third man was making his way along a stone wall which stretched away from the ranch to the north. This was Cardenas. With a shattered arm, but still clinging to his rifle and pistol, he was making a slow and painful progress behind the barrier of rocks. Three enlisted men sprinted to head him off and Cardenas, his arm dangling, bareheaded, and bleeding in the noon-day sun, stood at bay.

As Patton put it to me, Cardenas had nerve even if he was a Mexican. With that broken arm he crouched behind the wall, the target of the enlisted men, firing shot for shot as they closed in on him. He kept firing until he was too weak to raise his gun, then he sank down by the wall mortally wounded. By raising an arm an enlisted man signaled to Patton that he had got his man. About the same time Cardenas raised his unbroken arm in token of surrender.

Holmdahl, the scout, approached the wounded man to disarm him. But Cardenas was still game. When the scout was within twenty feet of where he lay, Cardenas rested his pistol over his broken arm and fired. He had concluded not to surrender after all, but to die fighting the "gringos." He had his wish. There was nothing for the scout to do but shoot, and shoot he did. At less than twenty paces he put a bullet through Cardenas's brain.

The fight was over. In the ranch yard lay three dead men. Not an American was wounded. The first man killed proved to be a Villista private, whose identification was of no consequence; the second was one Isador Lopez, an officer, and the third, as I have said, Cardenas, called by some a Captain, by others a General. Examination of his body showed he had suffered four wounds through the body, these before the final "tira gracia" (mercy shot) killed him instantly. His cartridge belts indicated that he had fired thirty-five futile shots.

Peons as Shield in Search.

As yet the ranch house had not been searched. How many Villistas were there Lieutenant Patton did not know. He got a long ladder and with four enlisted men scaled the flat 'dobe roof. No one was there. But from that vantage point he saw a strange and curious sight. The four Mexicans who were skinning a beef when the army cars first came up were still engaged in that occupation. With rare cool-headedness they had reasoned that if they kept busy with heads bent they would not be shot at. And so they had worked on during all the shooting, if any of them had broken and run he would have been killed. That none of them was shot at by the enlisted men speaks well for the discipline maintained by the expedition.

These four level-headed Mexicans Lieutenant Patton now rounded up and used as a buffer in the search of the ranch buildings. He made them go before him and his men through every door as a precaution, and in this way wound in and out through the labyrinth of 'dobe chambers that made up the rectangle. In one room he confronted three women with lips set and arms folded. They were the mother and the wife and the daughter of Cardenas, but they said never a word. They merely looked at Patton and his men and expressed neither horror, hate, nor grief. One of them had a baby in her arms. As if oblivious of the presence of the Americans, she kept walking back and forth, crooning to the child.

Three rooms Patton and his men found locked. The doors were of heavy wood, and, with a view to speed, the Lieutenant smashed the locks with shots from his pistol. He entered them cautiously, only to find two miserable old women. Wrinkled, disheveled, and terror stricken, unlike the Cardenas women, they crouched in the corner, trembling at what they thought was the end. When no shots came, one of them spoke. She called on God the Father and Christ the Son and the saints to have mercy on her and hers and to visit the wrath of God on "los Americanos." She was still muttering as Patton and his men backed out of the room.

In the corral the party found Cardenas's horse and his silver-mounted saddle. Holmdahl had already taken from the body the rifle and a superb pistol. It now remained to remove the bodies, in order that their identification might be made certain at headquarters. The expedition had compiled a list of men who have campaigned with Villa, and Cardenas is on that list.

It was nearly sundown when the bodies reached headquarters in one of the strangest processions that ever went into a military camp. Half an hour later, when the sky was red, they were buried. Papers which might be of use to the expedition had been removed. There was one paper which I saw and which has, I think, no military value. It came from the man Lopez and it was red from his wounds. It was an unfinished letter to his sweetheart.

Lieutenant Patton is 30 years old and a native of California. He was graduated from West Point in 1909 and is rated one of the best all-round athletes in the army. He was a member of the 1912 Olympic teams. He designed the new sabre now used by the army, and has been instructor in both riding and swordsmanship at Fort Riley, Kansas. For a time he was stationed at Washington as aid to General Wood. Though attached to the Eighth Cavalry, he has been with this expedition as aid to General Pershing. In 1911 he married Beatrice Ayer of Boston, Mass.

SIBLEY EXPEDITION RETURNS.

Langhorne's Men Also Back from Pursuit of Big Bend Raiders.

MARATHON, Texas, May 22.—The flying columns of the Eighth and Fourteenth Cavalry, detailed by Major Gen. Funston to give chase to the bandit raiders of Glenn Springs and Boquillas, have returned to American soil near Boquillas.

Colonel Frederick W. Sibley, commander of the expedition, forded the Rio Grande with the two troops of the Fourteenth detailed to the pursuit from Fort Clark late yesterday afternoon. Major George T. Langhorne, at the head of Troops A and B of the Eighth, from Fort Sills, followed shortly after.

The expedition was in Mexico just ten days. It failed to capture or wipe out the main body of the Big Bend marauders, but it captured four of the bandits and left behind at El Pino two others desperately wounded. In addition it rescued Jesse Deemer, a Boquillas storekeeper, and Monroe Payne, a negro kidnapped by the Mexicans as they took their last desperate fling before fleeing south beyond the international boundary.

The return of the expedition was imperative for strategical reasons. It had penetrated so far into the interior without the semblance of a line of communication that it was not prepared for possible eventualities. With no hope of reinforcements, which had been declared unavailable, it was impossible for it to continue its foray. Then, too, the main object of its campaign had been accomplished in the release of Deemer and Payne.

"BUTCHER" LOPEZ IN TERROR.

Fears Taking of Picture Is Prelude to His Execution.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, May 21, (via El Paso Junction, May 22.)—Pablo Lopez, known as "The Butcher," who was the perpetrator of the Santa Ysabel massacre, in which eighteen Americans were killed, and author of many other outrages in the name of Francisco Villa, and who has faced gunfire many times without flinching, crouched in terror before the eye of a camera here today. He thought the taking of his picture by an American newspaperman was but the prelude to his execution. For hours after he had been photographed he inquired anxiously of every Warden who came near his prison cell if he was about to be led forth to death.

Since his capture, which took place near the scene of his supreme crime, Lopez has been confined here while his wounds are treated. While he is slowly recovering, the former Villa Lieutenant is unable to stand unsupported. He starts nervously and cries out at each footfall in the prison corridor. Again, he apparently regains his courage and maintains that he was only the tool of Villa, and asserts he will die without flinching if it is true his country requests his death.

Questions of policy enter into the delay of Lopez's execution. It is hoped he may divulge valuable information.

CAVAZOS BRUSQUE TO HOWZE.

Carranza General, with Motley Army, Made Futile Demands.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES PUNITIVE EXPEDITION IN MEXICO, May 17, (via Wireless to Columbus, N. M., May 22.)—Cavalry returning here today from far southern marches brought news of brusque demands made on them by General Cavazos, the Carranza officer in command of several thousand men now policing the region of Chihuahua from Parral northward to San Antonio.

The demands were made on the Eleventh Cavalry, under command of Major Robert L. Howze, a few days ago. The Americans, after annihilating half of a large band of Villa bandits at Ojos Azules, were resting south of San Antonio.

Cavazos first demanded from Major Howze the corn which the American troopers had seized from the defeated Villa followers. Next he asked for the horses captured. He was told that any property would be paid for, but that the money would be given to the original owners.

Finally Cavazos demanded that the Americans retreat northward. This was refused flatly. The Carranza commander then requested permission to march past, or through the American position, to consolidate his command with reinforcements, and this request was granted. The Americans were drawn up on the crest of a hill when the Carranza soldiers marched past. An American soldier, who watched them, said today:

"I am sure that half of that command was composed of boys. Some of them appeared not more than 13 or 14 years old."

Just after this incident on the hill, Major Howze was ordered to fall back. When the Americans had withdrawn, there were celebrations and shouts of "Victory" in San Antonio and nearby towns.

AMMUNITION SENT BACK.

Twenty-two Truckloads Reach Columbus from Namiquipa.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, N. M., May 22.—Twenty-two motor truck loads of ammunition arrived here today from Namiquipa. The capacity of each truck was two tons, and each of them was loaded nearly to capacity

The officers at the base here say they know nothing of the significance of this large movement of ammunition—in large part it is shrapnel—but the general belief is that it has no significance as regards a general withdrawal at the present time, but is for distribution along the border.

A private in Company C, Twentieth Infantry, was shot to death in a row here early this morning, and several persons, including one private, are being held while an investigation is in progress. The man shot was R. Grimes of Ohio.

CARRANZA NOTE AWAITED.

New Request for Withdrawal of Troops May Be Included.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The State Department today received further advices from James Linn Rogers, Special Agent at Mexico City, telling of the new note that was in process of preparation by the de facto Government, but the message threw no light on its purport. The communication will be handed to Secretary Lansing by Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador Designate, but the embassy has no knowledge of the matter. Mr. Rogers's last message indicated that the note might not be sent for a day or two.

The attitude of Mexican officials toward the United States has been described as more friendly since the border conference between Generals Scott and Obregon. It is believed possible this will be reflected in the new note, although some officials think it probable that a new request for withdrawal of the American expeditionary forces will be included.

As the State Department's representations as to the renewed raiding in the Big Bend country of Texas have not been answered, the note is expected to go into that subject. Officials here, including Secretary Baker, say the military conference on the border left the situation unchanged as to steps to be taken with regard to new raids.

The War Department received tonight the following report, dated May 20, from Colonel Sibley, forwarded to Washington by Major Gen. Funston:

Command recrossed Rio Grande at San Vicente at 8 A. M. today. Men and horses in excellent condition. No sick. Horses leg-weary. No sign of Yaquis or other Indian forces. Advance detachments penetrated 165 miles over a desert country, scattered bands into small bodies, released two prisoners, wounded, and captured five bandits; captured ten rifles and portion of the plunder. As showing complete demoralization and scattering of bandits, one man was picked up in the desert, having wandered three days without water.

Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador designate, today received from the de facto Government in Mexico City the following dispatch:

State taxes collected in gold and silver are being sent to the national treasury at Mexico City in pursuance of the orders of Mr. Carranza. These consignments of specie form the basis for the new currency issue, which is being sent back into the States in recompense to the States for the support of the national currency. Out of the great mining States of Hidalgo, Guanajuata, and Zacatecas already there has come to the national treasury $66,000,000 in gold and silver bullion. A large proportion of this huge sum was the mining tax, of course, but also it represents specie and bullion exchanged for the new currency, in which the operatives of the mines are being paid at the ratio of 10 paper pesos for $1 in American gold.

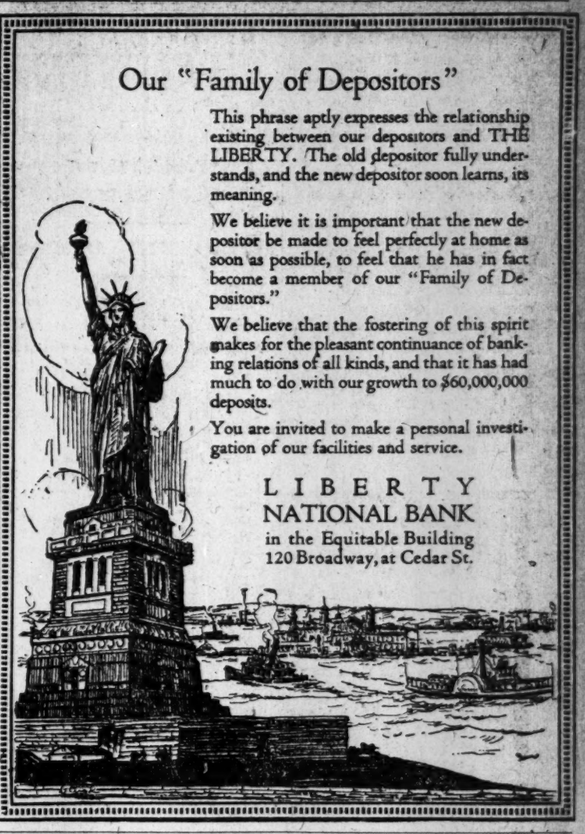
The restoration of the commercial lands in the State of Colima to the rightful owners, deprived of these properties during the regime of Porfirio Diaz, is being conducted under the direction of the Governor of that State. Already a considerable portion of the alienated properties are once more back in the control of their legal owners.

The formulation of equable laws governing the general problem of labor had been undertaken by Governor Espinoza Mireles of the State of Coahuila. Governor Mireles has also found it necessary to promulgate a decree inhibiting extortion on the part of the merchants in his region. In the State of Sonora Governor Calles has allotted the sum of $1,000,000 American gold for the restoration of existing schools and the establishment of many new ones. Also, Governor Calles has employed recently a corps of twenty engineers to survey public lands for allotment to the poor agriculturalists of Sonora. Along with the allotments will go restrictive regulations which are framed to prohibit the acquisition of these properties by speculators.

The suppression of the railway strike on the lines of the National Railways of Mexico was accomplished through a notification by the military authorities that they still regard the employes as part of the military establishment and subject to military regulations the same as are the employes of the railway systems of France. This notification sufficed to bring the strike to an abrupt termination.

The economic situation in Mexico is extremely grave, according to official advices today to the State Department. With the monetary problem already acute, the food shortage in Mexico City and vicinity continuing without prospect of any immediate relief, and the labor strike extending over virtually all the Mexican railway lines, the de facto Government is pictured as facing a serious domestic plight.

First hand reports as to the situation in northern Mexico will reach the department tomorrow. Consul Letcher from Chihuahua City is en route to Washington, presumably bringing a synopsis of the reports of five other Consuls recently ordered to the border to talk over conditions with military officials there.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Made of a lustrous weave of superior quality, showing a variety of new, effective designs, at $5.25

Made of heavy-weight Habutai (imported from Japan by B. Altman & Co.) in an extensive range of designs and colors . $4.85

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of madras in fancy stripes, or mercerized materials in plain colors, per suit $1.20

MEN'S BATH ROBES

of toweling, in desirable color effects, $2.95

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

Balbriggan Shirts, with half-length sleeves; and Ankle-length Drawers to match, per garment . . . . . 38c.

Sleeveless Coat Shirts of all-white striped madras; and Knee Drawers to match, per garment . . . . . 55c.

Athletic Union Suits of white madras; sleeveless and knee-length, per suit 75c.

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One-clasp, in gray only . per pair 78c.

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TELLS OF GERMAN PRISON.

Rev. Dr. Laidlaw Says He Learned Many Lessons In Four Days.

Four days in a German military prison was productive of many lessons to the Rev. Dr. Walter Laidlaw, Executive Secretary of the New York Federation of Churches, who described his experiences at a dinner of the New York Universalist Club at the Marie Antoinette last night. Dr. Laidlaw said he learned most of all that there was little or nothing to choose between philosophical anarchy, which advocated the elimination of all courts, and German discipline, which substituted a rule of militarism for a rule of reason.

Dr. Laidlaw was arrested as a spy for taking a photograph of a golf course near Baden-Baden in August, 1914. An aeroplane station was directly within the range of his camera, and the Germans were convinced that he was preparing a map of the Kaiser's aerial defenses for the Allies.

His explanations and credentials availed him nothing. He and another clergyman who were delegates to the Peace Convention in Geneva were promptly intrusted to the care of a Prussian Sergeant, who threatened to shoot Dr. Laidlaw on the spot if he made any attempt to escape.

Of the four days in the prison, the first was the worst, because Dr. Laidlaw spent all night in disputing the possession of his bed with an army of rats. He finally capitulated. On the following day his plight aroused the sympathy of a prison official, and a cleaner cell was given to him.

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Ex-Ambassador Morgenthau Says America Must Be the World's Big Brother.

APPEALS FOR ARMENIANS

Predicts Wilson's Re-election in Chicago Interview, and Says Europe Holds Him in Much Respect.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Henry Morgenthau, formerly United States Ambassador to Turkey, addressing the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior today, told of the conditions which led to the massacre by the Turks of hundreds of thousands of Armenians and Syrians, and said that the remaining half million people of those races now face death by starvation and exposure unless immediate aid was given to them.

"The time has come," Mr. Morgenthau said, "for this country to assume the role of big brother to all the suffering now in the world. We can raise in this country easily, if properly organized, $500,000,000. That is only $5 per capita. On the basis of our average wealth this is less than one-third of 1 per cent. Something must be done, and the United States is the only nation now in the world that is in a position to do relief work on the immense scale it has got to be done."

Following the declaration of a state of war between the Entente and Turkey the Turks warned the Armenians not to aid the Russians, the Ambassador said.

"Nevertheless some of the Armenians did aid Russians," he continued, "and instantly the Turks were on them like a lot of wild barbarians, mercilessly striking right and left. Before they could be stopped hundreds of thousands of Armenians had been killed, and the rest driven far from their homes in utter misery and destitution.

"Those who did the killing thought they could annihilate the Armenian race before the rest of the world knew what was going on in the interior. Messages I sent in never reached their destinations; messages sent out to me never arrived. But the veil of secrecy could not be kept around so vast an affair, and word of it got out and measures were taken to stop the slaughter, and it was stopped. But the misery and destitution and need of aid for those hundreds of thousands of homeless survivors remains, and it has got to be ameliorated or the toll by starvation during the coming Winter will be terrific."

In an interview before the meeting Mr. Morgenthau said, in discussing the political situation:

"No Republican will be elected this year. Wilson will be nominated and elected, and he will be the best President this country can select in this crisis. He is the best posted of any of the candidates on the conditions and wishes of all the nations, expressed and unexpressed. He will lead the country cautiously and with deliberation.

"President Wilson is regarded in Europe as a man of unshakable resolution. He is spoken of in those quarters where respect is of the highest importance as a principal factor in the international situation. He has kept out of the war and at the same time retained the admiration of all those powerful influences which recognize that he has not deviated a hairsbreadth from his original policy with regard to the position of the United States. His victories have been those of a man of peace, but they have made a tremendous dent in the armor of war.

"Speaking of Presidential probabilities, the Democrats will probably not have much to say until the Republicans have nominated their man. The public is not much interested in a discussion as to whom the Democrats may nominate, because the public knows who that man will be. When the people realize, as they are going to realize, that the quiet resolution and absolute justice of Woodrow Wilson have kept the country in the advantageous position occupied today, I do not think there will be much doubt of the outcome.

"I want to find out what the West is thinking on politics. Wherever I have been there is overwhelming confidence in President Wilson. Wilson is the best posted of any one of the candidates on the conditions and wishes of all nations, expressed and unexpressed.

"As for preparedness, both parties stand for preparedness. We are quite content to let the Republicans have the centre of the stage just now, but when the campaign is on we will be able to demonstrate why the present Administration is entitled to the full and unaltered confidence of the community."

Mr. Morgenthau probably will be in charge of the finances of the Wilson campaign. He deprecated the criticism directed against the "hyphenates."

"There are just a few black sheep in a large flock wiggling around and attracting attention," he said. "They have no influence to speak of."

In an address tonight before the Associated Jewish Charities Mr. Morgenthau said:

"I want to take this occasion to make myself clear on a proposal I have made that Palestine be purchased from the Turks. I have been quoted as saying that the Jews of the world should buy Palestine. I was wrongly quoted. What I said was that the Jews and Christians jointly should unite in the purchase of this sacred land. And I sincerely believe this should be done. Further, I have good reason to believe that following this war, the Turks can be persuaded to sell Palestine.

"Once purchased, Palestine should be turned into a small, 'free republic' or an international park, in whose Government the Christian nations of the world would participate."

Mr. Morgenthau will address the Illinois Manufacturers' Association at noon tomorrow. He will leave for St. Louis late in the afternoon, where he will continue his pleas for aid for the war sufferers. From St. Louis he will go to Kansas City.

Piece Workers Get Wage Raise.

TROY, May 22.—Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.; Earl & Wilson, and George P. Ide & Co., collar and shirt manufacturers, announced today that, commencing the week of May 29, wages of piece-workers would be increased 10 per cent. in all the firms' factories in the United States. The increase will affect more than 13,000 employes.

THREE PARADES ON MAY 30.

National Guard and Veterans to be Reviewed by Governor.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard, and Commodore Robert P. Forshew, commanding the Naval Militia, in conjunction with the Memorial Committees of the Grand Army of the Republic, have completed all the arrangements for the parades next Tuesday in honor of the dead of the civil and Spanish-American wars. Governor Whitman will review the parade in Manhattan and Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, U. S. N., will review the parade in Brooklyn.

All of the National Guard and Naval Militia in three boroughs will parade as escort to the few surviving veterans of the civil war. The parade in Manhattan, which will be the largest, will start at 9 o'clock from Sixty-eighth Street and West End Avenue. The line of march will be to Seventy-second Street, to Riverside Drive, to Ninety-second Street, where the parade will be dismissed. Governor Whitman will review the parade from the grandstand at the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument at Riverside Drive, near Eighty-sixth Street. Grand Marshal Frank M. Tiernan of the Grand Army of the Republic will review the column at Riverside Drive and Seventy-fourth Street.

All the troops will parade in field service uniform and equipment in each borough. Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, Second Brigade, will command the Brooklyn National Guard, the start of the parade being at 9 o'clock from the fountain at Bedford Avenue.

The National Guard parade in the Bronx will be under command of Colonel Elmore F. Austin of the Eighth Coast Defense command. This command will proceed to the Bronx and parade with Batteries E. F, and G of the Second Field Artillery, under Lieut. Col. Frank H. Hines.

Bluejackets and marines from the vessels of the Atlantic Fleet in port will take part in the parades in Manhattan and Brooklyn and also some companies of Coast Artillery from the army.

WANTS GARY PLAN EXTENDED

Association of Neighborhood Workers Asks Education Board.

The Association of Neighborhood Workers, composed of settlement and social workers in Manhattan and Brooklyn, has sent a resolution to the Board of Education asking that the work-study-and-play plan, or the modified Gary school system, be extended through the public schools as rapidly as is consistent with obtaining trained workers and proper equipment.

"We believe," the association says, "that the work-study-and-play schools provide a very desirable curriculum. They offer a training for vocational and home life, for social co-operation and the development of richer individual interests, much superior to the present elementary school programs."

The members of the association represent about fifty settlement and church houses and a number of other organizations for social betterment.

George Preifeld, a former member of the Board of Education, has written an open letter to the members of that body, through Dr. Ira S. Wile, protesting against the expenditure of money for the Gary or Wirt plan in Public School 80, Brooklyn, and Public School 45, the Bronx, while conditions in the locality bounded by Broadway, Bedford, Lafayette, and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn, of which Mr. Preifeld is a resident, have become well-nigh intolerable. Only two new schools, he says, have been erected in this locality in twenty-five years or more. The other schools, he declares, are old, crowded, and lacking nearly all improvements, one of them, Public School 54, in Walworth Street, being in a desperate state.

ALEXANDER HEADS N. Y. U.

Clergyman Made Acting Chancellor In Absence of E. E. Brown.

Several important appointments and administrative changes were made by the Council of New York University yesterday, when Dr. George Alexander, President of the Council and pastor of the University Place Presbyterian Church, was made Acting Chancellor, in the absence of Chancellor Elmer E. Brown, who is recovering from illness at Lake Mohonk, N. Y. Other appointments to the Faculty of the School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance include that of John B. Turner of Cornell University as head of the Department of Economics, David Friday of Michigan University as Professor of Finance, and A. W. Taylor of Washington State College to be instructor in economics.

The course of study in the Law School was modified at the suggestion of Dean Frank H. Sommer, counsel to the Board of Public Utility Commissioners of New Jersey, to include a graduate year of study, leading to a graduate degree.

Other appointments ratified by the University Council yesterday were: Clinton A. Pang as instructor in English, H. C. Olinger as instructor in French, H. C. Heaton to the Assistant Professor of Romance Languages, Leonard P. Fox as instructor in history, and Eric A. Millar, who was reappointed as Director of the Efficiency Bureau.

Transfers to Brooklyn Ferry.

The Public Service Commission issued yesterday an order granting the New York Consolidated Railroad Company permission to suspend until Sept. 1 operation of its cars on the Broadway Ferry shuttle line. The company is ordered to provide service for passengers between the Broadway (Brooklyn) Ferry and the Broadway elevated line by granting transfers to and from all surface cars operating to and from the ferry at Marcy Avenue.

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Simply use Resinol Soap *regularly* once or twice a day, and see if it does not quickly soothe and cleanse the pores, lessen the tendency to pimples, and leave the complexion clear, fresh and velvety.

When the skin is in really bad condition, spread on just a little Resinol Ointment for ten minutes before using Resinol Soap. Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists. For samples, free, write to Dept. 25-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md. *Men like Resinol Shaving Stick.*

Resinol Soap

SWANN TELLS JURY OF WAITE'S CRIMES

Continued from Page 1.

to that effect printed in local papers," said Judge Swann. "Let me say here that he had never practiced surgery in his life and never even studied it.

"We will show," he continued, "that within a few hours after the marriage the defendant complained to his wife of the money settlement that had been made on him. Mr. Peck had promised him $50,000, but instead of giving him the lump sum, he provided for its payment at the rate of $300 a month.

"When the couple came to New York, they found that the father of Mrs. Waite had had an apartment handsomely furnished for them at 116th Street and Riverside Drive — beautiful furniture, fine paintings, and everything that could make for comfort. We will show that a maiden aunt of Mrs. Waite—a Miss Peck—made each of them a present of $3,000. The defendant then sought Miss Peck to give him more money, saying that he would invest it for her, and she did give him some $30,000."

Mr. Swann then said that on Sept. 26, 1914, Waite had invited his father-in-law to come from Grand Rapids to live with them and that two days later he had come in contact in this city with a specialist on bacteriology and had begun a study of deadly germ diseases, buying books on the subjects of typhoid fever, diphtheria, anthrax, and other germ diseases.

Meeting With Mrs. Horton.

"It was at about this time," continued the District Attorney, "that he met Margaret Horton, a woman who will take a somewhat conspicuous place in this case. Later on, Jan. 10, on the day that the parents of Mrs. Waite visited them, he took a room at the Plaza with Mrs. Horton and registered there as 'W. A. Walters and wife.'

District Attorney Swann described Waite's experiments with deadly germs, and continued:

"This has no connection with the case before you, but I will say as part of this narrative that, Mrs. Peck, mother of Mrs. Waite, came to visit the couple on Jan. 10 and twenty days later she died."

Walter Roger Deuel, counsel for Waite, objected to statements concerning the death of Mrs. Peck, and Justice Shearn ordered it to be stricken out. Mr. Swann then told how Mr. Peck, after his wife's death, had visited the couple, and how he became ill early in March. In one sentence District Attorney Swann told of Dr. Waite's purchases of deadly bacteria on a certain day. In the next he told of the progress of Mr. Peck's illness on that day. For each day from March 6 until March 11, when Mr. Peck died, Mr. Swann told in alternate sentences of the defendant's daily experiments with germs and poisons, and of the symptoms displayed by Mr. Peck.

Insisted on Arsenic.

He told how Waite on March 9 had asked a doctor to help him get arsenic to kill cats "which were bothering his father-in-law," who was sick; how the doctor advised him that strychnine was better for the purpose, but Waite insisted on arsenic; how the druggist in turn said that strychnine was better, but yielded to Waite's demand for arsenic and furnished him with ninety grains of arsenic, although two and a half grains were sufficient to kill a human being. The following day, the District Attorney said, Mr. Peck took a distinct turn for the worse.

"On the night that John E. Peck died, the defendant, using the name of his wife, but without her knowledge, sent a telegram to her brother at Grand Rapids to prepare him for his father's death. On the night of March 11 the defendant had his couch placed near the door of the sick man's room. We will show that he took a handkerchief soaked with chloroform, placed it on the old man's face, and pressed a pillow over the handkerchief. The defendant at the bar himself then announced the death of Mr. Peck, undertook the arrangements for embalming the body, and urged the cremation of the body; constantly mentioning the necessity for cremating the body."

Mr. Swann said that, after the body had been shipped to Grand Rapids, Waite absented himself from the funeral on the pretext that he had an important operation to perform in New York; that he sent a telegram to Margaret Horton, urging her to leave the Plaza Hotel and take all their belongings with her in a taxicab. In the meantime the Peck family had received the mysterious telegram, whose author is not yet known to the public, saying that the death had been suspicious, and urging an autopsy.

Gave $9,000 to Undertaker.

Mr. Swann said that, as soon as Waite felt that he was in danger, he had got in touch with the undertaker who had embalmed the body and had given him $9,000 to bind an agreement that the undertaker should get up a mixture containing arsenic and say that it had been used in the embalming of Mr. Peck's body—a measure intended to account for the arsenic in the old man's body. Later, he said, Dr. Waite called on his banker and asked him to sell bonds worth $15,000, in which he had invested the money of Miss Peck. Mr. Swann said that Waite had agreed to pay this later to the undertaker as part of the same bargain.

Mr. Swann said that Waite, after disposing of Mr. Peck, had got his wife's consent to her making a will in his behalf and that she had written the will at his dictation. The defense objected to this. Mr. Swann urged that it went to show motive. Justice Shearn sided with the defense, and the District Attorney went on to conclude his statement with the assertion that nothing but the desire for money had influenced Waite in any of his acts.

Dr. Moore the First Witness.

The only witness on the stand yesterday was Dr. A. A. Moore, who had been called by Dr. Waite to treat his father-in-law during the week before his death. Dr. Moore told how on each visit he had found Mr. Peck apparently only a little ailing. On March 9, after he had found him apparently in no danger, he said that Waite had called him aside and said:

"Don't you think I had better prepare my wife for bad news? Clara has taken her mother's death to heart so much that I am afraid of the effect of more bad news."

"Don't be so pessimistic," Dr. Moore said that he told him. "He will be all right, I am sure. He will be around in a few days."

Dr. Moore told of being called up on the telephone shortly after 1 o'clock on the morning of March 12 by Waite, who told him to come at once, "as he feared the worst had happened."

"Surely nothing serious could have happened," Dr. Moore said he replied. "You are excited. You had better go back and feel his pulse. I'll hold the wire."

A few minutes later Dr. Waite returned to the telephone, he said, and repeated that he feared the worst had happened. Dr. Moore told of finding Mr. Peck dead and diagnosing it as heart failure. He said that, in breaking the news to Mrs. Waite, he had explained that he thought Mr. Peck had suffered more than any one realized on account of his wife's death.

Waite Opposed Autopsy.

On Wednesday, March 22, when reports involving Dr. Waite had been printed, Dr. Moore said that he advised Waite to insist on an autopsy.

"Yes, that would clear me, wouldn't it?" Waite responded, he said. "But I am afraid the family would not permit an autopsy to be made."

Dr. Moore said he again advised Waite to have an autopsy by all means. Later, he said, Waite asked him whether arsenic taken internally would have the same effect on the body as arsenic used in an embalming solution. Dr. Moore replied that they would have totally different effects; arsenic taken internally would be found in the stomach, intestines, and tissues, while arsenic used in embalming would be found in the circulatory system. Dr. Moore also told of treating Waite immediately before his arrest when the dentist was suffering from an overdose of sleep-producing drugs. Court was adjourned shortly after the cross-examination of Dr. Moore had begun.

The trial will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

EXPECT ORPET JURY SOON.

Court Believes Twelve Men In Poison Case Will Be In Box Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 22.—With four more jurors tentatively accepted by the State, Judge Donnelly predicted tonight that twelve men who will decide whether Will Orpet is guilty of the murder of Marian Lambert will have been chosen when court adjourns Wednesday.

State's Attorney Dady today denied a story that he was going to re-enact in court the death of Marian Lambert as he believes it to have occurred.

Celestia Youker, the instructor in Chemistry in the Normal School at De Kalb, to whom Orpet was attentive, today asserted her belief in his innocence. Reports of the engagement of this pair was the motive which impelled Marian to seek to kill herself, according to the State.

DIRECT to the Stadium. That's the way all the Riverside Drive and the Fifth Avenue-Cathedral Parkway Buses will run during the evenings of the rest of this week. At the close of each performance of "Caliban," buses will also be waiting at the Stadium entrances. Go to this open air masque and back home again on top or inside a

Fifth Avenue Bus

FORD PLAN INDUCES THRIFT.

Statistics of Pacifist's Profit-Sharing Scheme Show Benefits.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, May 22.—The Ford Motor Company's profit-sharing plan has been in effect for three years, and a survey just completed by the educational department of the company has produced some interesting economic facts. Some of them are:

In two years the bank deposits of the employes have increased $4,972,518.

The average individual deposit has leaped from $62.12 to nearly $204.

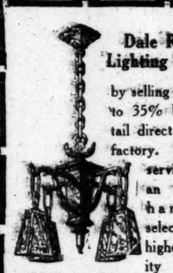
Two years ago employes were buying homes worth $3,282,331.

Now they are buying homes worth $21,787,493, a gain of $18,505,162.

Two years ago 2,572 Ford employes carried life insurance, the policies having a value of $2,471,862. Now 17,116 have protected their dependents by insurance which shows a total of $14,822,916.

Of approximately 29,000 employes only nineteen of the men said they had no religious faith.

Sixty-two nationalities are represented. The bank deposits averaged as follows: Americans, $264 each; English, $277; Scotch, $275; Irish, $543; Germans, $348; Canadians, $241; Hungarians, $363; Polish, $459; Italians, $355; Austrians, $857; Jewish, $641; Armenians, $796; Turks, $821.



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by selling to you 20 to 35% below retail direct from the factory. Our free service assures an easy and harmonious selection of highest quality fixtures throughout.

Lantern Drop Period Design.

Write for New Catalog No. 20. Or, better still, call at our showrooms.

Also a full line of Portable Desk, Table, and Floor Lamps.

Dale Lighting Fixture Co.,
109 West 13th Street, New York
1 Door West of 6th Ave.

Something you ladies of New York ought to know

There's a way you can save a lot of money by doing your own dry cleaning with the French Dry Cleaning process. It can be done at home just as easily as washing. There's nothing mysterious or difficult connected with it. Instead of water, you use gasoline—and instead of ordinary soap, *Putnam Dry-Cleaner.*

This is a special preparation for home use, and works in gasoline like soap does in water. It cleans thoroughly, renovates the article, restores freshness to the colors. It will not injure the finest fabrics or the most delicate shades—cause wrinkling, shrinking or change of shape.

A bottle of *Putnam Dry-Cleaner* goes a long way, and the entire cost of cleaning an article is almost nothing, compared to the professional dry cleaner's charges. And besides saving money, you save a lot of time. Instead of waiting several days, it only takes an hour or two to dry clean at home—some things only require a few minutes.

Putnam Dry-Cleaner can be used to clean:

gloves	feathers	yokes	furs	dress goods
laces	veils	cuffs	suits	woolens
fine waists	chiffon	pumps	skirts	lace curtains
ribbons	ties	spats	embroidery	rugs

and hundreds of things you wear or have about your home that would be damaged by water washing. Once you've tried doing your own dry cleaning you'll never be without a bottle of *Putnam Dry-Cleaner.*

Go to your druggist and get a bottle. Sold in two sizes, 25c and 50c. Full directions for obtaining the best results will be found with each package.

MONROE DRUG CO., QUINCY, ILLINOIS

PUTNAM DRY-CLEANER
-for home use

22

LAST IMPORTANT SALES OF THE SEASON

The American Art Galleries
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK

NOW ON FREE VIEW 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.
To be sold at Unrestricted Public Sale. By direction of

Vitall and Leopold Benguiat
Experts, Rue de Provence, Paris
Thursday & Friday Afternoons of This Week at 2:30

Beautiful Antique Laces and Linen Embroideries
The Largest and Most Interesting Collection Ever Exhibited in America

Consisting of Nearly One Thousand Specimens of the Gothic, Renaissance, Louis XIII., XIV., XV. and XVI. Periods, from the following countries: Flanders, France, Italy, Spain, Sicily, Greece, Rhodes, Mitilena, Crete and Anatolia.—And exhibit various interesting stitches such as Venetian Pointe, Argentine Pointe, Flemish, Milanese and Greek Pointe and all kinds of Filet Drawn and Cut Work.

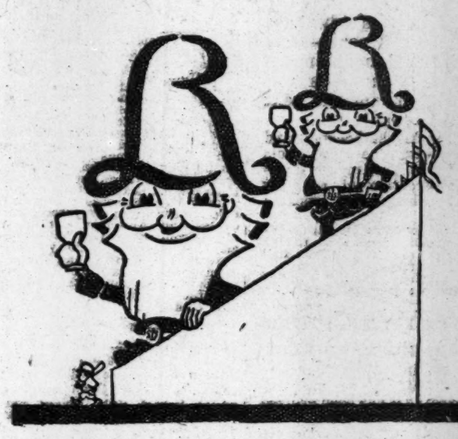
CATALOGUE MAILED ON RECEIPT OF 25 CENTS.

ALSO ON VIEW 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.
The Important Private Collection of

Ancient Chinese Temple Paintings
Belonging to Mrs. Benjamin Thaw
To be sold at Unrestricted Public Sale
Friday Evening of This Week at 8:15 O'clock

*,*Catalogue written by Dana H. Carroll mailed on receipt of 25 cents.

The sales will be conducted by Mr. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

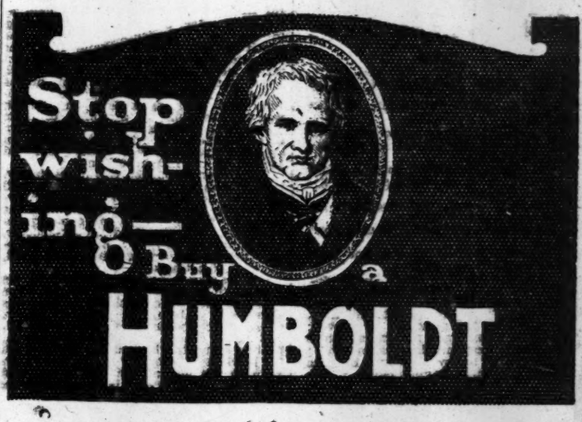


The umpire's call is now "Play Ball!"
And RHEINAROONS all cheer;
They pledge esteem to their home team
In sparkling Rheingold Beer.

Rheingold Beer

One of the oldest breweries in Greater New York produces Rheingold Beer. This brewery has a wide experience in brewing, unusual opportunities for securing the best malt and hops, an unfailing supply of pure water, skill and knowledge. The result is Rheingold Beer, a beer that pleases nearly everyone.

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.



It's time-tried. Its mild, mellow fragrance makes friends.

Your dealer has it—and knows its worth. You can trust his judgment. He will tell you that

ALEXANDER
HUMBOLDT
The Cigar Luxurious

has a flavor that's taking—*appealing.* He's seen hundreds of men try it and come back again and again for more. You will too—you're as human as the rest!

812 Leading Independent Retail Cigar Dealers in the metropolitan district today sell ALEXANDER HUMBOLDT CIGARS.

3 for 25c 10c Straight 2 for 25c

Alvarez Mendez and Company, Inc. Tampa and New York.
Preferred Cigar Company, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York. Distributors.
Phone, 2873 Gramercy

ADVERTISEMENT.

Yellowstone Park—Nature's Laboratory

Yellowstone Park is the Vacationist's Utopia. There is no monotony in Yellowstone—each day brings you an entirely new set of wonders. You see strange geysers throwing out tons of boiling water, "paint-pots" bubbling on and on forever, canyons which are a riot of color surpassing description, waterfalls of immense height, wild animals in their native surroundings, petrified forests, and a thousand other even greater wonders.

You travel in comfortable stage-coaches or in your own automobile, the use of which, within the Park, has just recently been permitted. Every night you stop at a picturesque and well kept hostelry, located in a district particularly abounding in phenomena.

The trip is made doubly enjoyable by going on the BURLINGTON. The most interesting country is passed in daylight. The unexcelled BURLINGTON Service is nationally famous. Your smallest comforts are of importance; everything for your ease is done, even to the starting and stopping of the train without jolts.

Come in and let me tell you what I know about Western travel. My services place you under no obligation whatever. If it is more convenient, drop me a postal and I will send you our folder about the Yellowstone.

W. J. Berger, Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept. C., B. & Q. R. R., 1184 Broadway, New York. Phone Mad. Sq. 5706.

FOWNES KID FITTING SILK GLOVES

Women acquainted with Fownes quality in ALL kinds of gloves, are demanding Fownes SILK gloves,—with reason.

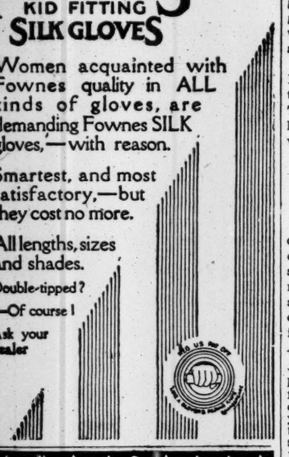
Smartest, and most satisfactory,—but they cost no more.

All lengths, sizes and shades.

Double-tipped?

—Of course!

Ask your dealer



Safety and Health EXPOSITION

Safety and Health means continued service of Trained Employes. SAFETY PAYS!

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Under the Auspices

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF SAFETY

Arthur Williams, President.
Wm. H. Tolman, Director.
NOW OPEN.
Admission 50c.

MAY 22 27 11 A.M. TO 11 P.M.

REMEMBER

Do not neglect to order The New York Times for Sunday a few days in advance. Newsdealers limit their supplies to advance orders.

Order Today.

SUNDAY WAR SHOW TO TAKE 7 TO COURT

Military Tournament Goes On Despite Blue Laws and Cold Weather.

SHAM FIGHTING REALISTIC

Carlston Flies to Three-Mile Height and MacGordon Takes Two Passengers Up 8,500 Feet.

As a result of giving the military and naval tournament at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway on Sunday despite warnings by the King's County Sunday Observance League, the managers of the show have been summoned to appear in the Coney Island Court today to answer a charge of Sabbath breaking.

Summonses have been served on Everard Thompson, General Manager of the Speedway; H. E. Boucher, Secretary of the United Service Corporation, which is giving the exhibition, and five others, gatemen, ushers, and program dealers who were aiding in the Sunday performance.

The charges were filed by Detectives David Daly and Patrick Brown, attached to Inspector Murphy's squad. The section alleged to have been violated is 2,145 of the Penal Code. It provides:

Public Sports on Sunday.—All shooting, hunting, fishing, playing, horse racing, gaming, or other public sports, exercises, or shows on the first day of the week and all noise disturbing the peace of the day is prohibited.

The league which stands for the strict observance of Sunday laws is not inclined to stop with the managers of the show, but from declarations which were made last night, it is believed that some action may be undertaken against General O'Ryan and H. S. Harkness, President of the Sheepshead Bay Speedway Association.

In spite of the gloom which the invoking of the blue laws cast over the horizon of a preparedness exhibition, the few spectators who braved the cold and disagreeable weather to visit the show yesterday were repaid by a very realistic sham battle and some aeronautical stunts, which kept them in their seats waiting for the results long after 6 o'clock.

The mimic war yesterday was designed to show an artillery combat wherein the guns are supported by infantry columns. Cavalry came upon the scene for a few moments and showed in what manner horsemen are used in a modern fight.

The artillery banged away at each other, the infantry in long, khaki-clad lines also fired, and fell back or charged in little squads that sought shelter behind each grass tuft in a most realistic manner. After signal men had been shot as they attempted to hurry the reinforcements or call for more guns, and after the cavalry had swung around, several troops of them charged and dismounted to demonstrate their extreme mobility and ability to "beat the infantry to it," the artillery teams galloped up and in an instant had limbered up and were racing away with the guns.

When this was over the troops gave a parade behind their band, and then were dismissed to prepare their supper in their camp behind the big track.

The aviation consisted in flying for an altitude record and the contest was won by Victor Carlston in his big Curtiss biplane with the twin motors in which he broke the world's record in his cross-country flight from Newport on Saturday. Carlston sailed up nearly three miles until his great machine showed a mere speck against the gray sky. Miss Ruth Law, who so delighted the audience on Sunday with her looping and diving, won second prize and incidentally broke all records for women when she went more than 11,000 feet in a little Curtiss built especially for her trick flying. Stephen MacGordon took two passengers up a distance of 8,500 feet.

The bomb-dropping contest, wherein each contestant dropped three dummy bombs at a canvas target from an altitude of nearly 1,000 feet, was won by Tex Millman, with Baxter Adams a close second.

It was announced by the management yesterday that the show would be held all week positively as advertised, even though the cold weather kept the crowds to a minimum. The exhibition is not being run to make money, but to show what New York can offer as its share toward preparedness.

Today there will be athletic games, artillery hitching and firing contests, competitive drills between cadet organizations, and a skirmish between a crippled aeroplane and an armored car showing the work of each in time of war when they may chance to meet.

FEW 'FAKERS' IN HOSPITALS.

Health Commissioner Denies Tuberculosis Patient's Story.

Following the allegation of a tuberculosis patient, published in a morning newspaper, that most of those being treated for the disease in city hospitals were "fakers," Dr. Haven Emerson, Health Commissioner, yesterday issued a statement giving the record of the man. The Commissioner described the method of admitting tuberculosis patients to the public hospitals, and said it was almost impossible for a "fake" to get in. He admitted that some cases of deception had been discovered in Riverside Hospital.

Although the patient alleged in his affidavit that two doctors had told him he did not have tuberculosis, Dr. Emerson quoted the record of the man's examination since he entered a public institution on Nov. 25, 1913, showing that seven physicians had found positive signs of the disease. Dr. Emerson pointed out that Dr. James A. Miller, described as one of the best authorities, "considered him practically hopeless."

Concerning the allegation that it was possible for patients to remain in the hospital even when they had no signs of the disease, the statement quotes the record to show that the complainant was discharged twice because his test was negative.

Dr. G. Kremer, head of the Tuberculosis Hospital Admission Bureau at Bellevue, aided the Commissioner in preparing the statement. Dr. Emerson said that no person's recommendation or introduction was enough to enter a tuberculosis patient. Other persons quoted in the patient's allegation that most of those in the city's hospitals were "fakers" yesterday denied or qualified their alleged assertions.

Following the publication of the affidavit the patient left St. Vincent's Hospital at West Brighton, S. I., without permission and had not returned last night.

HONOR BISHOP COURTNEY.

He Is Luncheon Guest of New York Churchmen's Association.

Bishop Frederick Courtney was the guest of the New York Churchmen's Association yesterday at a luncheon given at the Hotel Manhattan. Bishop Courtney is soon to leave for England, his native country.

The Rev. Henry D. Barbour presided at the luncheon. Several members of the association, which is composed of the clergy, made speeches. Bishop Charles S. Burch was one of the speakers. Bishop Courtney responded in a speech in which he told many personal reminiscences of his career in England and in this country, where he has been since 1876.

Acquit Maher of Registration Fraud

John F. Maher, formerly Chief County Detective in the Bronx, was acquitted yesterday, in Judge Louis D. Gibbs's court, on a charge of inducing illegal registration at the primaries last Fall. The jury was out only thirty-five minutes. Throughout the trial, which lasted four days, Maher had acted as his own attorney. He summed up the case for himself yesterday. Marcus Rosenthal, Special Deputy Attorney General, and Israel Goldsmith, Special State Superintendent of Elections, were the complainants. The indictment was found Oct. 13 last. Assistant District Attorney Seymour Morck had charge of the prosecution.

ENO'S ACTS PECULIAR, PHYSICIAN TESTIFIES

Dr. Robert Wylie Asserts His Patient Believed He Faced Poverty.

WINE DENIED TO GUESTS

Deceased Expressed Pleasure at Death of Women and Children on the Lusitania, Witness States.

Charles H. Beckett of counsel for Gifford Pinchot, Amos R. E. Pinchot, William P. Eno, and other relatives who are contesting the will made by Amos F. Eno in 1915 leaving his residuary estate, estimated at $5,000,000 or more, to Columbia University, offered for probate yesterday, at the continuation of the case before Surrogate Cohalan and a jury, another will made by Mr. Eno in January, 1914. In this will no mention was made of Columbia University, the only charitable bequest being one of $2,000,000 to the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. A previous will, made Feb. 6, 1912, was also read to the jury.

Testimony tending to prove that Mr. Eno was of unsound mind during his latter years was introduced when Dr. Robert Wylie, for many years attending physician to Mr. Eno, took the stand in the afternoon. Dr. Wylie said that the deceased man had passed through many illnesses, which culminated in a fall down a companionway of a steamer while returning from Europe in June, 1914, from which he never fully recovered.

After the death of a brother and sister during the same Summer Mr. Eno acted very peculiarly, Dr. Wylie said. He would frequently call a servant to him, give an order, and a few moments later would recall the same person and repeat the same command as if it were a new one. On other occasions, Dr. Wylie testified, Mr. Eno would express a fear of going to an institution because he believed he was poor. The witness also declared that for many years he had tried to persuade Mr. Eno to install a telephone in the house and to purchase an automobile or carriage, but Mr. Eno would insist that he could not spare the money.

When Mr. Eno had guests at dinner, the witness continued, he would ask the person on his right if he wanted wine, and before the person could reply he would say "no" to the servant and pass on to the next guest. Having finished the round of the table, Mr. Eno would exclaim:

"No one cares for any wine. Do not serve any."

Dr. Wylie declared that Mr. Eno said he was glad that women and children were drowned when the Lusitania was torpedoed.

"It's all right if the Germans did do it. They can pay for it," he quoted the deceased as replying.

Throughout his testimony Dr. Wylie frequently had to be admonished to speak louder, as much of it was given in a monotone scarcely audible beyond a few feet. Finally, when counsel on both sides had objected several times to the conduct of the witness in continuing along the same line, Surrogate Cohalan threatened punishment.

At the morning session Eli G. Partridge and Leonard Seaman, both employed in the real estate department of Lord, Day & Lord, attorneys for Mr. Eno, testified to the acts of the deceased on the day that the document was signed. Both declared that no duress was laid on Mr. Eno at the time. Mr. Partridge asserted that Mr. Eno also had signed four other legal papers on the same occasion.

The trial will be continued this morning.

CONFIRMS LAMAR SENTENCE

The United States Supreme Court Issues Mandate.

Word was received yesterday at the office of the United States District Attorney that the United States Supreme Court had issued its mandate confirming the sentence of two years in the Federal Prison at Atlanta, Ga., of David Lamar, sometimes known as "The Wolf of Wall Street." This means that Lamar has two days in which to decide whether he will go from Washington to Atlanta to serve his sentence or whether he will return to this city, the scene of his conviction, and go from here to prison.

Lamar was sentenced for impersonating a member of Congress in a scheme to defraud J. P. Morgan & Co. and the United States Steel Corporation. Several weeks ago the Supreme Court decided that he would have to go to prison, and since that time Lamar has been reporting daily to the United States Marshal in Washington. The mandate of the highest court is expected to reach here tomorrow.

Selling Space

is what the Landlord is doing. The way we can help is by ideas and organization.

A long experience in managing real estate has taught us much in the obtaining of tenants and the economies of operating buildings.

Wm. A. White & Sons

Established 1868

46 Cedar Street

Telephone 5700 John

BOY SCOUT DISAPPEARS.

Herbert Hill, 14, Gone Since Sunday After Brooding Over School Failure.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, N. Y., May 22.—Herbert Hill, 14-year-old boy scout and former student at the Sacred Heart Academy, Brooklyn, has been missing from his home since Sunday morning. Constable F. E. McCahill, special police, citizens, and boy scouts are searching the woods of Glen Cove, Sea Cliff, and vicinity for him.

Failure in his studies at the Brooklyn Academy and later at the public school here caused the boy to become despondent. He was last seen Sunday morning, when he left home ostensibly to attend church. Neither his scout comrades nor other friends have seen him since. Young Hill was a member of the troop entertained at Sagamore Hill last week by Theodore Roosevelt. He was rated an expert in the signal corps.

Virginia has a taste all its own!

YOU know how it is with ordinary cigarettes. Most of them taste pretty much alike. But just you taste a Virginia cigarette. It's different. It has "*character*"!

That's why Virginia is called "the tobacco man's tobacco."

The highest-grade Virginia is in Piedmonts—ALL Virginia! Golden, lively, mellow as southern sunshine!

Smokers stand by Piedmonts, because Piedmonts give them what only choice Virginia tobacco *can* give them—"*character*"!

Ask for Piedmonts—*next time!*

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

NOTE:—Pocahontas was a girl when John Rolfe started to cultivate tobacco down in old Virginia. That was over 300 years ago, and every year since it has been steadily cultivated and improved. The soil of Virginia and the Carolinas yields the *highest grade cigarette tobacco on earth*—that's what experts say. Perhaps that is the reason why Virginia is known as—"the tobacco man's tobacco."

The ALL Virginia cigarette—

Piedmont

The Cigarette of Quality

10 for 5¢

Also Packed 20 for 10¢

STYLE G, $100

Purchasable $5 Monthly

"The Graduola enables you to play each record as you choose—as you feel."

Do You Know the New Perfection of the Phonograph?

REALIZE that the "talking-machine" with which everyone has become so familiar *is not the height of present-day development of the tone-reproducing instrument.*

Great strides have been made in the past two years in scientific knowledge of phonographic principles and construction. And this new fund of *exact* information—developed largely in our own experimental laboratories—has been utilized to the utmost in the design and manufacture of the Aeolian-Vocalion.

Yet the *new phonograph perfection* so apparent in the Vocalion is still unknown to many people. They have not chanced to hear the Vocalion and simply take for granted the musical sufficiency of the instrument they are acquainted with.

Make this test with

The AEOLIAN-VOCALION

"The Wonderful New Phonograph of Richer Tone"

Hear all of the other well-known phonographs—make certain that you have recognized all their good points and advantages.

And then come to Aeolian Hall and hear the Vocalion. It is only through such a searching test as this that you can conceive clearly and quickly the tremendous superiority of the Vocalion over the talking machines you have always known.

The indescribably richer tone—the exact re-voicing of the subtlest music tints and shades of expression—the delightful new privilege of perfect tone-control—possible only with the Vocalion, will impress you with the fact that the phonograph has acquired a new musical importance—has become an infinitely greater instrument than the talking machine of yesterday.

Get up-to-date on the phonograph. Make this test at once.

Vocalion Prices $35 to $2000

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IN NEW YORK 29 W. 42nd Street — AEOLIAN HALL — IN BROOKLYN 11 Flatbush Avenue

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DRAWERS will run silent and smooth for 100 years, without repair or attention.

WHY? Because both file and drawers are built with uprights, girders, sills, etc., of skyscraper channel steel.

Furthermore, it is one-piece steel, made so by electric spot-welding. No nuts—no bolts—no rivets—no rods—no screws.

Highest awards at San Francisco and San Diego Expositions, 1915. Examine a Shaw-Walker File, up against your old equipment, and you'll understand why. You'll understand also our guarantee: Money back if it isn't the best file you ever owned. Phone us now to send you one. Franklin 2261.

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Complete catalog of Wood Files, Steel Files, File Desks, File Safes and Supplies for all Files on request.

We can use several experienced filing cabinet salesmen. Call or write us at above address.

"Built Like a Skyscraper"

SHAW WALKER

STEEL LETTER FILES

SECRETARY BRANDT ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

American Surety Co. Official Stabs Himself Mortally in Hudson Terminal.

CRAZED BY BAD HEALTH

Illness of Members of His Family Thought to Have Preyed on His Mind Also.

William A. Brandt, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Surety Company of New York, attempted to commit suicide with a penknife in a washroom of the Hudson Terminal yesterday. He stabbed himself in the stomach eleven times, and is now dying in the Hudson Street Hospital. Although conscious when discovered by a negro porter, Brandt declined to reveal any motive for his act. From his mutterings it was understood that he was deeply despondent over some matter he did not disclose, and on that account wanted to die.

At the office of the American Surety Company, where Mr. Brandt was employed for about thirty years, no reason could be given for his desire to end his life. R. R. Brown, First Vice President of the company, issued a statement to the effect that Mr. Brandt's accounts were in perfect condition and absolutely beyond criticism. It was not known whether he had lost any money through investments. A general impression prevailed among his associates, however, that Mr. Brandt was suffering from poor health, and might have been temporarily unbalanced when he used the knife on himself.

It was also understood that he was subjected to additional worry by the illness of some members of his family. Recently he applied for a leave of absence but changed his mind and remained on duty, except for a day or two when he was reported ill at his home in Maplewood, N. J., where he lives with his wife and sister-in-law. He is fifty-six years old and has no children. His mother and sister reside in Brooklyn.

Mr. Brandt arrived at the office of the American Surety Company at 100 Broadway yesterday at 9:30 o'clock. So far as his associates could recall there was nothing unusual in his external appearance. At 10:45 o'clock he left the office, saying he was going on an errand, to which he must attend at once. That was the last heard of him at the office until a telephone message from the Greenwich Street Police Station informed the officials of the company that he had tried to commit suicide and was being removed to the Hudson Street Hospital in a critical condition.

More than a score of persons were in the retiring room of the Hudson Terminal when Brandt was discovered in a half conscious condition by Lawrence Miller, a porter, who was the first to hear the groans and who dragged Mr. Brandt to the middle of the room, where it was found that he had inflicted eleven wounds in his abdomen, most of them quite deep. Dr. Haynes, ambulance surgeon of the Hudson Street Hospital, doubted whether there was much chance of recovery.

Neither the ambulance surgeon nor policemen who tried to question him could get a word from Brandt as to why he wanted to kill himself. He merely shook his head and begged them to leave him alone. An examination showed that he had used a knife with a blade about three inches long. When removed to the hospital he was operated on at once, but the physician were undecided whether the operation would save him.

Among his fellow-officials in the American Surety Company Mr. Brandt was considered a hard and conscientious worker. He rose from a minor position to that of treasurer, which he now occupies, his career being marked by promotions for good service.

"He has been a man of good associates and most exemplary habits," said R. R. Brown, Vice President of the company, yesterday. "His accounts have been periodically audited not only by the Accounting Department of this company but also by the New York State Insurance Department, and were always found absolutely correct. Most of the company's funds, moreover, are handled at present not by the treasurer but by the cashier.

"I understand that several members of Mr. Brandt's family have been ill, and he has himself not been any too well of late. Mr. Brandt's associates are greatly shocked to hear of his attempted self-destruction, and can only ascribe his act to temporary mental aberration of some kind.

"Mr. Brandt owned his own home, and if he ever had any speculative transactions of any kind they were unknown to his intimate friends."

Brandt's Act Unexplained at Home.

ORANGE, N. J., May 22.—But little information could be obtained at Maplewood, N. J., the home town of William A. Brandt, who attempted suicide in New York this afternoon. He is 55 years old, and lives at 111 Oakland Road, which is in an exclusive district. He went there from Brooklyn. He has no children, and no reason for the act could be obtained.

Daylight Saving in Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 22.—The clocks of Kansas City will be set forward an hour to conform to the "daylight saving plan" from the first Sunday in June to the first Sunday in October if an ordinance is favorably acted on by the upper house. Friends of the measure say its passage there is assured.

CHANGE IN GERMAN CABINET.

Helfferich Goes to Interior Department, von Roedern to Treasury.

BERLIN, Tuesday, May 23, (via London.)—Dr. Karl Helfferich has been appointed Secretary of the Interior, with the added honor of Deputyship in the office of the Imperial Chancellor.

This official announcement is made, and also that Count von Rödern, formerly Secretary of State and Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, will succeed Dr. Helfferich as Secretary of the Imperial Treasury.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 23.—The Daily Mail says that Dr. Helfferich's transfer to the Ministry of the Interior is an important step in the far-sighted German preparations for the commercial war to follow peace, adding:

"As Germany's after-the-war trade relations will be incomparably the greatest problem to be solved in Berlin, the Kaiser has decided to place a professional business man in charge, who will be expected to invent ways and means of regaining the £504,000,000 export trade which Germany enjoyed before the present conflict. For the first time in the history of the German civil service a practical business man, instead of a bureaucrat politician, is to be its chieftain."

SAYS VANDALS ABUSE PARKS

Commissioner Ward Attributes Acts to "Half-Baked Americanism."

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward declared last night at a dinner in the Hotel Breslin, attended by 100 executives of the Boy Scouts, that vandalism in the public parks was growing.

"There are very few fundamentals for which the modern American appears to be willing to fight or even stand up for," said Commissioner Ward. "This is the result of so much half-baked and undigested Americanism. These people sing our national anthem, they talk glibly of liberty, they join in our Fourth of July celebration, but they appear to be wholly ignorant of the fact that liberty means the opportunity to give the other fellow the same chance as you enjoy yourself. They destroy the young trees in the park. They fill big areas with rubbish. They refuse to co-operate with the authorities in their efforts to give to the people wholesome recreation grounds, and in any other way they display their undeveloped, undigested, and half-baked Americanism."

Woodruff Leeming, President of the Brooklyn Scout Council, said that America would be put to a supreme test in the next ten years. Preparedness, he said, could best be accomplished by such organizations as the scouts. It was announced at the dinner that there were 176,000 scouts in the United States.

SAYS GUARD BARS JEWISH RECRUITS

Continued from Page 1.

the military tournament, said last night that he remembered the rejection of Klein, and laughed at the suggestion that the applicant had been refused for any other reason than that the battery had its full quota of men.

"The personnel of our battery is a refutation of his allegation," said Captain Sullivan, "and I can say that no man has been turned away because of his race."

So many men appeared to enter the battery the same night Klein and his brother appeared that all the officers were occupied in adding them to make out applications or in answering their questions, Captain Sullivan said, and it was only by chance that he had passed upon these applications. When Klein told the officer of his anxiety to join a battery Captain Sullivan told him he might go to another armory or leave his name so that he could be notified when there was a vacancy.

"Even if we had been able to admit these men we could not have given them equipment," said Captain Sullivan, "for the battery had a full quota. If Klein had waited he would undoubtedly have been admitted, for men are dropping out continually. That is why I told Klein to leave his address."

The Captain then told of Klein's visit to the Barge Office two days later, and admitted that he had told the visitor to leave. He said he had done that because the young man had attracted the attention of the workers in the office. Captain Sullivan added:

"When he said he had called up the armorer and asked if there were vacancies in the battery and had received an affirmative reply, I called up the armorer myself. The armorer said he had had such an inquiry and had answered it in just the way reported. I did not ask why, because there are often vacancies, and we do not inform him promptly when they are filled."

WHITMAN ORDERS AN INQUIRY

Governor Says Stotesbury Is Investigating Anti-Jewish Charge.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 22.—"Anti-Semitism will not be tolerated in this State while I am Governor," declared Governor Whitman this evening.

He had been asked about the charges made to him by Maurice Simmons, former Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish War Veterans, against Captain H. E. Sullivan that anti-Semitism had been practiced by a National Guard official. The Governor said the Simmons charges had been received by him last Thursday or Friday and that he had immediately transmitted them to Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury, with instructions to make a thorough investigation and report back to him at the earliest moment.

"Nothing of that character will be allowed in the National Guard or any other branch of the Government," added the Governor. "Until General Stotesbury makes his report to me nothing will be made public."

Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury left town about noon today to be absent until tomorrow or Wednesday. At his office no information would be given further than that the charges were being thoroughly sifted.

RAIN PELTS 'CALIBAN' AT FINAL REHEARSAL

Barefoot Girls of the MacKaye Masque Dance in the Cold and Wet.

"BE SPARTANS!" THE ORDER

Ariel Has to Put on a Heavy Overcoat, but Is Sprightly Just the Same—Lighting Effects Tested.

Dainty little bare feet were dragged through the rain-soaked grass of the City College stadium last night, slim-figured girls struggled bravely through wind and rain in filmy garments, and noted professional actors and actresses risked colds and sore throats to go through a dress rehearsal of "Caliban by the Yellow Sands," the Percy MacKaye Shakespeare masque, which is to be given for five performances beginning tonight.

An elaborate system of rain checks had been devised for the five performances, but there were no provisions for rainy dress rehearsals. It began to rain soon after 8 o'clock and continued during the three hours of the rehearsal, but there were no changes in the plans.

"What are we going to do?" a crowd of summery clad Greek maidens asked Miss Mary Porter Beegle, the organizing director.

"Be Spartans did," was the reply, and the rehearsal went on.

Most of the participants were in their costumes before the rain began to fall, but luckily the make-up men had not yet commenced work. Otherwise there would have been streaks of pinkish paint and powder on some of the light-colored clothes.

Lionel Braham, as Caliban, Edith Wynne Matthison, as Miranda; Gareth Hughes, as Ariel, and Howard Kyle, as Prospero, who are the central figures of the masque, were compelled to be out in the rain during all of the rehearsal. They started with their regular costumes but wound up with heavy ulsters.

"Showers" the Forecast.

There will probably be few straw hats in the audience which attends the opening performance of the Masque tonight. Heavy overcoats and cold weather hats are more likely to be in predominance, though of course there will be many top hats and dress clothes.

Showers have been forcast for today, but conditions at the Stadium are such that it would take a very hard rain to cause a postponement of the Masque tonight, unless, of course, it rains during the time of the performance. If it does, ticket holders may either keep their seats for the following night or exchange them for Thursday, Friday, or Saturday's performance. Rain checks are attached to the tickets.

The system of controlling the lights, the orchestra and the participants had a thorough trying out last night. Richard Ordynski, the producer, has had installed an elaborate system of telephones, operated from the tower to the left of the stage. The telephones connect with all five of the light centres, from which searchlights, spotlights, and thousands of smaller lights play on the Masque scenes. They also run to the orchestra balcony, over the stage, where Louis Koemmenich, the orchestra and chorus conductor, sits.

Not only was this telephone system tested, but also Joseph Urban's lighting system for the play, which is to provide practically all of the scenic effects, had its first tryout last night, with all the 1,500 participants taking part. Mr. Pickel, Mr. Ordynski's assistant, directed the lighting by means of the telephone system.

Special Bus Service.

Announcement was made that in order to facilitate transportation to and from the Masque Mayor Mitchel had granted to the buses of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company permission to establish a special service. The service will consist of the buses which serve the Riverside Drive section, extending their route from 135th Street and Broadway to the Stadium by way of Hamilton Place to 139th Street, thence down Amsterdam Avenue to 136th Street.

Also a part of the northbound service of the Cathedral Parkway line will be diverted through Convent Avenue to 136th Street, to Amsterdam Avenue; thence to 139th Street and down Hamilton Place, then down Riverside Drive to 110th Street, where the regular service will be operated. The regular Fifth, Seventh, and St. Nicholas Avenue services will transfer to this service at 110th Street and Fifth Avenue.

By this system the buses will reach all the main entrances to the Stadium for the remainder of the week, and at the close of each performance a fleet of the buses will be waiting to carry passengers back over these routes.

FAVORS DIVORCE FOR VICAR.

Referee Reports in Suit of Dr. Ackley of St. Bartholomew's Chapel.

An action for a divorce begun several months ago by the Rev. Charles B. Ackley, vicar of St. Bartholomew's Church, in East Forty-second Street, came to light yesterday by the filing of a report by Phoenix Ingraham, the referee appointed by the court to take testimony in the suit. The report recommended that a divorce be granted, but Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court reserved decision.

Mr. Ackley hails from Wisconsin and a member of a family famous for their work as pioneers and missionaries. He came to this city as the curate of Grace Church and devoted much of his time to the education of poor boys and to settlement work. Then he was made an assistant to the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church. For a time before coming here he was Archdeacon of Oriente, Cuba.

Mrs. Ackley was Henrietta L. Owsley, and they were married at Atlanta, Ga., in December, 1907. Mrs. Ackley and her mother, Mrs. Lucy Pace Owsley, are well known in their home city and in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Ackley is the niece of General John B. Gordon, a former Senator and Governor of Georgia. Among her close friends were Miss Theodora Shonts and the latter's sister, the Duchesse de Chaulnes.

All the papers in the action, including the referee's report, were sealed. It was said, however, that the co-respondent was Sam Charles, a wealthy man whom Mrs. Ackley is alleged to have met in Genoa, while she was traveling abroad for her health. Dr. Ackley lives at 126 Claremont Avenue.

TO REORGANIZE ROCKISLAND

Chicago Hears Details of Plan in Hands of Syndicate.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 22.—According to information local financiers deem authentic, the reorganization plan for the Rock Island Railroad has been agreed upon. It will be underwritten, La Salle Street hears, by Speyer & Co. and Hayden, Stone & Co.

The Reorganization Committee will consist of Charles G. Dawes, President of the Central Trust Company of Illinois and a member of the road's Finance Committee: G. L. Stone of Hayden, Stone & Co.; Nathan L. Amster, Chairman of the road's Executive Committee, and members of the Rock Island Debentures Protective Committee, of which Seward Prosser is Chairman, and E. K. Boisot and James Speyer, with other members.

The principal features of the plan are:

Preferred stock will be issued for debenture bonds having the same standing as preferred stock to be issued in return for each 100 per cent. assessment—the assessment has been practically decided upon at that figure, although it may be slightly higher—on the common stock, except that the preferred for the debentures will bear a 6 per cent. rate compared with 7 per cent. on the preferred given in return for the cash assessment on the common. The two preferred issues will be cumulative to the extent of 6 per cent., but the 1 per cent. difference on the 7 per cent. preferred will be prior to the 6 per cent. on both classes of stock.

The plan is so drawn that it can be modified to take care of the first and refunding mortgage bonds, if their holders see fit to co-operate. In view of the provision in the plan relative to these bonds, it can be appreciated how important is the decision which Federal Judge Geiger will shortly render on the right of the first and refunding bonds to foreclose. If he should give them the right to foreclose it would place them in a position to dictate changes in the reorganization plan.

SWANN INSISTS ON ACTION BY SEYMOUR

Continued from Page 1.

committee visited 58 West Houston Street, where the New York Telephone Company maintains a "test" station, the purpose of the visit being to examine the means by which the company listens in on wires for the purpose of testing the efficiency of the service. General Counsel John L. Swayze and officials of the company acted as their guides on the visit.

Phone Company Official Testifies.

At the afternoon session Senator Thompson announced that he had been in conference with Deputy Police Commissioner Lord and Corporation Counsel Hardy and had consented to postpone taking the testimony of the police witnesses until Tuesday, after Mayor Mitchel had testified. The committee then called to the stand James A. Stewart, General Manager of the New York Telephone Company. He described the technical workings of the switchboard connections at the company's "test" station and said the company allowed no wiretapping except on request of the Police Commissioner.

"It has been reported," said Frank Moss, "that in two cases in Brooklyn police officers tapped wires without request. Is that so?"

"Probably," replied the witness.

Mr. Stewart added that, if there had been an cases of listening in other than the 350 cases recorded in the last two years, the tapping had been done without the knowledge of the telephone company. The witness explained that there was an agreement between the Police Department and the telephone company by which the former could supply vouchers or certificates of every wire tapped. He described the company's testing apparatus, consisting of small switchboards which are operated by eight or nine girls. They make entries of the time a subscriber calls and the time the operator answers, but never record conversations, nor do they know the identity of the subscriber, he said.

"Have you ever heard of any such board anywhere else in the city?" asked Mr. Moss.

"No other, except the Police Board," replied Mr. Stewart.

"Do you know if such a board is, or was, at 26 Broadway?"

"Not that I know of," was the reply.

When Mr. Stewart left the stand the committee adjourned the hearing until 11 o'clock this morning. There was another secret session, but no witnesses were called.

Brooklyn Inquiry Ends.

The investigation conducted by the Kings County Grand Jury into the wiretapping activities of the Police Department was concluded yesterday. At 10 o'clock this morning the Grand Jury will report the result of its deliberations to Judge Mitchell May in the County Court. The rumors circulated last week that certain city officials would be indicted as a result of the investigation were repeated, but it was impossible to get official verification or to trace them to any authoritative source.

District Attorney Harry E. Lewis, when asked as to the possibility of indictments being found, produced a copy of the Penal Code and pointed to the section which forbids the District Attorney to make public the proceedings of the Grand Jury.

There were two witnesses before the Grand Jury yesterday — Frank E. Brooke, secretary to Deputy Commissioner of Charities Doherty, and George B. Creighton, a Burns Agency detective. Each spent about ten minutes in giving testimony. It was believed Brooke was questioned about his efforts to serve a subpoena upon Dr. Daniel C. Potter, demanding his presence at the hearing conducted by Commissioner Strong.

At the conclusion of the taking of testimony the Grand Jury and District Attorney Lewis held a conference. The jurors asked that the two sections of the Penal Code forbidding the tapping of telephone wires be explained to them. This was done by Mr. Lewis, who then left the room, whereupon the Grand Jurors began their deliberations.

SEYMOUR ASSAILS BURNS.

But Says He Won't Be Pushed Into Hasty Action by Swann.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., May 22.—John Seymour of the firm of Seymour & Seymour, the New York lawyers whose telephone wire was tapped, said today:

"What William J. Burns did in tapping our wire was at the instigation of the Morgan interests. They are free to publish anything which was heard over our wire. We will not be pushed into any hasty action by District Attorney Swann, but the wiretappers and those who instigated their work will be arrested and prosecuted. I will appear before the Thompson Committee tomorrow to make a final statement in the case."

MISS PAYNE LEFT $248,925.

Director of Payne Estate Owned Much Realty.

The net estate left by Miss Lillian M. Payne, who died on Jan. 31, and who was a Director of the Payne Estate, a realty corporation, amounted to $248,925, according to an appraisal filed with the State Controller yesterday. The Payne Estate was incorporated to look after the property of William H. Payne, who died in December, 1905. All of the property left by Miss Payne was in realty. She owned one-quarter of the 1,000 shares of the Payne Estate, valued at $144,212.

She also owned one-quarter interest in 232 East 118th Street, $4,250; 700 German Place, the Bronx, $4,000; 346 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, $1,063, and several mortgages worth $96,933.

The will gave Mrs. Sarah L. Payne, decedent's mother, a life estate in $20,000. Blanche Taylor, a sister, received $24,571; Alice V. Payne, sister, $42,211; three nieces, $25,000 each, and there was several small gifts to friends. The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals received $1,000 and St. John's Guild $3,000.

Leaves $100,000 to the Blind.

The will of Mrs. Ellen Corbett Stevens, widow of George Stevens, which was filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court, disposes of an estate of about $300,000. Mrs. Stevens died in the Hotel Manhattan in April, 1915. The residuary estate, which is believed to be nearly $100,000, is given to the New York Association for the Blind of 111 East Fifty-ninth Street. The specific bequests were as follows: $100,000 to Mrs. Henrietta W. Roberts of Indianapolis, widow of the testator's brother; $50,000 to William J. Watson of Chicago, the business adviser of Mrs. Stevens for twenty years; $25,000 to Otis G. Corbett, a first cousin, and $5,000 to each of his five children.

Cortright Estate Is $51,000.

The will of Moses Cortright, once Chief Inspector of the Police Department, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. The entire estate, which consists of personal property valued at not more than $50,000 and realty worth $1,000 is bequeathed to the widow, Mrs. Hattie G. Cortright, who lives at 529 West 149th Street.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Three Liners—The Departures.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

CAMERONIA (Glasgow via Liverpool)—J. R. Allen, W. S. Davidson, J. E. Goodwin, F. W. Hall, George Brewer, A. W. D. Smith, J. W. Flint, Alfred Ward, Captain Alfred Mees, Alexander Suttle, Mrs. Mary R. Thompson, Miss Dora J. Anderson, James Bain, Miss L. S. Cameron, Miss V. A. Cole, John Davidson, A. S. Falconer, W. Hall, Mrs. S. L. Brown, Robert Bruce, R. W. Holt, Miss M. H. Moore, J. L. Owen, Miss Mary J. Raffan, Mr. and Mrs. William Storey, F. F. Wells, and Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, Miss G. Thomas, and Miss R. M. A. Barber.

LAFAYETTE (Bordeaux)—W. Austin, Miss Agnes Bartlett, Miss H. C. Coolidge, Dr. W. Clayton, M. G. Chapon, A. Durante, T. Douglas, Charles Fiske, Countess de Fontenillat, General Berthier, Pasha, W. Fay, E. Guy, M. Goldsmith, Emile Garden, Mr. and Mrs. C. Harris, Mrs. G. Hawley, Mrs. C. Handyside, M. H. Hanger, Miss H. Hays, Charles Herbull, E. Huber, Miss Valentine Keys, Miss Jessie Keys, Mrs. A. Lightfoot, Baron T. le Fevre, Louis David, S. Lincoln, E. Martin, Marquis de Polignac, Miss A. Robinson, Baron de Lopez Tarragoya, Miss Jane Wilson, R. Woods, Mrs. Isadore Duncan, Mrs. H. Huntington, H. Watt, Paul Williams, A. Witherbee, Miss W. Smith, and Mrs. Newton Perkins.

ALAUNIA (Liverpool)—C. J. S. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Bond, Miss Constance P. Bond, Miss Dorothy Bond, Colonel C. E. Convis, Mrs. Convis, Albert Miller, Albert Preston, E. Lloyd Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Vale, Miss Amy Vale, Miss G. M. Vale, Mr. and Mrs. A. Standly, and C. J. Schroder.

Some of the passengers who sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the Carpathia were:

Mrs. C. Clements, Miss Bertha Eden, William Ellis, Mrs. Jennie Hardy, Captain H. G. Harrison, William Dennits, T. Ashburner, Mrs. Alice M. Kennedy, H. Dighton Pearson, Mrs. Fanny Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rothwell, Miss Eleanor Rothwell, Mrs. E. F. Saltmarsh, and Mrs. J. Hodgson.

LAST EXCURSION OF THE SEASON

WASHINGTON $3 $3 and BALTIMORE

Sunday, May 28th

VIA THE ROYAL BLUE LINE

New Jersey Central, Reading and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads

All Eyes are on the Capital. See it while History is Making.

This excursion allows about 9 hours in Washington or 11 hours in Baltimore. Leave W. 23d St., 11:30 P. M.; Liberty St., 12:01 midnight Saturday night. Tickets on sale at Liberty St., W. 23d St. and Jersey City Terminals; 7 Cortlandt St., 343, 379, 1276, 1440 B'way, New York; 4 and 24 Court St., Brooklyn.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In "American, German-American and German" Booth Tarkington draws a triangle that must be solved not by geometry and not by diplomacy, but by the citizens of the United States. Read it in this week's

5¢ a copy Collier's THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

PACKARD TWIN-SIX

—there is no sign of engine effort at the highest speeds or the lowest!

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

LOCOMOBILE

1917

THE new models, now on exhibition at our Showrooms, possess individuality and distinction which reflect culture and taste. They are essentially of interest only to families whose means place price beyond consideration.

Sixty-first Street, next to Broadway

the soup of the epicure

When the inner man calls loudest

In summer, when the inner man calls loudest, feed and charm him with Franco-American Soup.

There are times—especially of summer—when there is that within which brooks no delay. It is when the appetite—insistent and towering, whetted to impatient keenness by all the little gods of open air, rudely shouts for "Food! Food! Food!"

Franco-American Soups are satiating Food, refined by the skill and the art of the best French culinary practice. Consider also their adaptability to your summer program. They are all ready to serve and their generous variety suits every caprice of appetite, climate, time and place.

If you are jealous of your ease, your health, and your comfort during the summer months ahead, you will see to it now that Franco-American Soups are included among the vacation provisions.

Merely heat before serving

Thirty-five cents the quart *Twenty selections*

At the better stores

Franco-American Soups

after the recipes of A. Biardot OF PARIS

formerly superintendent of the palace of H.M. King George of Greece.

"Let us give you a taste of our quality"

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN FOOD CO.

Krumbles

The New Whole Wheat Food with the *Delicious Flavor* originated by the Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Co.

KRUMBLES, the new ready-to-eat delicacy, made from the whole wheat, is meeting with the most open-armed welcome ever accorded a breakfast food.

Wheat has never before been prepared this way—so crisp and crumbly, with such a delicious flavor all its own.

Krumbles is prepared from the whole of the wheat by the exclusive Krumbles method—originated by the Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Co. It presents all the starch, the protein, the mineral salts and phosphates, and the bran of the wheat in a most appetizing and nourishing form.

In the *WAXTITE* package—10c. Look for this signature.

W. K. Kellogg

Children like Krumbles and it builds them up

'SEA GULL' DROOPS AT THE BANDBOX

Four-Act Russian Play Proves Too Difficult for Washington Square Players.

TCHEKHOV'S STORY ELUSIVE

Audience Found Mirth in Some of the Tragic Passages as Given by Quasi-Professionals.

THE SEA GULL.—A drama in four acts, by Anton Tchekhov. Translated from the Russian by Marian Fell. At the Bandbox.

Masha.....Florence Enright
Simon Medviedenko.....Edward J. Ballantine
Peter Sorin.....Frank Conroy
Constantine Treplieff.....Roland Young
Jacob.....W. A. Richardson, Jr.
Nina Zarietchnaya.....Mary Morris
Dr. Eugene Dorn.....Robert Strange
Paulina.....Suzette Stuart
Irina Arkadina.....Helen Westley
Boris Trigorin.....Ralph Roeder
Shamraev.....Walter Frankl
The Maid.....Elinor M. Cox
The Cook.....Jean Strange

The Washington Square Players last night presented the last bill they will give in the Bandbox Theatre before moving to the Comedy, which will be their home after this month. It was "The Sea Gull," translated from the Russian of Anton Tchekhov by Marian Fell, and with the exception of a single performance of a Maeterlinck play before a special audience, was the first long drama the Players have ever acted.

In thus broadening the scope of their activities this intrepid band might well have chosen something more tangible than the work of a modern Russian writer. Some of their most conspicuous successes, it is true, have been achieved in the realm of the exotic, but a play of four acts presents difficulties not inherent in a playlet, particularly when it presents a picture of wholly alien life. So the players found themselves beyond their depth last night after a brave start that carried them through the lighter scenes of the first two acts to the serious business of the play.

"The Sea Gull," like so many of the Bandbox offerings, concerns itself largely with the artistic temperament. A famous tragedienne, a noted novelist, and a young actress and writer, each ambitious for a career, are among its characters. In the speeches of these the author has injected much keen satire about artists and the worshipping public.

The envy of the young writer, who is the tragedienne's son, for Trigorin, the novelist, the love of the two women for Trigorin and of the young man for the girl, the ego in the hearts of all four and the resultant tragedies of the young woman's betrayal and the young man's suicide are the colors Tchekhov has used in painting this post-impressionistic picture of Russian life. It is all most elusive, after the Russian manner, and while there are no doubt countless hidden beauties in the play discernible to the Russian eye, they remained pretty generally hidden to the untrained Western eye after last night's interpretation. The play was first acted twenty years ago at the Alexandrynsky Theatre, Petrograd, so that its age is explanation enough for the presence of several soliloquies.

A more experienced company of players might conceivably have difficulty in making "The Sea Gull" convincing, and these quasi-professionals are not to be judged too harshly if the audience found mirth in some of the most tragic passages. Frank Conroy was the only one who acted with real distinction. Some of the others—Florence Enright, Roland Young, Walter Frankl, Ralph Roeder, and Helen Westley—were good at times, but all gave ragged performances. That is the most serious defect in the work of the organization—inconsistent playing that comes from lack of experience and lack of intelligent direction. Mary Morris, a recent recruit, showed considerable promise in the first two acts, but in her effort for restraint later she swallowed her voice and was all but unintelligible.

As usual the physical side of the production was superior to the histrionic. The two settings were splendid specimens of stage decoration. The garden scene, with its sky cyclorama, its hedges and set pieces and netless border of leaves, showed what can be accomplished when taste and intelligence are combined.

Isadora Duncan Here from Paris.

Isadora Duncan, the American dancer, arrived yesterday on the French liner Lafayette from Bordeaux on her way to South America. She said that she had given two dances at the Torcadero in Paris, one for the relief of the war refugees and the other for the benefit of wounded artists. Mrs. Duncan added that each performance realized 27,000 francs, about $5,400.

Talk Again on French Poilus.

Several hundred persons having been unable to gain admission, for lack of room, at the illustrated talk on "The War, the Poilus, and the Trenches," by Lieut. Alexander Oldrini, given on May 12 at the Museum of French Art, the talk, by request, will be repeated on Friday evening next at 8:30 o'clock at the Hotel Plaza, where ample accommodation will be provided. Leon Maurice, the lawyer, will also speak. No cards of admission are required. The talks were arranged by Mlle. Jeanne de Villeneuve of the French Consulate.

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'GLORIA'S ROMANCE' SHOWN.

Billie Burke, the Star of a New Movie Serial at Globe Theatre.

An interesting experiment was begun last night at the Globe Theatre with the first exhibition of the first chapters of a new movie serial, entitled "Gloria's Romance," with Billie Burke as the star. This installment of the story will be kept on the Globe screen for two weeks, and then other chapters will follow. The movie serial idea is not new, but heretofore they have always been shown in regular picture theatres and not offered as an attraction in a regular playhouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Hughes are the authors of the story which Miss Burke has acted for the screen. The rôle they have provided for her is that of a young hoyden, whose enthusiasm for excitement gets her into all kinds of scrapes. In the first two chapters she has a lively enough time to satisfy even her adventurous nature. Gloria is spending the season with her crabbed father at Palm Beach, when one night she gets up out of bed and goes to the veranda of the hotel to watch the older folks dance within. Here the idea of going for a joy ride in her brother's car seizes her, and she jumps in and opens the throttle.

A few minutes later she is floundering in the surf, whither the car has flung itself when the steering post broke. From the beach to the Everglades with their interesting denizens of alligators, crocodiles, and Seminoles is but a few steps, and soon Gloria is having adventures with the wild animals and humans of the glades. She is just about to be slaughtered by an amorous Seminole when her brother and the handsome young villiain of the story arrive simultaneously in true movie fashion, after having traversed separate routes in search of her.

The next release will no doubt reveal what happens to the wicked young man who claims all the credit for the rescue when the party returns to civilization.

Miss Burke proved herself a good screen subject in her first picture several months ago. She is winsome and girlish-looking, and when she dons the clothes of a boy she is altogether cunning. She does not look as young as her short frocks are intended to make her, and she would be more of a vision if her frocks were longer, but one should not demand everything. A company of players from the legitimate stage assisted Miss Burke, which was a relief, among them Henry Kolker, David Powell, William Roselle, Frank Belcher, William T. Carleton, and Jule Power. Jerome Kern, master of insinuating melody, has composed a score for the serial, and last night he conducted the orchestra.

ANOTHER MACK PLAYLET.

"Double Exposure," at the Palace, a Movie Studio Melodrama.

Quite the most interesting one-act play seen at the Palace in several months is "A Double Exposure," a new piece written by Willard Mack and played by him there yesterday afternoon for the first time. Its story is that of an avenging husband who makes use of a rehearsal for his chance to shoot down his man without any one suspecting it was no accident. Its story, however, is not the novelty. That is in the background for this is the first case that comes to mind of a playwright using the movie studio as a setting for a scene. In the brief time he has, Mr. Mack provides a deal of local color that is curious and entertaining. The playlet is well mounted and unusually well-played, especially by Mack himself and by Tamany Young. There are signs that we shall have an abundance of movie-world backgrounds before long. The Hattons, in "The Squab Farm," have in preparation a new play which invades the studios and studies there the perils of Pauline in more senses than one.

Also in the new Palace bill is "Sumurun," come back to town with Gertrude Hoffmann still at the head of her pretentious production. A new comer is Marion Weeks, a young singer boasting the approval of that eminent music critic, President Wilson. Her small voice is sweet and true and it takes such giddy, coloratura flights that any vaudeville audience is sure to be entranced. Some wonders in juggling and balancing are done by some visitors from China where these are parts of an ancient art.

SAFETY EXPOSITION OPENS.

Recruiting Stations with Many Devices to Protect Life.

The third National Safety and Sanitation Exposition under the auspices of the American Museum of Safety was opened yesterday at Grand Central Palace. The exposition will be open from 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. daily throughout the week.

The exhibits include many patent devices for insuring safety to employes and the public. There are safety devices for elevators, railroads, and aeronauts, while gas and electric lighting companies have booths which demonstrate the methods employed to protect against injury and loss of life. Some commercial exhibits are included in the show, and there are recruiting stations for various branches of the army and navy. In connection with these are displays of torpedoes, guns, and other implements of modern warfare.

Models of a new sewer for which the claim is made that it would solve the problem of snow disposal form one exhibit. Its inventor claims that in addition to taking care of house waste and storm water, it provides for a rapid snow disposal at low cost, and that it is proof against clogging and flooding cellars.

Armenian Colony Dines Doctors.

Members of the Armenian colony of New York gave a dinner at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday in honor of Dr. James L. Barton and Dr. S. L. Dutton, Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the American Committee for Syrian and Armenian Relief. Dr. Barton, in reply to compliments of previous speakers, recalled memories of his missionary days in Kharput and said that he had then found the qualities of energy and persistence in the Armenians. These were the qualities that would be needed in the period of reconstruction after the war, he declared.

Preparing for Long Ocean Flight.

NORFOLK, Va., May 22.—A large hangar to house Rodman Wanamaker's big airship, the America, which will begin tests here soon preliminary to an attempt to cross the Atlantic, was completed today at the Atlantic Coast Aeronautical Station. Officials said the flight probably would be started in October or November.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Sybil Carlisle, who has just finished her second season in "A Pair of Silk Stockings," will sail for England June 3. She will spend the Summer there and return to New York in the early Fall.

Sir Herbert Tree has been persuaded by Julia Marlowe to give his rendering of one of Falstaff's speeches in the voice of Hamlet and vice versa at the benefit the actress is organizing for the Shubert Theatre Friday afternoon. Another feature will be a playlet, "The Nocturne," acted by Haidee Wright and company.

Harry Ellis, a tenor who appeared in "Watch Your Step" earlier in the season, was added to the Hippodrome company yesterday.

Motion pictures of Percy MacKaye, the author of "Caliban," and of the principals are being shown at the Strand this week. Pictures of the Friars' parade and arrival at their new clubhouse will be added to the program today.

A program of playlets will be given in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor tonight as a feature of the entertainment for the delegates to the Federation of Women's Clubs Convention. One of the episodes from Schnitzler's "The Affairs of Anatole" and Alfred Sutro's "The Man in Front" will be included on the bill.

Fannie Ward will be the guest of honor at the meeting of the Theatre Club at the Hotel Astor today. An exhibition of her picture, "The Cheat," will be given.

The New Brighton Theatre began its eighth season yesterday with a vaudeville bill. Louise Dresser, Wilbur Mack, and Nella Walker and Marie Nordstrom were the headliners.

OPERA NOVELTIES PROMISED IN FALL

De Koven's "Canterbury Pilgrims" and "Francesca da Rimini" Among Works.

NEW AMERICAN SOPRANO

Caruso and Miss Farrar Among the Many Artists Re-engaged—Bodansky and Polacco to Conduct Again.

The annual announcement of plans for the forthcoming season of opera at the Metropolitan Opera House was made yesterday by Giulio Gatti-Casazza, General Manager of the institution. The new season will begin Monday, Nov. 13, and will last twenty-three weeks. Mr. Gatti-Casazza will sail Saturday on the French liner Lafayette to spend the Summer abroad.

The salient features of the next season will be the introduction of more than the usual number of novelties and the strengthening of the repertoire of French operas. Among the operas that will be sung here for the first time will be Reginald de Koven's "The Canterbury Pilgrims," which will have its world premiere at the Metropolitan. The book of Mr. de Koven's new opera is by Percy MacKaye, who wrote it originally as a play, and as such it was acted by the Coburn Players. The composer returned recently from a long sojourn abroad during which he wrote his score.

The other operas that will be sung here for the first time are "Iphigenia in Tauris," by Glück, to be sung in German; "Francesca da Rimini," book by Gabriele d'Annunzio, music by R. Zandonai, to be sung in Italian, and "Les Pecheurs des Perles," by Bizet, to be sung in French. Two acts of the last-named work were once sung here, but neither of the others has ever been given in New York. "Francesca da Rimini" is a comparatively new opera.

Revivals of Massenet's "Thaïs," Delibes's "Lakmé," Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro," and Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore" will be further additions to the French répertoire. The casts of the new offerings or of the revivals have not been arranged and will not be announced till the return of Mr. Gatti-Casazza in the Fall. It has been decided however, that Geraldine Farrar will sing the rôle of Thaïs.

The New Artists.

These new artists have been engaged: Alice Eversman, Odette Le Fontenay, Marie Sundellius, Kathleen Howard, and Paul Eisler and Gennaro Papi. Mr. Papi will assume the duties of second conductor of Italian opera. He is now one of the conductors at the Colon Opera of Buenos Aires, and has conducted at the San Carlo Opera, Naples, and the Regio, Turin. Mr. Eisler is assistant conductor of the Opera in Vienna.

Miss Eversman, soprano, is a native of Washington, D. C., who has appeared in concert in Germany and Russia and was a member of the Ducal Opera of Karlsruhe when the war began, and caused a cancellation of her engagement. She is a pupil of Fergusson and Mme. Nikisch of Berlin, Sabatini of Milan, and Emma Thursby of New York.

Miss Howard is an American contralto who has been heard in opera here, having been one of the principals of the Century Opera Company. She sang in Darmstadt, where Weingartner is now musical director, six years, and has sung in almost every country in Europe. Her last London appearances were in the Ring performances at Covent Garden in the Spring of 1913.

Mme. Sundellius, soprano, was born in Sweden, but she has lived in this country most of her life and received her musical training here. She has been singing in concert for a number of years. Mlle. De Fonteney was born in France of American and Spanish parentage. Her grandparents were members of an old New Orleans family. She studied voice in Dresden and with Philippe Coudert, Jean de Reszke's assistant in Paris. She has sung at Covent Garden and lately was at the Paris Opera Comique. Mr. Bender is reputed to be one of the most eminent bass baritones in Germany. He is now a member of the Munich Opera and one of his most famous rôles is that of Hans Sachs.

Singers Re-engaged.

Negotiations with other new artists are pending and the following artists have been re-engaged: Sopranos, Frances Alda, Maria Barrientos, Lucrezia Bori, Anna Case, Vera Curtis, Emmy Destinn, Minnie Egener, Geraldine Farrar, Rita Fornia, Johanna Gadski, Mabel Garrison, Frieda Hempel, Melanie Kurt, Edith Mason, Frances Nelsen, Marie Rappold, Lenora Sparkes and Rosina Van Lyck; mezzo-sopranos, Mariska Aldrich, Emma Horniggia, Sophie Braslau, Raymonde Delaunois, Louise Homer, Marie Mattfeld, Margarete Matzenauer, Florence Mulford, Margarete Ober, Flora Perini, Lila Robeson and Ernestine Schumann-Heink; tenors, Paul Althouse, Pietro Audisio, Angelo Bada, Julius Bayer, Max Bloch, Luca Botta, Enrico Caruso, Riccardo Martin, Giovanni Martinelli, Albert Reiss, Johannes Sembach and Jacques Urlus; baritones, Pasquale Amato, Bernard Bégué, Giuseppe de Luca, Otto Goritz, Mario Laurenti, Robert Leonhardt, Vincenzo Reschiglian, Carl Schlegel, Antonio Scotti, Riccardo Tegani, Hermann Weil, and Clarence Whitehill; basses, Carl Braun, Adamo Didur, Pompilio Malatesta, Arthur Middleton, Giullo Rossi, Leon Rothier, Basil Ruysdael, Andrea de Segurola and Henri Scott.

The Conductors.

Artur Bodansky and Giorgio Polacco have been re-engaged as conductors, Richard Hageman as conductor and assistant conductor, and Giuseppi Bamboscheck, Frederick Jacobi, Francesco Romei, Hans Steiner, and Willy Tyreler as assistant conductors. Giulio Setti will continue as chorus master, Edward Siedle as technical director, Jules Speck and Jan Heithekker as stage managers, Pauline Verhoeven and Ottokar Bartik as ballet masters, Rosina Galli as premiere danseuse and Giuseppi Bonfiglio as premier danseur.

The following formal announcement about the past season was included in the statement:

"Mr. Gatti-Casazza takes occasion to express his gratitude to the New York public, which during the past season attended the performances more numerously than during any period of his administration. He also thanks Mr. Otto H. Kahn, Chairman, and his colleagues of the Board of Directors for the renewed evidence of their confidence, which he regards as the highest honor. He further desires to acknowledge the appreciative interest shown by the press in the activities of the company."

Schwab Gives $100,000 Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., May 22.—Charles M. Schwab announced today a gift to Bethlehem in the form of a $100,000 concert hall, which will be large enough to seat 2,500 people, and in which future Bach festivals, Lehigh Valley Symphony Orchestra concerts, &c., will be held.

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ELSIE FERGUSON | TREE | LYN HARDING
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For a limited number of performances.
Sir Herbert Tree's Production of
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HENRIETTA CROSMAN | CONSTANCE COLLIER | LYN HARDING
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Special Mat. Decoration Day, May 30.

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LONGACRE West 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow, Sat. & May 30, at 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
IN HIS COMEDY TRIUMPH
THE GREAT LOVER

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & May 30th.
The Boomerang

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"THE SHADOW OF THE GLEN" | "THE LENNAN SHEE"
OTHER IRISH STAR FEATURES.
New Plays—New Costumes—New Music.
Mrs. Langtry, Kathryn Kidder, Elizabeth Murray, Mary Lawton, Phyllis Partington, Frank Sheridan, John McCloskey, Fuller Mellish, Robt. Piggott, Rupert Harvey, Louis Anspacher, Frank Fogarty & 50 others. Tickets on sale at the Candler Theatre and at the British War Relief Association, 542 5th Ave. Orch., $3. Balcony, $2 & $1. Boxes, $50.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1916.

A "VERY SMALL" ARMY, INDEED.

The estimates of the size of the regular army under the new law are confusing. Senator CHAMBERLAIN, in his apologetic statement, said that it would contain 214,000 men in times of peace and 260,000 in war. Mr. HAY in his latest utterance says that the peace strength will be 206,000, while in emergency it can be increased to 216,000. Perhaps there is a typographical error in this last number. What the army may be in war, however, has nothing to do with the case. Mr. HAY said on Saturday all that needs to be said touching war strength. It was not contended, he declared, that the bill was legislation such as the country would need in case of war. The various estimates of peace strength include two bodies of enlisted men, the Quartermaster and Medical Corps, which, under Congressional acts of 1887 and 1912, are not counted in the strength of the regular army. They also include the Philippine Scouts and the Porto Rico regiment. There is no enumeration of forces in the law except in the paragraph limiting the number of enlisted men of the line, excluding the branches we have just named, to 175,000. That is a number not to be exceeded, the maximum. But the law actually provides only for a minimum. That minimum will, in fact, be our maximum. In time, by slow process, we may have 160,000 combatant troops and a reasonably large regular reserve.

The provision for a reserve is commendable. The idea that a soldier rated as excellent after one year's service with the colors might be retired to the reserve was General WOOD'S. It is the best provision in the law. But let us stop talking about an army of 214,000 or 206,000 or 260,000. We are not going to have such an army. We have not yet got 8,000 of the additional 20,000 men authorized in March. With present recruiting methods we shall not have that small increase for months to come. If President WILSON thinks that an army of 250,000 men would be "very small" for a nation of 100,000,000, what does he think of the army we are to have?

THE PREPAREDNESS SPIRIT.

Preparedness is in the air throughout the Middle West. There is no doubt that the Chicago demonstration on June 3 will fitly express the feeling of the people in the States which lately have been so sadly misrepresented in Congress. Some of the Representatives who voted for the make-believe Military bill may learn from that expression of the public will that their return to Washington next year will depend upon their efforts to make good the wrong they have done in the meanwhile. Senator CHAMBERLAIN said yesterday that the poor showing of the National Guard contingent called to duty on the Mexican frontier may yet lead to the adoption of a plan for Federal volunteers.

Chicago believes that 200,000 marchers will be in the line of its preparedness parade. Many of them will come from other cities and States. Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Cleveland will send large delegations. New Yorkers will view the prospect of being outdone in this kind of celebration by Chicago without jealousy. The greater the Chicago demonstration turns out to be, the greater will be the satisfaction of New York. For the significance of these parades is not to be mistaken. The sound money parade of 1896 meant that the people demanded the maintenance of the gold standard. The New York preparedness parade of 1916 meant that the people in this part of the country are fully awake to our need of stronger national defenses. The Chicago parade, if it meets expectations, will indicate that the whole Middle West realizes that peace can be preserved only if we are prepared for defense.

The preparedness convention in Chattanooga, Tenn., the first week in June will give fitting expression also to the real feeling of the people of the South and the Southwest. The Mayors of nearly 100 cities in nineteen States have signed the call for this convention, which will be coincident with the opening of the first military training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, near Chattanooga. Those who attend the convention will be enabled to see how hundreds of patriotic young men are preparing themselves to be of practical service to their country. The call for the convention takes note of the perils of the hour and the right and privilege of citizens to assemble and "discuss "the Government of the United States "and advise with their Senators and "Representatives in Congress as to the "best means of protecting the integ-"rity and independence of our beloved "country and the lives and property of "our citizens." The duty of every true citizen is clearly expressed in that call.

THE CLOSING RING.

The iron band which Germany burst by slaying Serbia and cutting a corridor across the Balkan peninsula into Turkey has been drawing together in Asia Minor. The ends are now so close that it has been possible for a band of Cossacks to ride across the opening—that is, to spring from the Russians' end of the closing ring, which is on the Turco-Persian border, to the end the British hold on the Tigris River, twenty miles south of Kut-el-Amara. It was a romantic incident, that leap of the Cossacks. General LAKE, commander of the British forces in Mesopotamia, could not report it without adjectives. A force of Russian cavalry had joined the British forces on the Tigris, he said, "after a bold and adventurous ride."

The achievement is of no military importance, perhaps; cavalry is indispensable to Russian operations to the mountainous north, but of doubtful present value to the British, who are conducting trench warfare in a low, marshy country. It is extremely unlikely that the Russian cavalry force was supported at all. The way by which it must have come is rough and very difficult and hardly suited to the movement of guns, ammunition trains, and large troop bodies. It was probably intended to be what it seems, an imaginative, impulsive performance, inspired as much by the Russian love of color, poetry, and picturesqueness in war as by the desire to produce a political effect. In England the news was received with joyous emotions. In France already Russians had struck hands with their allies, but this was the first physical union of Russian and British forces in this war. In France, Russian troops marching through the villages were preceded by children, strewing the ground with flowers. One would give a lot to know how the "bold and adventurous riders," appearing so unexpectedly, were received by the British soldiers on the Tigris River.

Russia's part in the war seems to be steadily growing. She will now have put troops into every important theatre of fighting. She will be in at any decision on the western front. She is holding the whole long eastern front alone, because that is her own, and now Bagdad, which the British failed to take, is more likely to fall into Russian than into English hands, unless, however, a joint attack should become feasible. What seems more probable is that the Russians will force upon the Turks a battle for possession of Mesopotamia at a point somewhere north of the Holy City. The British are to the south of it. If the Turks should lose, that would not be until they had already lost control of the Aleppo-Mosul-Bagdad highway, now their principal line of communication, and then their only escape would be to retreat in a due westerly direction, across the great Syrian waste through Palmyra to Damascus.

When again the iron band meets, if it does, it will meet on the plains of Mesopotamia, which was the first of all places in the sun, and inside the ring will be not only Germany and Austria-Hungary, as at first, but all of their allies besides. There being no way to see out, the Kaiser's dream of an overland route to India, via Vienna, Constantinople, and Bagdad, will become purely subjective again. But none of this is likely to happen without a desperate struggle.

BRITISH AND GERMAN PRIZE COURTS.

The Hamburg prize court has passed on the destruction by submarines of certain Norwegian and Danish ships and has found that the torpedoing of the vessels was justified, because more than half their cargoes was contraband and their papers were not in order. Two British steamers sunk in the Indian Ocean also were held to be good prizes and their sinking justifiable.—News dispatch by cable.

The ships are not named, nor the facts given. The fate of the crews is not even mentioned. According to international law the crews must be safeguarded before the prizes can be sunk. Do German prize courts administer the law of military necessity, or the kindlier international law? Neutrals do not regard themselves foreclosed by German versions of facts. That is Holland's decision regarding the Tubantia. And there are other cases, besides our own.

The point is interesting because of the contrast with the procedure in the British prize courts. Only a few days ago the British courts released some postal parcels from the United States, which had been seized by the superserviceable British Navy. Also British prize courts annulled seizures which had been made under Orders in Council. The explanation is simple. British prize courts are not bound by British municipal law. Accordingly Lord ROBERT CECIL, Minister of War Trade, announced that the Orders in Council would be reconsidered to agree with the decisions of the court, the political department of the British Government bowing to the judicial declaration that it should do so. These decisions lend interest to the report of additional suits for loss of life aboard the Lusitania against the owners of the steamship. Whatever the basis of the suits, it would seem that the culpability of those who sunk the steamship is greater than that of the owners of the Cunarder.

If only a British warship had sunk a German liner, then it might have been possible to get the judgment of a German court upon the legality of the German orders to sink such vessels. Would the German court overrule the German political branch of government according to international law? Or would the German court follow the political branch and justify German policy by overruling international law? There have been so many neutral ships sunk that it is possible to imagine a series of decisions by courts of several countries accumulating judgments regarding the unlawfulness of the German conduct of the war.

THE GERMAN FAVORITE SON.

The aptest commentary on the campaign which Mr. Justice HUGHES allows to go on for his nomination by the Republicans was made by Mr. ROOSEVELT in his Chicago speech:

> Remember that the pacifists of today, the peace-at-any-price men, however well meaning, are the spiritual and moral heirs of the men who denounced and opposed WASHINGTON; of the men who denounced and voted against ABRAHAM LINCOLN. We can only be loyal to the souls of WASHINGTON and LINCOLN, and to the soul of the great people that caught flame from their teachings, if we set our faces like flint against the unworthy spirit which today would teach us that peace stands above righteousness, and that this unrighteous peace can be secured by the refusal to prepare to defend our just rights.

When THE TIMES heard The Evening Post cooing happily on the bosom of Mr. Justice HUGHES, it was justified in inferring that the pacifist newspaper had found a pacifist candidate. The Globe shows that the inference was sound. It quotes from a speech delivered by Governor HUGHES before the National Arbitration and Peace Conference in Carnegie Hall, April 15, 1907:

> The security of peace lies in the desire of the people for peace. Protection against war can best be found in the reiterated expression of that desire throughout the nations, and by convening their representatives in frequent assemblies.

Could HENRY FORD himself have said anything more sublimely innocent, more remote from human nature and the recorded experience of mankind?

In April Mr. FORD received the votes of the anti-preparedness and German Republicans of Nebraska. The day after the Nebraska primaries Mr. BERNARD H. RIDDER, editor of the Staats-Zeitung, admitting that "we [the Ger-"man-Americans] are out to elect any "candidate for Congress, the House "or the Senate, who is opposed to Mr. "WILSON," said that "we have not de-"cided what stand the German-Amer-"ican voters will take in the Presi-"dential campaign. Naturally, we can-"not until the Republicans have se-"lected a candidate." Meanwhile the anti-American campaign went on under various names, LA FOLLETTE, BURTON, CUMMINS, SHERMAN, FORD. In Wisconsin both LA FOLLETTE and his opponents, in some cases the winning delegates, were marked with the German stamp. Nowhere in the Middle West has there been much evidence in the Republican primaries of an American sentiment. The Germans, the pacifists, the foes of preparedness, are in control of Middle West Republicanism, so far as can be judged from the primaries. The President's note and message to Congress in April brought upon Congress an organized deluge of telegrams of threat and appeal from the hyphenates. Republicans and Progressive Republicans, former followers of Mr. ROOSEVELT, wore and wear their hearts in their boots. It is all very well to talk about a "strong" foreign policy, but what Congressman will be so foolish as to bother about principles when the German vote of his district will be lost to him if he sticks to them? How many Republicans of the Middle West have the courage of the Democratic Senator HUSTING of Wisconsin?

The organized German propaganda goes on, acknowledged, patent, prosperous. Every man in public life who dares to stand for America's rights, for the United States, as against Germany, is proscribed, marked for defeat. The German bulldozers have forced the majority of House Republicans to their will. In the Senate they have 11 votes, or 12, counting Senator BORAH. The political Vehmgericht has an indisputable influence and power in the Republican Party. To what Republican candidate would it give them? Who would be the German Favorite Son? Last week the Staats-Zeitung, whose editor was so prudent in April, let the cat out of the bag. It found in Mr. Justice HUGHES the candidate worthy of the umlaut vote, "a real neutral"—the Staats-Zeitung is another—unblemished, the delight of genuine German eyes. Mr. HUGHES "clearly stands ahead in the list of "men upon whose candidacy the Re-"publicans and Progressives can "unite," upon whom German-Americans will unite. The "real neutral," the German Favorite Son. The Staats-Zeitung leads the German-American Hughes parade. The whole German language press, always one in its undying loyalty to Germany, will undoubtedly march vociferously behind the German Favorite Son.

Even before Mr. RIDDER'S certificate of approval, the zealous Mr. CHRISTOPHER REBHAN, President of the Krieger Verein and we don't know how many other German societies, had pinned the German flag on the real neutral. In THE TIMES of May 12 President REBHAN said:

> Of all the candidates mentioned we like Justice HUGHES, I think, the best, and if he were nominated, with President WILSON running against him, he would get the German vote.

The German vote! Hear an American once more:

> As part of the work of preparedness, as part of the work of Americanism, we must set our faces like flint against any effort to divide our people along the lines of creed or national origin. The politico-racial hyphen is the breeder of moral treason. One of the most sinister developments of the last twenty-two months has been the fact that a section of the professional German-Americans has joined the pacifists in the effort to keep America helpless, while this same section of German-Americans is lauding German militarism to the skies and apologizing for every manifestation of that militarism, even when it is ruthlessly used against the welfare of the weak.
>
> The politico-racial hyphen, the pacifists, the foes of preparedness have all but taken possession of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S old party. Are they to name its candidate for President? No other voice is so potent as Mr. ROOSEVELT'S to rouse the country to put itself in a state of self-defense, to assail the fatal doctrines of pacifism, to urge a united American loyalty and patriotism, to denounce divided allegiance and alien politics. It is the supreme honor of his illustrious career that, apart from and above political ambitions or hopes, he stands as a citizen and patriot, not afraid to make enemies, careless of personal consequences, proclaiming to the United States the disasters it invites by its helplessness, proclaiming preparedness and Americanism. He has done much to key up the Democratic Party. Is his own ready to strike up "Deutschland über Alles"? There is great work for him to do in the next two weeks.

THE RAILWAYS' PROSPERITY.

The railways are enjoying one fat year among seven lean, and need, as well as deserve, all they are getting. The country itself needs that the railways shall thrive, for the trade embargo shows that the prosperity of the country is limited by the capacity of the railways, and that has ceased to grow. The roads are entitled to their present generous earnings through the proof given of the excess capacity provided at a time when earnings were lean. If that had not been done the country would not now be enjoying its present prosperity.

Large as the net earnings are, their increase is not proportioned to the general increase of private profits, being limited by regulation of rates. All other prices are at a scarcity level, but the railways are allowed nothing for the increase which they must pay for labor and materials. If the rates were right when fixed, they are wrong now. Yet Congress, like the Interstate Commission, so hardens its heart that the conferees have just agreed not to increase the railway mail pay, although demanding that the parcel post shall be carried regardless of cost or quantity.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Exaggerated a Small Grievance.

A correspondent of ours who confessed in a letter printed on this page yesterday to having been dishonorably discharged from the army as a deserter—fortunately for himself it was in time of peace—strongly indicated that in his opinion he considered it a withering outrage on soldierly dignity to photograph each man and take his finger prints.

That is the modern custom, and one of its objects unquestionably is to facilitate the apprehension of deserters. The writer of the letter did not say in so many words that his desertion was because he saw in the practice a terrible imputation of possible disloyalty to the colors, and he couldn't endure its abrasive effect on his sensitive nature, but that was seemingly what he wanted to have inferred.

He expects too much. In the first place, the photographing and finger-printing of soldiers serve more purposes than the one he mentioned, and there is nothing even remotely invidious about the others. Again, the invidiousness, such as it is, does not constitute a grievance, or at any rate does so only to a somewhat morbid mind—or a mind with an uneasy conscience. A like reflection is made upon us all by every locked door we pass and by the policeman on the street. Men whose honesty has never been impugned do not feel offended when asked to give bonds before they handle other people's money, and the common expectation of receipts for payments made, though it hints the possibility of another and unjust demand, is met by most of us with fair equanimity.

The world, like the army, is full of cruel wrongs and bitter insults for those who look for them, but when real troubles are so many, why manufacture more out of nothing—or of the easily tolerable things like having one's picture and finger prints on record?

Work for a Great Inventor.

A task that confronts the builders of aeroplanes, and must be performed by them if aerial navigation with machines of this sort is not soon to cease advancing, has been revealed in a special dispatch to THE TIMES from Paris. It described an aeroplane of recent construction which is to the fastest of its predecessors as a swallow to a hawk. Its normal speed is 125 miles an hour, and it can mount into the air with an ease and rapidity justifying comparison with the bird which in slenderness of wing and body it resembles.

These are most excellent abilities for both peace and war, but unfortunately this "spad," as it is called, from the initial letters of the Société pour l'Aviation et Derivés, under the auspices of which it has been developed, has the necessary and inevitable defects of its qualities and its construction. Its sustaining planes, while quite broad enough when at full speed, are inadequate when the rate of motion decreases. The result is that landing is so difficult and dangerous that it can be done only on the best of ground, and there only by aviators of the most skillful sort.

The utility of the spad is therefore restricted within narrow limits, and it probably represents the end, or nearly the end, of progress until a radical change in the building of aeroplanes is effected—a change that will permit the aviator to do with his "wings" what every bird of swift flight does every time it alights. The planes, that is, must be rendered capable of some degree of revolution on their longitudinal axis, in order that by turning against the air in front the two forces at the aviator's command may be so combined against each other as to permit a gentle dropping to the ground.

Theoretically, this is easy, but the practical difficulties are enormous, for meeting the requirement will not only render the aeroplane a much more complicated machine than it now is, but will seriously diminish its structural strength and cut down a margin of safety already perilously small. Problems, however, are not without solution merely because of difficulty, and the existence and daily use of a machine which a few years ago existed only in the dreams of men whom everybody with common sense called mad, and gave figures to prove it, is a sufficient warning against hasty employment of the word "impossible." It is more nearly true that whatever must be done, can and will be.

Not All of Them Are Madmen.

Dr. EATON of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church is not alone in seeing the error there is in the too frequent statement that all Europe is "war mad." That the pacifists say this is natural enough, for they know of no reasons, or at any rate admit the adequacy of none, that justify resort to arms, and it is logical for them to charge insanity against all who engage in war. But others who are by no means advocates of peace at any price occasionally make the same mistake and heap what is in effect a common condemnation on all participants in the great struggle. Even the President, in his Mecklenburg speech, was not as careful clearly to discriminate between offensive and defensive war—between war for a good and sufficient cause and war for one bad and insufficient.

Certainly not all the peoples of Europe are mad in the ordinary sense of that word. Indeed, neither of the groups into which they have divided deserves the appellation from anybody who admits the soundness of the premises on which it is acting. The great question for the uninvolved observer to decide is as to the quality of the respective premises, Teutonic and Allied. If the Germans are war mad, then the British, French, and Russians are not, and, conversely, if the Germans, as they say, are fighting for existence against a combination of envious rivals, then they are not war mad either, while their enemies can properly be so described—by a stretch of charity.

There is, indeed, a state of mind—a "baresark" rage—into which all fighters, whether for good cause or bad, are prone to fall, and it is not a state of mind conducive to the best thinking or the wisest judgment of a situation. In that sense alone—and it was the sense, presumably, in which the President spoke—there is an element of truth in calling all Europe mad. But it is not the whole truth, and there is room for discrimination between the participants in every war not waged between mere savages on both sides.

And as regards arbitrators, it is well to remember that the obligation to be neutral rests on them only till they know the facts. Thereafter they are—must be—partial. It is their business—what they are for.

ART NOTES.

An Exhibition of Old Laces and Embroideries.

The old laces and fine embroideries now on view at the American Art Galleries include a number of fine specimens of Renaissance and seventeenth century work, together with a little Gothic. The Italian filet is notable for quaint designs and close workmanship. An Adam and Eve motive is practically identical with a design carried out in stuffed embroidery in the Cluny Museum.

An especially fine table cover, Italian, sixteenth century, consists of nine major squares, the centre one containing a coat of arms showing a castle from which a man looks out, and protruding on either side a bull's head, with two ladders below and a bird and the crescent moon, all surmounted by a winged helm. The other squares contain birds on tree branches, rampant lions and mounted warriors. The smaller squares show a procession of birds. This is a significant example of the symbolic story-telling introduced in all the decorative arts of the period, almost impossible now to translate, yet quickening interest and respecting also the strictly decorative character of the pattern. Other laces are from the Louis Quatorze and Louis Quinze periods.

The Chinese temple paintings belonging to Mrs. Benjamin Thaw on view in the lower galleries nearly all belong to the seventeenth century and present the vivacious and brilliant appearance characteristic of the late work. Here, also, story-telling is of fundamental importance in the design and the mythological heroes of Chinese literature appear in numbers. A group of Japanese paintings is a part of the collection and dates from the early nineteenth century. These tell the history of a fifth century Chinese monarch who was continually at war with his neighbor. In this instance the pictures are accompanied by text and are properly illustrations. The course of the war is closely followed and the various episodes presented with the energy and concentration that are the life of Japanese draughtsmanship. The laces will be sold next Thursday and Friday afternoons, and the Chinese and Japanese paintings next Friday evening.

Orchestras Over the Stage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES I saw the statement that the first instance of placing an orchestra over a theatrical stage is in the new arrangement at the Stadium in this city. I recall the Madison Square Theatre, on Twenty-fourth Street, just west of Broadway, in which the orchestra was over the stage. In this theatre also was used a double stage, which was raised or lowered between the acts for change of scenes, like a huge elevator car. E. K. MILLIGAN.

New York, May 21, 1916.

VON BISSING'S HAND AGAIN.

Belgian Professors Imprisoned for Refusing to Lecture in Flemish.

Cornell University, May 21, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Professor Frédéricq, the leader of Belgian Historical Scholarship, and Professor Pirenne, his greatest student, have been arrested by the German authorities and have been sent to a detention camp in Germany. They are for the moment being treated as prisoners of war. The Dutch newspapers which have reached us after a long delay tell us the cause for this act of the German Governor General.

Ever since the conquest of the Belgian Kingdom, the German authorities have endeavored to gain the goodwill of at least part of the Belgian people by a campaign of propaganda for the Flemish cause. They tried to cause a definite breach between the Flemish and the Walloon part of the Belgian population, and they made the town of Ghent their stronghold for an entirely artificial pro-Flemish movement. The Flemish people resented this interference. They wanted no favors from the power which had betrayed and devastated their common country. German enthusiasm, however, knew no bounds. The University of Ghent was opened as a Flemish university. The students stayed away and the professors refused to teach. They are willing to give their lectures in Flemish. They are even anxious to do so, but in a free Belgian kingdom and not in a conquered territory. Their refusal did not dampen the ardor of General von Bissing. Pressure was brought to bear upon the teachers. When they refused to be traitors to the cause of their native country punishment quickly followed. Frédéricq and Pirenne were the first victims. In the case of Professor Pirenne, young in years and in spirit and in health, the detention in a German camp will not do any great physical harm. But Frédéricq is an old man. Imprisonment very likely will mean the same as an execution, only slower and more deliberate.

The small nations in Europe can express their earnest disapproval of this latest act of General von Bissing and their protest will disappear into the imperial waste basket. A protest coming from the Government of the United States will at least receive consideration. Therefore, I write this letter. It will be read by many historians. Will it not be possible for them to take some action and take this action at once? It is a case where delay may be fata

HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON.

Mr. Bigelow's Casement Letters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Frenchwoman, an occasional contributor to THE TIMES, and one who remembers that not so long ago Mr. Bigelow denied the title of gentleman to all males of a Prussian turn of mind, I was aghast on reading in today's issue of your paper the private letters of Sir Roger Casement on his Irish plans, made public by Poultney Bigelow at a time when the writer was under the shadow of the hangman's noose for the very matters on which they bear such eloquent testimony, and all without one word to show that he had his friend's permission for the publication. Will you, in justice to Mr. Bigelow and to his readers who fear they have eavesdropped on a conversation not meant for the public, be good enough to assure us that Mr. Bigelow had Sir Roger's permission before he published this damning evidence, or that the code for gentlemen and for private correspondence has been torpedoed in this war?

FRANCES C. FAY.

New York, May 21, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By what principles of honor and fidelity can Poultney Bigelow justify the publication of the letters of Sir Roger Casement? My feeling of horrified amazement has no nationalistic basis. In fact, from the beginning of the war I have been heartily on the allied side. The only point I think to be considered here is what justification can there be for the publication of letters that will only serve to add more to the prejudicial evidence against Sir Roger?

A WOMAN.

New York, May 22, 1916.

Appreciation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to comment on the excellence of the article on Yuan Shih-kai by the former Premier, Tang Shao, in your issue of May 21. As to the character and doings of that "strong man of China"; the condition of the country under his administration; the strength of the opposition to his continuance in office, whether as Emperor or so-called "President"; the lack of insight and comprehension on the part of foreign diplomats and the gullibility of the American advisers whom he has called, not with the slightest intention of taking their advice—even provided they should prove capable of giving advice worth taking—but for the same reasons which influenced the old Emperor of Korea in choosing his American advisers; and as to the real intentions toward China of Japan and the present and prospective relations of those two great Oriental countries; this article is so informing and trustworthy, so incomparably superior to anything else you have recently published on the same subject, that I wish for our own country's good every American citizen might make it a subject for serious reflection.

GEORGE TRUMBULL LADD.

New Haven, May 22, 1916.

Hawkers First.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several letters have appeared in your paper recently about the breach of a city ordinance forbidding the yelling of hawkers. Why is this practice tolerated? The police are "the finest," but why do they not make arrests? Are the Magistrates so considerate of the "poor men earning a living" that they forget the rights of others—invalids, babies, and night workers who are driven frantic by the impudent violation of law?

New York, May 20, 1916. W. D. O'G.

THEY WATCH AND WAIT.

They say the dead, on Arlington's green heights,
Of late have heard a trumpet in their dream,
And that, at night, they post a ghostly guard
In misty spots along Potomac's stream.

Across the vale from their high, hallowed hill,
The Capitol's white dome, against the skies,
Stands forth above its porch, unguarded still
The while its halls re-echo peaceful lies.

No wonder that they cannot sleep, those dead,
While heedless watchmen wrangle at the gate.
At night each starts up from his earthy bed
And passes down the river bank in state.

Down at Mount Vernon, he holds grand review
Who said, "In time of peace prepare for war."
There, while the thunder rolls, the tried and true
Pass by in spirit ranks from shore to shore.

Glory of ages! when that host goes by
To toneless trumpets and a soundless tread,
The shame that we, who live, stand idly by
And leave our long coasts guarded by the dead!

Watch on, brave spirits! With your viewless eyes
Ye may see perils far beyond our ken!
Watch on, until they vote the men and ships,
So you can go and sleep in peace again!

WILLIAM H. ALLEN, JR.

New York, May 11, 1916.

THE THING IS NOT GERMAN EFFICIENCY.

It Is Mechanized Human Activity, Whereas the Ideal of Democracy Should Be Socialized Energy.

By JOHN FIRMAN COAR.

Kingston, Mass., May 16, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is not my intention to indulge in carping criticism at the moment when the people of this republic are beginning to see the need of military and naval preparedness. Probably not a few of the many thousands who participated in the stirring demonstration of a few days ago, and many of the hundreds of thousands who witnessed that demonstration, were actuated by patriotic motives of no very high order. But the great majority of participants and spectators were concerned beyond question in the preservation of the ideals of democracy quite as much as the most vociferous pacifist. Nevertheless, the propaganda in support of "preparedness" has the fault of every propaganda. It has obscured the fundamental issue, and threatens to side-track a principle in order that a policy may have the right of way. For military and naval preparedness is a policy. It is not, as one of our former Presidents would have it, a principle. To assert that we can have no national life unless we are prepared to defend it against foreign aggression, is a solecism. We cannot defend the nonexistent. Adequate preparedness against foes from without presupposes a national life or the proper functioning of the national organism.

Precisely this truth is overlooked too often in our efforts to make democracy efficient, and at a time when the last word in every argument on the war is: "Well, you must at least admire German efficiency"—it is particularly easy to mistake the means for the end.

I, for one, do not admire German efficiency. The thing does not exist. So-called German efficiency is mechanized activity and not socialized energy. Only the latter spells national efficiency. I have always admired the mechanism of government in Germany. I have admired its material results. I have also admired the intricate machinery of a great automobile factory and the finished product. But I should as lief be a drilling machine in a Detroit factory or an automobile as a part of the German system or the product of its mechanized processes. Efficiency is not mechanical, and cannot be secured by autocratic processes. Efficiency is human, and becomes a social force through democratic agencies. Automata are never efficient, though they can be serviceable. It is not in the nature of an automaton to adjust itself. The German propaganda in this country has been automatic and, as the source of mischief, serviceable. It could not adjust itself to American conditions. Consequently it produced results diametrically opposed to its purpose, and has in addition put Americans of German extraction in no enviable position. German militarism was automatic and, as the source of fear among nations, most damnably serviceable. It has achieved nothing; it has merely destroyed. German bureaucracy is automatic and, as the receiver of a civilization that was thrown into bankruptcy by sinister powers, it has been most serviceable. It has taught the German people to eat out of the hand of its master. No! I do not admire German efficiency! Decidedly not! Give me the inefficiency of a democracy with its waste and graft and folly—if a choice must be had.

But—must we choose? Must democracies be inefficient? Ours will be as long as we borrow methods and policies from autocracies, as long as we ape the administrative methods of German municipalities or base our policy of military and naval preparedness on reasoning worn thin by Bismarck or try any of the many short-cuts that are rational in an autocracy and wholly irrational in a democracy. A few years ago, in characteristic American fashion, we discovered a new get-there-quickly scheme. We were impatient beyond words, and with good reason, with our political methods, and we went to our several Legislatures, changed our political machinery, and then went home supposing that, like the machinery of an autocratic Government, it was automatic. We have just held our Presidential primaries. Less than 20 per cent. of the voters proved themselves willing to pay the price of democracy—and a few weeks later we march by thousands in a parade and cheer ourselves hoarse by hundreds of thousands as onlookers. If so disposed one might easily indulge in cynicism.

But I am not so disposed. I recognize a certain quality of patriotism in those who marched and those who cheered, and, properly guided, it could easily make this nation the most efficient democracy in the history of mankind. Our American democracy is inefficient. We hear it on all sides and we know it to be true. But that is no reason for flirting with the autocratic principle, no matter how casually. Autocracies, too, are inefficient. Germany is proving it to the world and, let us hope, to herself. Moreover, autocracies must be inefficient to the end of time. Democracies need not be inefficient, at least not to the extent of our inefficiency. Then, unless humanity confess itself bankrupt, there can be no reason why we Americans should not grapple with the paramount issue that has been brought home to us by the European war. It is the issue of democratic efficiency, the issue of our national life in all that fullness and richness which is the promise of true democracy, the issue of American patriotism in daily life. There is a way.

JOHN FIRMAN COAR.

A RELIGION OF THE WAR.

How a Frenchman Consecrates Thereto His New-Born, Unseen Son.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these days, when there is so much peace talk in the air, it may be well again to be reminded of the point of view of the man in the trenches. I have recently received a letter from a former professor at the Sorbonne, who has seen active service since the beginning of the war. The sentiments expressed in the letter are so enlightening that I am taking the liberty of sending you the following paragraphs extracted from it:

> Weeks and months are passing slowly without bringing us as yet the result we are waiting for. Without any doubt we have underestimated the strength of Germany, which combines the power of modern science and industry and a standard of morality so utterly different from what we supposed could be that of modern men. But we shall not let the task be only half done. You know French people are seldom very religious. Our religion is mankind. We are drawing our energy from the conviction that this is a fight for mankind, and we hope to be repaid by the gratitude of the next human generations. This, and not only the very natural wish to find support, makes us inquire anxiously about American opinion.
>
> * * * I have great pleasure in announcing to you the birth of my son. He is now one month old, and I, of course, have never seen him, as I have been in the trenches continuously for the last four months. I hope my son will be a soldier in the year 1936 or thereabout, unless we have succeeded before that in suppressing militarism and establishing definite peace among men.

Here is a cultured, refined, distinguished author, who has seen the horrors of this war from the beginning, and who is essentially a peace-loving man, devoted to his specialty, yet he neither seeks nor desires any peace that means a compromise with the principles for which he and his countrymen are fighting. He speaks a language that must appeal to all Americans. He is fighting for mankind, and for its right to have peace, but he realizes that peace cannot come until Prussian militarism is definitely defeated, and, like the heroes of old, he consecrates his new-born and only son to the cause of fighting for humanity. Could there be a more eloquent appeal for our sympathy and assistance? France came to us in our direst need and helped us turn the tide in securing our independence. Is it not our duty to recognize the present need of France and the lofty ideals of the cause for which she is fighting, and give her our assistance?

HIRAM BINGHAM.

Yale University, May 14, 1916.

German Truth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is always very difficult to discuss a question with the man who has been on the spot and thus possesses first-hand information which is denied to the rest of us. Such a man occupies that superior position which we observed among many of the German exchange professors who, at the beginning of the war, endeavored to convey to us that exalted impression of Germany which comes from contact with the Prussian Court. Thus one must pause upon reading Professor Hart's statement that "nobody who has lived in Germany and knows the German people can fail to recognize their sincerity and directness of character and their intention to tell the truth." As Professor Hart goes on with a statement of incidents showing that the Germans have not always succeeded in telling the truth, and as the same number of the Magazine reviews a book by a German, who complains that the German Government prevents any discussion of the truth, one cannot help regretting that Professor Hart did not apply to his distinguished colleague in psychology for an explanation of the rather frequent failure of Germans to succeed in telling the truth.

HARRISON W. SMITH.

Auburndale, Mass., May 14, 1916.

All Holidays on Monday.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What has become of the movement started last year to have all holidays celebrated on Mondays, instead of in the middle of the week when the date so occurs? A Monday holiday would be a tremendous advantage to the working classes for whom holidays were intended. Why not push the good work along?

AN INTERESTED READER.

New York, May 11, 1916.

GEN. WOOD'S HONOR MEDAL.

How Gen. Lawton Regarded Services for Which It Was Awarded.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial "Legislative Powers Misused" in yesterday's TIMES you call attention to Section 122 of the Army bill which relates to a proposed "investigation concerning medals of honor." Very properly you see in this unjustified and mean fling at Major Gen. Leonard Wood an "obvious and contemptible" effort to discredit one of the ablest and most generally esteemed officers in the service of this country.

If Mr. Hay does not think General Wood entitled to wear this medal, permit me to quote from the report of the late Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton, who as a Captain of cavalry, commanded, in 1886, the expedition that ran down and captured the Indian bandit Geronimo, who had sought refuge in the mountains of Northern Mexico. In his report, General Lawton, referring to General Wood, said:

> I desire to particularly invite the attention of the Department Commander to Assistant Surgeon Leonard Wood, the only officer who has been with me through the whole campaign. His courage, energy, and loyal support during the whole time; his encouraging example to the command, when work was the hardest and prospects darkest; his thorough confidence and belief in the final success of the expedition, and his untiring efforts to make it so, has placed me under obligations so great that I cannot even express them. * * *
>
> H. W. LAWTON,
> Captain, Fourth Cavalry.

Subsequently, in 1898, under date of April 15, in a letter to the then Governor Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts, General Lawton, referring to the Geronimo expedition and to General Wood, said among other things:

> When through exposure and fatigue the infantry battalion lost its last officer, Captain Wood volunteered to command it. In addition to his duties as a surgeon. In this duty Captain Wood distinguished himself most. His courage, endurance, and example made success possible. I served through the war of the rebellion and in many battles, but in no instance do I remember such devotion

PRESBYTERIANS SEE HOPE IN COMPROMISE

Overture Asks Investigation—Committee Said to Favor Reprimanding New York.

DR. WARREN STATED CLERK

Pamphlet by Dr. Fox Says Union Seminary Has Reduced the Confession to Scraps of Paper.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 22.—While the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in session here, listened to committee reports and addresses on the routine of the denomination's work, extra-session agitation of the charges of heresy and disloyalty against the New York Presbytery and Union Theological Seminary continued among the delegates. The Assembly put the matter outside of the convention hall by voting to permit the Committee on Bills and Overtures "to retain charge for the present" of the twenty-six or more overtures relating to the doctrinal issues; but pamphlets circulated among the delegates, secret hearings by the committee which will ultimately report to the Assembly, the appearance of a new overture, carefully drawn to satisfy all persons in all factions, and informal discussions in hotel parlors, on the Boardwalk, and elsewhere kept the New York Presbytery and the Union Seminary the centre of interest and speculation for the Assembly.

Despite the efforts of the administration forces of the General Assembly to have the charges of heresy against the New York Presbytery settled in committee, it was learned tonight that the Committee on Bills and Overtures had reached a definite understanding and that the matter would be brought to the floor of the convention. The committee will report a compromise agreement recommending that the New York Presbytery be reprimanded and given to understand that it must exercise more caution in the future. A period has been set aside tomorrow morning for a consideration of the report and a spirited fight is expected. Many delegates announced tonight that they would protest such a recommendation and would demand more severe punishment. Leaders of both factions were hopeful but declined to make any predictions as to what action the convention might take.

The only action today by the Assembly that indicated a feeling on the New York Presbytery question was the election of a permanent Clerk of the Assembly, and, as in the case of the election of a Moderator on Thursday, the element which seems desirous of keeping the heresy issue out of the convention, for fear of a split in the denomination, was victorious. The office of Permanent Clerk is a desirable one, and nine Commissioners were nominated.

In the case of only one was the New York Presbytery mentioned, and he was the Rev. Dr. Edward W. Swiggett, Stated Clerk of the Synod of Ohio and a member of the Presbytery of Cincinnati, which has overtured the General Assembly to cut off the New York Presbytery for "disloyalty."

In urging Dr. Swiggett's election, the Rev. Dr. Samuel C. Black of Toledo, Ohio, said:

"I have been told that the Commissioners from New York will not vote for Dr. Swiggett."

Cries of "No, no, no!" from all over the house interrupted the speaker, who shouted down the noise and said:

"Let me finish, please. I do not believe what I have been told, and I do not know how Dr. Swiggett voted in his Presbytery on the New York matter."

Dr. Gemmill Second in Contest.

Dr. Swiggett ran third in the second and final ballot. The successful candidate was the Rev. Dr. Edward L. Warren of Louisville, Ky., stated clerk of the synod of Kentucky, and the second in the race was the Rev. Dr. Benjamin M. Gemmill of Philadelphia, stated clerk of the synod of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Helen Willis James's bequest of $750,000 to the Presbyterian Ministerial Pension Fund was announced. This brings the total of Mrs. James's gifts to the Presbyterians up to $1,000,000. The denomination is trying to raise $10,000,000 for its pension fund and, according to announcement, has collected $1,800,000 toward this end since the general assembly of 1915, making the amount raised to date $5,550,000.

The new overture on the alleged heresy of the New York Presbytery, which went to the Committee on Bills and Overtures today, has become the main hope of those who are trying to prevent an open split in the present assembly and a peaceable settlement in the next. It was introduced by the Rev. T. Davis Richards, pastor of the Neeiville Presbyterian Church of Germantown, Md., with the indorsement of the Washington, D. C., Presbytery. It is in the form of a preamble and concluding request to the General Assembly, and its distinction is that, whereas the preamble sets forth the dangers to the church from possible "disobedience and perjury by any one Presbytery" as vigorously as the most outspoken opponent of the New York Presbytery could wish, the conclusion asks the present assembly to appoint a "committee of visitation and investigation which shall diligently inquire into and obtain the facts concerning the loyalty, the practices, usages, and general conditions in the Presbytery of New York" and report to the General Assembly of 1917.

Committee on Overtures Meets.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures held a long hearing today, the purpose of which, it is believed, was to obtain an agreement of all parties for the adoption of the new overture.

A basis for hope that even the most uncompromising of the critics of the New York Presbytery would consent to the adoption of the overture was given today in a pamphlet written by the Rev. Dr. John Fox, a Commissioner from the New York Presbytery and one of the three who voted against the sixty-four members of the Presbytery who concurred in admitting to the ministry the three graduates of the Union Seminary, said by some to be unsound in doctrine. In his pamphlet Dr. Fox suggests that "a sound committee" be sent to the New York Presbytery to "find out what the matter is, locate the ulcer, and cut it out, or show us in New York how to cut it ourselves and authorize us to do so."

"But it must be a sound committee," Dr. Fox adds, "with the word 'sound' in italics. It must not be a temporizing or a compromising committee. A committee that means business, and the King's business could work wonders in New York."

This pamphlet by Dr. Fox, which is entitled "Critical Scholarship vs. the Bible," is primarily a protest against the New York Presbytery for admitting to the ministry Messrs. Chaffee, Douglas, and Kastanak in 1916, and Messrs. Fitt, Darr, Chamberlain, and Carter in 1915, all graduates of Union Seminary and all, according to Dr. Fox, unorthodox in their attitudes toward one or more of the following "facts of Scripture": The virgin birth, the raising of Lazarus, the Old Testament account of the pillar of cloud and fire, the resurrection of Christ's body, the appearance of Jehovah to Moses in the burning bush, Jonah's experience with the sea monster, the doctrine of everlasting punishment, the miracles of Christ, the children of Israel's eating manna in the wilderness for forty years, and other matters.

Calls on Presbyterians to Awake.

In a "foreword" to his pamphlet Dr. Fox says:

"Every Presbyterian, man and woman, especially in New York City, must wake up to the issue. The first question to be settled is not Was Christ born of a virgin? but Is the whole Bible the Word of God? Do we want a new Bible with scholarship?"

Beginning his argument, Dr. Fox writes:

"The tocsin of war has sounded once again in New York. Union Seminary, with its allies old and new, has moved in force on the Presbytery of New York and after reducing that sacred pact that binds the churches together—the Confession of Faith—to scraps of paper and spurning the solemn injunctions of the General Assembly has dragged the Presbytery itself in triumph at its heels. The U-boats of unbelief—to vary the figure—have fired another torpedo at the Bible; blown the very bottom out of the book of Exodus, the Gospel of St. Matthew, and the Gospel of St. Luke, leaving the hapless men, women, and children of the churches to take to boats, rafts, and wreckage as they struggle on the tossing ocean of doubt and negation."

Dr. Fox continues:

"We are, according to this new gospel, free from the yoke of plenary inspiration, and we show our liberty by putting young men in the ministry, so that they may, if they will, spread the glad tidings of a Bible true in spots, and false in spots, the only question being the size of the spots; and the story of a Saviour about the manner of whose nativity until critical scholarship has rendered its final verdict, the less said the better. It is not pleasant to reflect on the implications of this modern assault on the virgin birth, but it is high time that we faced them, for outside of the Presbytery men are asking 'If Jesus was not conceived of the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, who was his father? What were the circumstances?' Can we give such assurance confidently if we ourselves blue-pencil these stories?"

Dr. Fox adds that negation of the virgin birth will put a powerful weapon into the hands of anti-Christians.

"What is the General Assembly going to do about all this?" he interrupts his argument to ask. "Will it do anything? Will it do only what it did last year?"

Taking up the position of Union Seminary in the controversy and referring to the proposal of the Rev. Dr. William McKibben, President of Lane Seminary, either to teach orthodox doctrine or relinquish much of its endowment, Dr. Fox says:

"This marks the attitude of the seminary—'Nothing to arbitrate.' The Church may as well understand that the only voice it will listen to is the voice of the Sheriff and the only language the language of a legal writ."

The report of the Executive Committee on the subject of merging the Board of Education and the College Board of the Church was read today. One proposal is that a new board be created to supplant the two existing bodies, and the Executive Committee recommended that this be done. The chief question that will be discussed tomorrow is the location of the new body. Some of the Commissioners are eager to have it fixed in Philadelphia, and others in New York.

TO HASTEN CHURCH UNION.

Methodist General Conference to Reassemble to Sanction the Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, May 22.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church devoted most of its session this morning to a debate on the question of abolishing the office of Missionary Bishop. A resolution with this end in view signed by twelve of the leading men of the conference failed to carry and was referred to a committee. The conference voted indefinitely to postpone the election of a Missionary Bishop for Malaysia, but went ahead with the election of two Missionary Bishops for Africa. The negro delegates, who fought hard against losing representation in Liberia, were largely responsible for this victory. The balloting for Missionary Bishops resulted in no choice. Of the candidates to succeed Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell, the Rev. Eben S. Johnson of Sioux City, Iowa, received 250 votes.

The Rev. A. P. Camphor of Alabama, a negro, led the list of those voted for to succeed Bishop Isaiah Scott as Missionary Bishop to Liberia. The balloting for the Missionary Bishops will be continued tomorrow.

The Judiciary Committee informed the conference today that there was no legal bar to the proposed adjournment to await the call of the chair for the purpose of amalgamating with the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The conference thereupon unanimously adopted a resolution to this effect. It is expected that this action will hasten the proposed merger by at least two years.

The plan to adjourn to await the call of the chair was almost defeated by the discovery that, under a technicality, it would mean continuing Bishops Earl Cranston and John W. Hamilton in the active relation, but the puzzle was solved when both Bishops announced that they would retire anyway. The General Conference, under the rules of the church, ordinarily assembles once in four years. The proposed special session will devote itself exclusively to the proposed merger.

William J. Bryan addressed 5,000 persons in Convention Hall tonight on the temperance question. Upon his arrival here it was learned that if he gave the impression in his speech before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Atlantic City yesterday that he intended to try to put a prohibition plank in the Democratic platform at St. Louis he erred. It will be did so unintentionally. Mr. Bryan told a reporter today before addressing the General Conference that the time was not at hand for such an attempt.

"I said several years in my speech," said Mr. Bryan, "not next month." Then recollecting his rule not to talk politics on his lecture trips, he excused himself.

"I find when I talk politics, it gets preference over my lectures," he said, "and this is not what I want."

Before tonight's meeting Mr. Bryan was the guest at a dinner given by the alumni of Northwestern University and the Garrett Biblical Institute. The topic on which he spoke later in Convention Hall is one upon which the delegates to the conference have frequently expressed themselves, and he was accordingly warmly received. He was introduced by Bishop William O. Shepard of Kansas City.

Although his topic was liquor, Mr. Bryan made extended reference to woman suffrage, which he indorses, and to the war.

"If there is anything I can say here or anywhere to keep this country out of war, I am willing to say it," he said. "The war in Europe already has cost the lives of three million men and has added to the war debts of Europe a sum greater than the war debts of all history."

Only about half the audience applauded when Mr. Bryan repeated his well-known sentiments in favor of peace. He reiterated his conviction that the great political parties could not continue very long to avoid the liquor issue, but gave no indication that he intended to press the subject when he went to St. Louis.

Mrs. Nicoll May Return Soon.

Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll may be able to return to New York this Summer, according to a message received in this city yesterday from London, where she was injured by an army ambulance in the Strand last Fall. An organic ailment and an abscess in the bone of her leg which was broken in the accident have made her condition serious.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, May 20th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 14.11 cents per pound.—Advt.

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LONE MAN WILL SIT WITH CLUBWOMEN

His Wife Made Herschel T. Smith an Alternate and He Gets Badge.

WILL NOT MISS ANYTHING

Expects to Attend All Federation Convention Sessions, Luncheons, and Committee Meetings.

There was wild cheering in the Rose Room of the Hotel Astor late yesterday afternoon. That is where the Credentials Committee meets, and an exciting thing had happened. The first federated husband had registered as an alternate from the club of which his wife is President and delegate, and he will be the only man to sit on the floor of the Women's Club Federation Convention as an official member of the woman's organization.

He is Herschel T. Smith of Fulton, Ky., a lawyer, husband of Mrs. Herschel T. Smith, who is President of the Fortnightly Club of Fulton. Mr. Smith has the honor of being the first man who was ever a delegate of any kind to the Federation of Women's Clubs in the twenty-six years of its history. Mr. and Mrs. Smith arrived with the Kentucky delegation on Sunday at 2 o'clock, but it took the alternate until last night to get up his courage to go down to the Credentials Committee and get his nice little blue badge with good letters which gives him the privilege of sitting on the floor of the convention.

The Credentials Committee was as much surprised as Mr. Smith when he dropped in casually to give them his name.

Mr. Smith Will Mix In.

"It was the surprise of their lives," said Mr. Smith telling the story later. "They looked me over carefully, analyzed me, paged me, and finally, when they had found my name in a big book, they said it was all right. Then they gave me a great thick package of literature and told me never to let it go out of my hands and to read every word of it. I said I would and just then some one gave me something about a luncheon and I put down the literature for a minute and a woman grabbed it.

"'What are you doing with that?' she said. 'No man can have that.' Then I told her I was an alternate and she went off upstairs to consult some one, and when she came down she said it was all right.

"What am I going to do? Well, one thing this federated husband is not going to do is to sit around and look lonesome. I am going to all the meetings of the convention, all of the luncheons, every one, and all the committee meetings that meet here in the Hotel Astor." The Astor is the hotel at which the Smiths are stopping

"I suppose I am responsible for it all," said Mrs. Smith. "You see I am a Southern woman and I didn't want to come on alone and we would never be able to find each other if we once got separated. I was the delegate from our club and there was to be no alternate so I arranged to have Mr. Smith made one. I am not sure that our State President thought that it was all right.

"Mr. Smith didn't go down and register right off, but I came back today and told him what a lot of lovely things they had arranged for us to go to and then he said he thought he had better go down. It is our Kentucky delegation that says he is a federated husband."

Club's Guardian Angel at Home.

Miss Gemma Hopkins who is a cousin of Mrs. Smith's and who is representing the Shakespeare Club of Fulton told what the clubwomen of Fulton thought of Mr. Smith.

"He's the guardian angel of all the clubs in Fulton," she said. 'He is their oracle and they go to him whenever they have trouble of any kind and he makes everything right for them."

The Fortnightly Club, for which Mr. Smith is serving as alternate is a literary club of twenty members, but it does work along the lines in which the federation is interested. Mrs. Smith explained child welfare, household economics and civics.

"And it puts ginger into the public officials," interpolated Alternate Smith, and beautifies the town.

"Really and seriously," he continued, "I am a great believer in women's clubs. I can see from the trend of things that they are seizing hold of the problems of the day. I am a believer in woman suffrage. No sane man could find a reason why women should not vote especially if he has ever attended a ward convention."

MRS. COWLES HAS A BOOM.

California Candidate for President Laughs at Distances.

Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, California candidate for the Presidency of the General Federation, reached New York yesterday morning and is staying at the Hotel Astor, though the delegation of California women is at the Biltmore. Mrs. E. G. Denniston, the "Chairman of Special Committee," is looking after Mrs. Cowles's interests. The Cowles followers have a big letter C, which they wear, and intend to have crowns with blue cord, and big C is a feature of the campaign slogans which they have out for their candidate. There are several of them. They run like this:

C for Clubs, C for Cowles, California too.

Watch cur C and you shall see
What our big C will do.

We're from the West,
We're full of zest,
We're bringing Cowles
And she's the best.

Mrs. Cowles has a record as a financier. As head of the local Biennial Board when California had the Federation Convention she saved $1,000 from the general expenses, and it was used to put a probation officer into the first Children's Court in California. Mrs. Cowles's advocates say that the East, Middle West, the Gulf States and Colorado have had the Presidency, and now it is their turn. The distance she would have to travel as President to visit the clubs in the different States does not worry Mrs. Cowles.

"What is a trip of four or five days?" she asked yesterday. "Why, when I was on the Board of Directors of the General Federation I never missed a meeting, whether it was in Norfolk, Va., or New York City."

The National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President, yesterday issued an invitation to members of the General Federation of Women's Clubs to visit the anti-suffrage headquarters, room 304, 37 West Thirty-ninth Street. Members of the National and of the State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage will be present every afternoon from 2 to 6 o'clock to welcome guests.

Steinhardt-Davis Wedding June 5.

The marriage of Miss Ruth Davis, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Davis of 304 West Eighty-first Street, and Maxwell Steinhardt will take place on June 5 at 6:30 in the evening at the bride's home, and the ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, a relative of the bride. Miss Davis will have as attendants two flower girls, Janet Wise, her niece, and Virginia Steinhardt, a niece of Mr. Steinhardt. None except relatives and intimate friends will be present at the wedding. Miss Davis is a Barnard graduate, class of 1913, and Mr. Steinhardt was graduated from Harvard in 1911 and from the Harvard Law School in 1913.

HOME TO HIM'S MUVVER

By Margaret Prescott Montague.

A little essay of infinite tenderness and feeling, embodying a whole sweet world of simple philosophy and joy.

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PLEA FOR GREELEY STATUE.

Editor's Daughter and O. S. Straus Ask for City Hall Park Site.

The Art Commission gave a hearing yesterday afternoon to delegations protesting against the removal of the statue of Horace Greeley from in front of The Tribune Building to Battery Park. Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, made a plea for placing the statue in City Hall Park, and Mr. Greeley's only surviving child, Mrs. Gabrielle Greeley Clendenin, wife of the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Clendenin, Westchester, made a brief appeal that her father's statue be retained in close proximity to the scene of his labors, indorsing the City Hall Park site. Cabot Ward, Park Commissioner, was present, and gave his support to Mrs. Clendenin's plea. He also suggested two sites for the statue.

Typographical Union No. 6 sent a delegation, consisting of President Leon H. Rouse, ex-President Charles J. Dumas, William F. Wetzel, and the following special committee: Dan F. Angel, William Mounce, and John F. McCabe. Several members of this delegation also addressed the commission.

J. J. HILL'S RECOVERY SLOW.

His Family Is Reported to be Much Worried Over His Illness.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 22.—The recovery of James J. Hill is reported to be very slow and his family is reported to be deeply concerned about him. Reports today are that Mr. Hill is worse than has been stated, but that his illness is not regarded as dangerous. He has been confined to his home since last Thursday. Mr. Hill for several days went to his office despite the protest of his family.

L. W. Hill said that his father was getting better and that in a few days he would be as well as ever.

"There is nothing serious," said Mr. Hill, "and my father is feeling much better each day."

Mrs. Michael Gavin, daughter of James J. Hill, with her husband, is visiting at the Hill home, 240 Summit Avenue. Mrs. Gavin arrived Saturday. Mr. Hill is 78 years old.

WILL WED BRITISH COLONEL.

Miss Emma King Engaged to H. S. Sewell of Dragoon Guards.

The engagement is announced of Miss Emma Whitlock King, daughter of the late J. Berré King and Mrs. King of New York, but now at Iris Court, Pangbourne, Berkshire, England, to Lieut. Col. Horace Somerville Sewell, D. S. O., Fourth Dragoon Guards, son of the late Henry Sewell of Steephill Castle, Isle of Wight, and Arcadia, Jamaica. No plans have been completed for the wedding, but it will probably take place in July.

Mrs. King and her three daughters have been in England and at Le Donjon, Etretat, France, since the Summer of 1907. Miss King is a sister of the Misses Elsie Casseigne and Mary C. King, and of Edward D. and David W. King of this city. Mrs. King was formerly Miss Louise W. Wooster.

TO SING FOR THE BLIND.

Famous Operatic Artists Add a Concert to the Fashion Show.

A concert by famous opera singers and a display of costumes from the twelfth century to the present day is being arranged by officials of the B. F. B. Permanent Blind Relief War Fund for the Fashion Show at Madison Square Garden next Thursday.

Mlle. Alice Verlet, the Belgian coloratura soprano, who has come to the United States to assist in obtaining donations for her unfortunate fellow-countrymen, will sing "Caro Nome," the aria from Verdi's Rigoletto, and another number. Dalphe Langvin, the operatic baritone of the Lyrique de la Gaîté and a graduate of the Paris Conservatoire, will sing numbers from "William Tell" and "L'Africaine," as well as the song which is today probably the most popular in France, "Pattes Rouges," which was written for and dedicated to General Joffre. Maurice and Miss Walton will give original dances, including their adaptation of the "Danzon," the national dance of Cuba. The performance is being arranged by Maurice.

Miss Kathleen Burke, organizer of European war hospitals, who escaped from Antwerp while the Germans were besieging it and walked from Ghent to the coast, will tell some of her exciting adventures on the French front in an address entitled "The Glory of France."

One hundred historical dolls dressed by Doucet, representing the history of French fashions from the twelfth century to the present day, will be exhibited. The costumes are strictly authentic, the faces having been made by artists from authentic portraits of the individuals represented. The dresses have been made from remnants of beautiful old garments by Doucet. With the historical dolls there is also a collection of dolls dressed to represent figures in world-famous fairy tales. These dolls are also dressed by Doucet and are valued at $2,000. Each is two feet in height. They have been modeled by well-known French artists from portraits of famous historic characters. They will be exhibited at the Fashion Show from May 25 to June 2 and at the Allied Bazaar from June 6 to 14. On the latter day they will be awarded to one person.

The exhibit is being organized by the honorary Secretaries, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. George A. Kessler, and Mrs. T. Valentine Kellogg. It will be under the patronage of Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mortimer L. Schiff, George J. Gould, Mrs. Alexander D. B. Pratt, Mrs. Ralph Sanger, Mrs. F. W. Whitridge, ex-Senator Elihu Root, Mr. and Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, and Mrs. Preston Pope Satterwhite, also Mrs. Cornelius Cuyler and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.

Hoffman-Wesslau Wedding Plans.

The marriage of Miss Madeleine Etienne Wesslau, a daughter of Mrs. George J. Wesslau of 528 West 150th Street, to William P. Hoffman, a brother of Mrs. George Ehret, Jr., will take place on Thursday, June 8, at Delmonico's. Miss Wesslau will have Mrs. Elmer Wirtz as matron of honor, and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Annette Freund, Marjorie Garrison, Edna Haaran, and Katherine Steinberg. Mr. Hoffman's brother, Philip Hoffman, is to be the best man, and the ushers selected are Carl Schuman, William J. Hoffman, Rudolph Trible, and Philip Harnischfeger.

Hoffman-Fuller Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Melville Fuller of 112 Riverside Drive announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Fuller, to Schuyler Van Vechten Hoffman, Jr., of Philadelphia. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Richard Whitney's Bachelor Dinner

Richard Whitney, whose marriage to Mrs. Gertrude Sheldon Sands will take place on next Saturday, gave his bachelor dinner last evening at the Racquet and Tennis Club. His guests, who numbered more than twenty-five, included many besides his ushers, among them being George R. Sheldon, George Whitney, Archibald Blanchard, Chester G. Burden, John Kean, Reeve Schley, Kenneth Schley, Richard H. Williams, Jr., Arthur Hagen, McKim Hollins, Roger M. Pcor, and Eliot Cross.

Mrs. Harlan Weds Harold Thorne.

Mrs. Alice L. Harlan, widow of William Melville Harlan of 60 East Seventy-ninth Street, and Harold Thorne were married quietly yesterday by the Right Rev. Frederick Courtney of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church.

"POSTPONEMENT OF SALE"

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH — NEW YORK CITY

The Charles E. Locke Collection

NOTICE

OWING TO LEGAL PROCEEDINGS THE PUBLIC SALE OF THE BALANCE OF THE CHARLES E. LOCKE COLLECTION HAS BEEN POSTPONED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

American Art Association, Managers
2, 4 and 6 East 23d St., Madison Sq. So.

GEN. GOERGEI DIES AT 98.

Commander in Chief of Hungarian Army During War of Liberation.

LONDON, 22.—The death at Budapest yesterday of General Arthur Goergei is reported in a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam. General Goergei was Commander in Chief of the Hungarian Army during the war of liberation. He was also prominent as a chemist. He was 98 years old.

General Goergei came of a Saxon noble family, and on the outbreak of the revolutionary war of 1848 he offered his sword to the Hungarian Government, receiving a commission as Captain. He won a number of successes against the Austrians and was made Commander in Chief. He was deposed temporarily on account of ordering a retreat against the advice of Kossuth, but subsequently was reinstated. On Kossuth's resignation as dictator, when Russia intervened on the side of Austria, Goergei became dictator, and eventually surrendered to the Russians. After being released he retired from public life and for many years has been living in retreat.

Rev. Father James F. Crowley.

The Rev. Father James F. Crowley, for the last twenty-three years rector of St. Mary of the Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic Church in Brooklyn and one of the best-known priests in that borough, died at Cheshire, Mass., on Sunday following a paralytic stroke. Father Crowley was born in Brooklyn fifty-eight years ago, and made his classical studies at St. Francis Xavier's College in Manhattan, after which he went to Rome, where he prepared for the priesthood at the American College. On his return to Brooklyn he served for a time at St. Augustine's Church, and was later assigned as rector at Southold, L. I. His body will be brought to Brooklyn and a solemn requiem mass will be sung at St. Mary's Church tomorrow morning.

William Tallmadge Hunt.

William Tallmadge Hunt, editor of The Newark Sunday Call, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 40 Park Street, Newark, N. J., in his sixty-third year. He was born in Buffalo, N. Y., and when his family removed to Newark entered the Newark Academy. After graduation Mr. Hunt joined the staff of The Newark Advertiser in 1872, becoming assistant news editor and bought an interest in The Call and became its editor.

Jacob V. D. Wyckoff.

Jacob V. D. Wyckoff, for many years a real estate broker here, who numbered among his clients many prominent New Yorkers, died on Sunday at the home of his son, Frederick A. Wyckoff, at 605 West 142d Street, in his seventy-third year. He was a son of the late Jacob V. D. Wyckoff of Brooklyn, one of the founders of the Seventh Regiment, New York National Guard, and a direct descendant of the old Dutch Wyckoff family that settled on Long Island 200 years ago.

Political Leaders at Cox Funeral.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 22.—With theatrical men and political leaders from every part of the country in attendance the funeral of George B. Cox was held from his home here today. Preceding the services at the home, services were held by the local Lodge of Elks, of which Mr. Cox was a member. The Rev. Hugo Elsenlohr of this city officiated.

Dr. Henrik G. Blessing.

LONDON, May 22.—The death in Christiania of Dr. Henrik Greve Blessing, who was physician and botanist with the Nansen polar expedition, 1893-96, is announced in a Central News dispatch today from Copenhagen.

Obituary Notes.

FRANK JOSEPH GRAVES, 38 years old, in the real estate business with the Fifth Avenue Realty Company, at 1 Madison Square, Brooklyn, died at his home, 453 Sixty-second Street, on last Saturday. He was a son of the late John Graves, a manufacturer of manila paper in Brooklyn, and was a member of the West End Board of Trade and the Owl's Head Club. His wife, two sons, and a daughter survive him.

LOUIS KLENTSCHI, born in Switzerland sixty-five years ago and a resident of East New York for thirty years, died on Saturday at his home, 201 Hale Avenue. He was a watch case engraver and left a widow and six daughters.

FRANK A. STECHER, President of the LEOPOLD HAAS, a retired furrier, died yesterday at his home, 36 West Thirty-sixth Street, in his ninetieth year. He was born abroad and came here sixty years ago. Mr. Haas left a widow and several children.

Stecher Lithographic Company of Rochester, N. Y., and pioneer of the commercial art in America, died at his home in Rochester yesterday. Mr. Stecher was born at Achern, Baden, Germany, in 1849, and came to America in 1859. His establishment is one of the largest of its kind in the world.

GEORGE W. PURDY, in the wholesale liquor business in Manhattan, died on Sunday at his home, 811 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, aged 50 years. He was a member of the Jersey City Lodge, No. 211, of Elks, and of De Long Council, R. A.

FREDERICK H. MEYERS, a civil engineer of the Board of Water Supply, died from heart disease on Sunday at his home, 122 Birch Street, Richmond Hill, L. I., aged 45 years. Mr. Meyers was born in Allegheny City, Penn., and lived in Brooklyn several years. He was for a time engaged in the construction work on the northern aqueduct division of the Catskill Aqueduct. He was a member of Valentine Kellogg Lodge, No. 818, Forest Park Golf Club, Jerusalem Temple Lodge, F. and A. M., of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, and of the Municipal Engineers' Society of New York. Mr. Meyers is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mae Palmer Meyers.

JAMES F. KERESEY, a dealer in Oriental rugs, carpets, and tapestries, died on Sunday at his home, 100 Danforth Avenue, Jersey City, in his fifty-third year. He was regarded as an expert in his line, and sold five tapestries to the late J. Pierpont Morgan, all of which were later presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

JAMES F. ANTISDEL, Eastern advertising agent of the Clover Leaf newspapers, and a resident of Metuchen, N. J., died on Sunday in St. Peter's Hospital, New Brunswick, N. J., in his sixty-first year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH BROWNE, mother of Excise Commissioner William J. Browne of Rahway, N. J., died on Saturday at her home there, in her eighty-first year.

Mrs. ELIZA BROWN PALMER, widow of Benjamin H. Palmer, and a member of a Revolutionary family, died on Sunday at her home in Norwich, Conn., in her seventy-first year.

Mrs. SARAH BARKER GIBBS, widow of Edward N. Gibbs, one of the founders and for years Treasurer of the New York Life Insurance Company, died on Sunday at her home, 20 East Sixty-fifth Street, in her seventy-fourth year.

JOHN GRAUL, a farmer in Flushing, L. I., for many years, and father of John Graul, Mayor of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., died on Sunday at his farm in Queens Avenue, near Bayside, in his ninetieth year.

Mrs. ANNA KITTRICK, owner of a cleaning and dyeing establishment in Flushing, L. I., died on Sunday night at her home there, in her thirty-third year.

HENRY A. WOOD, a decorative painter, died on Sunday at the home of his son, Robert Wood, in Flushing, L. I., in his sixtieth year.

HARRIET JOCELYN, formerly an actress, died on Sunday in the Home for Incurables, Third Avenue and 182d Street, of which she was an inmate for the last two and a half years, in her thirty-ninth year. She was born in Staunton, Va., and was a daughter of Edward Jocelyn of this city and Mrs. Nancy Rascoe Jocelyn of Virginia. She was a widow. Her funeral will be held by the Actors' Fund and she will be buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

WILLIAM H. LA TOURETTE, a nephew of Captain David La Tourette, who built the historic La Tourette House, First Street, Bayonne, N. J., which was recently partly destroyed by fire, died yesterday at his home, 74 West Twenty-fourth Street, Bayonne. He was born in that city seventy years ago and for many years was in the oyster business on Newark and New York Bays. His wife and three sons survive him.

JAMES R. SEVERANCE, 70, Treasurer of Oberlin College since 1894, died suddenly in Oberlin, Ohio, yesterday.

JOHN C. VANINWEGEN, a merchant of Port Jervis, N. Y., for forty years, died at his home there on Sunday, in his seventieth year.

CARL D. BRANDT, a former President of the Essex County Poultry Association, and a resident of North Caldwell, died yesterday in St. Mary's Hospital in Passaic, N. J.

CALVIN H. RUGG, a veteran of the civil war and a coal dealer in Plainfield, N. J., died yesterday at his home in North Plainfield, in his seventy-sixth year.

Mrs. JACOB L. WOODRUFF, grandmother of Carolyn Wells, the author, died on Sunday at her home in Rahway, N. J., in her ninety-fifth year.

Mrs. MARY E. MORFORD, widow of Theodore Morford, a banker, died on Sunday at her home in Newton, N. J., in her seventy-eighth year.

Successful use by millions of women for generations and expert scientific opinion have thoroughly established the superior merits of

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

No substitute exists for making biscuits, cake, muffins and pastry of equal quality and healthfulness.

Royal is made from Cream of Tartar, derived from grapes—a natural food element—as contrasted with materials from mineral sources used in cheaper baking powders.

No Alum *No Phosphate*

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

AUGUST.—Daughter born to Mr. and Mrs. H. August, Spartenburg, S. C., (nee Sadye Switzer,) formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Engaged.

SMITH—LEVINE.—Miss Essie I. Levine of New York to Harry M. Smith of Hartford, Conn.

WACHTER—BERMINGHAM.—Mary Bermingham to Emil Wachter.

Married

THORNE—HARLAN.—On Monday, May 22, at 69 East 79th St., by the Right Rev. Frederick Courtney, D. D., Mrs. Alice L. Harlan to Mr. Harold Thorne of New York City.

VON WILDENFELS—VON ANNAU.—May 21, Irmgard von Annau to Herbert V. von Wildenfels.

Long Island.

CONLIN—BIELING.—May 20, Sea Cliff. Charlotte K. Bieling to Edward J. Conlin.

Died.

ALLERTON.—On Sunday, May 21, 1916, Alida L. Allerton, in her 64th year. Funeral services and interment at Naugatuck, Conn., Tuesday afternoon.

BALDWIN.—Suddenly, on May 22, in his 42d year, Henry Moore, son of Frances Hutchings and the late F. A. R. Baldwin of Allentown, Penn., and husband of Amy Fenicle Walther of Brooklyn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BATES.—At his home, 1,735 West 9th St., Brooklyn, May 21, George Bates, aged 81 years. Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Spirit, Bay Parkway and 82d St., Bensonhurst, at 10 A. M. Wednesday. Interment Kensico Cemetery.

BURDICK.—On May 22, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Herbert S. Houston, Plandome, L. I., Nina Davis Burdick, wife of Dr. Frank N. Burdick, Boston and Augusta (Me.) papers please copy.

CLIFF.—On May 22, at her residence, 618 Lexington Av., Elizabeth S. Cliff, beloved wife of the late Thomas C. Cliff. Funeral Wednesday, 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass, 10 A. M., at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 50th St. and 5th Av. Interment Calvary.

COE.—On May 20, 1916, Pamelia J., widow of Thomas A. Funeral at Cold Spring, N. Y., Wednesday afternoon.

CONNELL.—Ellen Spence, wife of Hugh G. Connell, Monday, May 22, at her home, 587 Riverside Drive. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CONNOLLY.—On Monday, May 22, at Palisades, Rockland County, N. Y., Carlotta Augusta, wife of Edward Morgan Connolly and daughter of Annie Morrell and the late Joseph Emery Dow. Funeral services private.

DOYLE.—Suddenly, May 22, Andrew Thomas, at his late residence, 2,288 Grand Av., Bronx, beloved husband of Annie C., (nee Tracy.) Notice of funeral hereafter. Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore papers please copy.

HAAS.—Suddenly, at 36 West 36th St., Leopold Haas, beloved husband of Regina, on May 22, 1916, in the 90th year of his life. Funeral from late residence on Wednesday, May 24, at 10 A. M. Interment at Mount Carmel Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., immediately following. Please omit flowers.

HARRIS.—Sunday morning, May 21, at Belvidere, N. J., Henrietta T. Harris, daughter of the late Dr. Henry and Amelia Stout Harris. Funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. John B. Brookfield, Wednesday, May 24, at 2:30 P. M.

HEILBRUN.—Gusta, wife of Henry M. Heilbrun, mother of Clara Reichman. Funeral Wednesday, May 24, 10 A. M., from

YANKEES GO DOWN TO DEFEAT BEFORE ST. LOUIS—WASHINGTON TAKES LEAGUE LEADERSHIP

PLANK'S SLOW BALL ENIGMA FOR YANKS

Veteran of Sixteen Seasons Has Artifices Enough Left for Browns to Win, 9 to 5.

KEATING WHACKED MERRILY

Abdicates Mound in Third—Marsans's Brow Bears Most of the Laurels of the Game.

The Federalized St. Louis Browns, carefully guided by Fielder Jones, may be tailenders and all that, but, as bad as they are, they defeated the Yankees yesterday at the Polo Grounds by a score of 9 to 5 in a game that wasn't even as exciting as cricket. The players didn't seem to care about getting home to dinner on time, and it was after 6 o'clock when the trouble ended.

One of the most marvelous features of the St. Louis Club is old Eddie Plank, the Gettysburg guide, who is now pitching his sixteenth year in baseball. He pitched eight innings and held the Yankees at bay with the same deceptive slow ball and crossfire toss which made him famous. When the Yanks can't hit an old man like Plank, it will be pretty tough on them when Fielder Jones introduces some of his youngsters.

Ray Keating started the game for the Yanks, and the combinaton of his twirling and numerous Yankee errors gave the Browns plenty of chance to get all the runs they needed. Keating was rudely pounded off the hillock in the third round, Ray Fisher coming to the rescue after the game was well within the clutches of the Browns. Cliff Markle pitched the ninth inning, and it was lucky he wasn't put in until the ninth, for he received exceedingly rough treatment.

Armando Marsans, the Cuban centre fielder of the Browns, annexed all the glory that was in the game. He had three hits, including a home run off Fisher in the eighth. He also made a sensational running catch of Pipp's low fly in the seventh, nipping the ball off the top of the grass. George Sisler, the young collegian who is playing first base for the Browns, was another star. Sisler looks like the most promising bit of baseball talent that has come into the league in a long time.

The Yankee support yesterday jingled at times like a bunch of keys. In the first inning, with two out, Gedeon walked, and scored on Baker's two-bagger. Baker scored on Pipp's single. Marsans singled in the second, and went to second on Peckinpaugh's bad toss. He went to third on an out and scored on Grover Hartley's single.

The Browns put the rollers under Keating in the third, when three hits, a pass, and a sacrifice fly gave them three runs. The Yanks added one in the fourth. Walters singled and Fisher sacrificed. Baumann got an infield hit, and Walters scored on Magee's out at first.

Two more runs fell to the Browns' lot in the sixth. Pratt singled and stole second. Marsans was safe on Peckinpaugh's error, and he stole second. Jimmy Austin drove them home with a single. The Yanks rallied temporarily and added two in the same round.

Nunamaker, batting for High, singled, and was forced by Walters. Fisher doubled. Baumann, batting for Gilhooley, was safe on Austin's error, Walters scoring. Magee forced Baumann, and then Magee and Fisher worked a double steal, the Yankee pitcher scoring. Marsans got his home-run blow in the eighth, and in the ninth, with Markle pitching, the Browns got a shower of four hits, which gave them their last two runs. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	5	1	2	2	0
Johnson,ss	5	1	1	2	6
Sisler,1b	5	1	3	10	1
Miller,rf	3	1	1	0	0
Pratt,2b	3	1	1	4	2
Marsans,cf	4	5	3	2	0
Austin,3b	4	0	1	1	4
Hartley,c	4	1	2	5	0
Plank,p	3	0	1	0	0
Groom,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	9	14	27	13

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley,rf	2	0	1	1	0
Baumann,rf	2	0	0	1	0
Magee,cf	5	0	1	2	0
Gedeon,2b	3	1	0	2	3
Baker,3b	3	1	1	2	4
Pipp,1b	3	0	2	8	1
P'paugh,ss	5	0	2	1	1
High,lf	2	0	0	2	0
aNunamaker	1	0	0	0	0
Hartzel,lf	2	0	0	0	1
Walters,c	4	2	2	8	4
Keating,p	0	0	0	0	0
Fisher,p	1	1	1	0	0
bMullen	1	0	1	0	0
Markle,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	5	12	27	15

a-Batted for High in sixth inning.
b-Batted for Fisher in eighth inning.
Errors—Austin, Hartley, Gedeon, Baker, Peckinpaugh, (2.)

St. Louis	0	1	3	0	0	2	1	2	0	—9
New York	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Baker, Fisher, Hartley. Three-base hit—Johnson. Home run—Marsans. Stolen bases—Shotton, Sisler, Pratt, Marsans, Magee, Fisher, Peckinpaugh. Sacrifice hit—Fisher. Sacrifice fly—Pratt. Double plays—Baker, Pipp, and Baker; Johnson, Pratt, and Sisler. Left on bases—New York, 11; St. Louis, 3. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; New York, 1. Base on balls—Off Plank, 3; off Groom, 1; off Keating, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Plank, 11 hits, 4 runs in seven innings, (none out in eighth;) off Groom, 1 hit, no runs in two innings; off Keating, 7 hits, 3 runs in two and two-thirds innings; off Fisher, 3 hits, 2 runs in five and one-third innings; off Markle, 4 hits, 2 runs in one inning. Struck out—By Keating, 2; by Fisher, 2; by Markle, 1; by Plank, 3; by Groom, 1. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Connolly.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	5—12	16	0	
Montreal	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4—10	6	4	

Newark at Buffalo—Postponed; rain.
Baltimore at Toronto—Postponed; rain.
Richmond at Rochester—Postponed; rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Newark	13	6	.684
Richmond	13	6	.684
Baltimore	13	7	.650
Providence	11	7	.611
Montreal	10	10	.500
Buffalo	6	13	.316
Rochester	6	13	.316
Toronto	4	14	.222

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.
Newark at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Toronto.
Providence at Montreal.
Richmond at Rochester.

Eastern League.

Lynn, 5; Lowell, 2.
Worcester, 7; Springfield, 2.
New Haven, 3; Hartford, 1.
Lawrence, 5; Portland, 4.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 8; Minneapolis, 4.

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BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 9; New York, 5.
Philadelphia, 10; Cleveland, 8.
Washington, 2; Chicago, 0.
Boston, 2; Detroit, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 3.
Boston, 8; St. Louis, 5.
New York at Cincinnati. (Postponed, rain.)
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh. (Postponed, wet grounds.)

Standing of the Clubs.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Washington	21	11	.656
Cleveland	21	12	.636
New York	14	13	.519
Boston	15	15	.500
Philadelphia	13	17	.433
Detroit	13	18	.419
St. Louis	12	17	.414
Chicago	13	19	.406

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	15	9	.625
Philadelphia	17	11	.607
Boston	15	11	.577
New York	13	13	.500
Chicago	15	17	.469
Cincinnati	15	18	.455
St. Louis	14	19	.424
Pittsburgh	12	18	.400

Where They Play Today.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
St. Louis at New York.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Boston.
Chicago at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.

RED SOX SHADE TIGERS.

Ability to Hit in the Ninth Gives Them Game, 2 to 1.

BOSTON, May 22.—A double by Walker and Janvrin's single in the ninth inning gave the Red Sox the run necessary to defeat Detroit, 2 to 1, today. The visitors made a run during the fifth inning on doubles by Young and Dauss, but the locals, who had many men on bases, due to passes issued by Dauss, were unable to score until the eighth. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	3	0	1	4	0
Barry,2b	4	0	0	2	1
Lewis,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Hoblitzel,1b	3	0	1	9	0
Walker,cf	4	1	2	2	0
Janvrin,ss	3	1	2	2	2
Carrigan,c	2	0	1	3	1
Thomas,c	0	0	0	1	0
Agnew,c	0	0	0	1	0
Gregg,p	2	0	0	0	1
Foster,p	1	0	0	0	2
aHenriksen	1	0	0	0	0
bShorten	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	8	27	10

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	3	0	2	3	1
Vitt,3b	2	0	0	0	2
Cobb,cf	3	0	0	3	0
Kavanh'h,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Veach,lf	1	0	0	0	0
Heilmann,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Burns,1b	4	0	1	7	2
Young,2b	3	1	1	2	2
Stanage,c	4	0	0	7	2
Dauss,p	3	0	1	1	5
Total	29	1	6	26	14

a-Batted for Carrigan in sixth inning.
b-Batted for Gregg in sixth inning.
c-Two out when winning run scored.
Errors—None.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Bush, Young, Dauss, Carrigan, Walker, 2. Stolen bases—Cobb, Bush, Lewis, Hoblitzel, 2. Sacrifice hits—Vitt, 2; Young, Lewis, Janvrin. Double play—Dauss to Stanage to Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; Boston, 15. Bases on balls—Off Dauss, 10; off Gregg, 1; off Foster, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Gregg, 5 hits, 1 run in six innings; off Foster, 1 hit and no runs in three innings; off Dauss, 8 hits, 2 runs in eight and two-thirds innings. Struck out—By Dauss, 3; by Gregg, 2; by Foster, 1. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

Cleveland Wants Johnson.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 22.—The rumor was in circulation here today, and was not denied by President James C. Dunn, that the Cleveland American League Baseball Club is in the market for Walter Johnson, pitcher for the Washington Club. With the Tris Speaker deal fresh in their minds, the fans here are agog with excitement over even the remote possibility of Johnson's being secured for the Indians.

Southern Association.

All games postponed, rain.

New York State League.

Scranton, 7; Albany, 3.
Binghamton, 7; Utica, 1.
Wilkes-Barre, 7; Troy, 2.
Elmira at Syracuse—Postponed, wet grounds.

College and School Games.

At Greencastle, Ind.—Indiana, 12; Depauw, 0.
At Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.—Holbrook, 5; Ridgefield, 1, (first game.) Holbrook, 14; Ridgefield, 1, (second game.)
At Hackensack, N. J.—Newman School, 7; New Jersey Military Academy, 1.
At Van Cortlandt Park, N. Y.—Cutler School, 22; Franklin School, 4.
At Bronx Oval, N. Y.—De Witt Clinton High, 4; Hamilton Institute, 1.

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GRAND STAND $3. LADIES $1.50.

SENATORS ATTAIN DIZZY PINNACLE

Climb Into First Place in American League by Defeating Chicago, 2 to 0.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Washington went into first place in the American League pennant race today by beating Chicago 2 to 0, while Cleveland was losing to Philadelphia. Only twenty-nine men faced Harper. He allowed but four hits, gave no bases on balls, and struck out seven. Two singles, a steal, and an infield out accounted for Washington's first run, and the second came on a pass, Wolfgang's overthrow of first, and a hit. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Morgan,2b	4	0	0	1	2
Foster,3b	3	0	1	1	4
Milan,cf	3	1	1	0	0
Rondeau,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Judge,1b	3	1	2	12	0
Shanks,lf	2	0	0	3	0
Henry,c	4	0	1	7	2
McBride,ss	4	0	1	3	6
Harper,p	3	0	1	0	0
Total	29	2	7	27	14

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
McMullin,3b	4	0	0	2	2
Schalk,c	4	0	1	7	1
E.Collins,2b	3	0	0	1	2
Ness,1b	3	0	0	8	0
Jackson,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Felsch,cf	3	0	1	1	0
J.Collins,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Terry,ss	3	0	2	2	0
Wolfgang,p	1	0	0	0	1
Russell,p	0	0	0	0	3
aLynn	1	0	0	0	0
bMurphy	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	0	4	24	9

a-Batted for Wolfgang in sixth.
b-Batted for Russell in ninth inning.
Error—Wolfgang.

Washington	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Terry, Milan, Felsch. Stolen base—Judge. Sacrifice hits—Shanks, Judge. Double play—Morgan, McBride, and Judge. Left on bases—Chicago, 2; Washington, 9. Bases on balls—Off Wolfgang, 2; off Russell, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Wolfgang, 4 hits and 1 run in five innings; off Russell, 3 hits and no runs in three innings. Struck out—By Harper, 7; by Wolfgang, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and O'Loughlin.

ATHLETICS EARN VICTORY.

Down Cleveland, 10 to 8, by Hard Hitting in Two Innings.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—Hard hitting in the first and eighth innings gave Philadelphia the victory over Cleveland today, 10 to 8. As Washington defeated Chicago, Cleveland was tumbled out of first place, Washington taking the lead. The game was featured by home run drives by Graney, Roth, and Walsh. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	5	1	2	0	6
Schang,c	4	2	2	7	1
Strunk,cf	5	1	2	0	0
McInnis,1b	5	1	1	9	2
Lapole,2b	3	1	1	2	1
Walsh,rf	4	2	2	1	0
Pick,3b	3	1	1	0	1
Oldring,lf	2	0	0	1	0
Stellb'uer,lf	1	0	0	0	0
Myers,p	4	1	3	1	1
Total	36	10	14	27	11

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	2	3	0	1
Turner,3b	4	1	2	0	2
Speaker,cf	5	2	2	5	0
Roth,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Gandil,1b	4	1	1	11	0
Howard,2b	4	0	0	3	3
Wambs,ss	3	0	0	2	6
O'Neill,c	4	1	2	7	1
Coumbe,p	1	0	0	0	0
Bagby,p	3	0	1	0	1
aRoth	1	1	1	0	0
Total	37	8	12	24	16

a-Batted for Smith in ninth inning.
Errors—Turner, Oldring.

Philadelphia	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	—10	
Cleveland	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	—8	

Two-base hits—O'Neill, Myers. Three-base hit—Speaker. Home runs—Graney, Roth. Walsh. Stolen bases—Walsh. Sacrifice hit—Graney. Sacrifice fly—Howard, Stellbauer. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Philadelphia, 6. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Bagby, 2; off Myers, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Coumbe, 4 hits, 4 runs in one inning; off Bagby, 10 hits, 6 runs in seven innings; off Myers, 12 hits, 8 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Myers, 7. Wild pitch—Myers. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Hildebrand.

SPIRITED POLO AT BALA.

Bryn Mawr First Team Wins in Woodcrest Cup Play, 14½ to 13½.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—In one of the most spirited polo games played so far this season the Bryn Mawr first team defeated the Bryn Mawr Freebooters in the semi-final game for the second Woodcrest Cup on the Philadelphia Country Club field at Bala today by the score of 14½ to 13½.

The line-up and score:

BRYN MAWR FIRST.	Hdcp.	FREEBOOTERS.	Hdcp.
1—A. M. Collins	4	1—J. W. Converse	3
2—E. W. Hooping	6	2—Fred Roe	3
3—R. E. Strawbridge, 3d	3	—W. Randolph	3
Back—Paul D. Miller	3	Back—Alex Yarnall	1
Total	19	Total	10

Bryn Mawr penalized one goal for fouls by Hopping.

The summary: Goals earned—Bryn Mawr, 16; lost by penalties, 1½; net score, 14½. Freebooters, 5; allowed by handicap, 9; lost by penalty, ½; net score, 13½. Referee—T. L. Harrison, Jr. Timekeeper and scorer—W. A. Buckley. Time of game—Eight periods of 7½ minutes each.

PHILLIES STOP HENDRIX.

Get Busy When Twirler Starts Scoring and Defeat Cubs, 5 to 3.

CHICAGO, May 22.—After Hendrix had sprinted to second on his double in the fifth and then home on Schulte's single he lost his effectiveness, and Philadelphia, aided by Chicago's errors, won, 5 to 3. Four hits in the third and two errors by Philadelphia outfielders helped to give the Cubs their three, but thereafter they could do but little. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne,3b	4	1	0	3	0
Niehoff,2b	4	0	0	1	3
Stock,ss	4	0	2	1	5
Cravath,rf	3	2	1	1	0
Whitted,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Cooper,cf	4	0	2	0	0
Luderus,1b	3	0	1	13	0
Killifer,c	4	0	1	7	1
Alexander,p	4	0	0	0	4
Total	34	5	7	27	13

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Schulte,lf	4	1	3	4	0
Flack,rf	3	1	1	1	0
Zerman,3b	4	0	0	0	1
Saier,1b	4	0	1	9	0
Zeider,2b	3	0	0	2	3
Fischer,c	4	0	0	7	1
Mulligan,ss	4	0	0	2	2
Hendrix,p	2	1	1	0	1
Seaton,p	1	0	0	0	1
aZwilling	1	0	0	0	0
bMann	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	7	27	9

a-Batted for Zeider in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Seaton in ninth inning.
Errors—Niehoff, Cooper, Schulte, Mulligan.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	—5
Chicago	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Stock, Cravath, Schulte, Saier, Hendrix. Stolen bases—Stock, Alexander. Sacrifice hits—Niehoff, Flack. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Alexander, 1; off Hendrix, 6. Hits and earned runs—Off Alexander, 7 hits, 1 run in nine innings; off Hendrix, 6 hits, 4 runs in six and one-third innings; off Seaton, 1 hit, no runs in two and two-thirds innings. Hit by pitcher—By Alexander, (Williams.) Struck out—By Alexander, 6; by Hendrix, 1; by Seaton, 2. Wild pitch—Seaton. Passed balls—Killifer, Fischer, (2.) Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

CARDINALS' RALLY FAILS.

Score Five Runs in Ninth Inning, but Boston Wins, 8 to 5.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—Boston defeated St. Louis again today, 8 to 5. The Braves started scoring in the sixth inning, when Evers's single and Collins's circuit drive gave them two runs. In the eighth they pounded Williams for five hits and six runs. Hughes, pitching for Boston, went well until the ninth, when he weakened and allowed the Cardinals five runs on six hits. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maranv'e,ss	5	1	1	1	2
Evers,2b	4	1	2	0	5
Collins,lf	5	2	1	3	0
Wilhelt,rf	5	1	1	0	0
Konetchy,1b	3	1	1	14	0
J.C.Sm'h,3b	2	1	1	0	3
Compton,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Gowdy,c	3	0	1	7	0
Hughes,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	34	8	9	27	11

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Jack S'th,cf	4	1	1	1	0
Corhan,ss	4	1	1	2	8
Bescher,lf	4	1	1	1	0
Betzel,2b	4	0	1	1	4
Wilson,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Hornsby,3b	4	1	2	0	2
Miller,1b	4	0	1	20	0
Snyder,c	4	0	0	2	3
Williams,p	3	0	1	0	6
aButler	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	5	9	27	23

a-Batted for Williams in ninth inning.
Errors—Jack Smith, 2; Bescher.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	—8
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	—5

Two-base hits—Gowdy, Miller, Betzel. Three-base hit—Hornsby. Home run—Collins. Stolen base—Gowdy. Sacrifice hits—J. C. Smith, Hughes. Double play—Williams to Corhan to Miller. Left on bases—Boston, 5; St. Louis, 4. First base on error—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Williams, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Hughes, 9 hits, 5 runs in nine innings; off Williams, 9 hits, 6 runs in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Williams (Konetchy.) Struck out—By Hughes, 7; by Williams, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes.

SWARTHMORE DOWNS PENN.

Makes It Two Out of Three in Season's Baseball Record.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—Swarthmore took the season's baseball series from Pennsylvania this afternoon when the Quakers were defeated in the last of three games by a score of 10 to 3. The Garnet hit Spielman and Cromwell hard, and this, coupled with five errors by Pennsylvania, gave the visitors an easy victory. Ogden kept Quaker hits well scattered for six innings, and Corse, who relieved him, was equally effective. The score:

SWARTHMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shoemak'r,lf	3	3	2	2	0
Riffert,rf	3	1	0	1	0
Carris,c	5	2	2	8	1
Cornog,2b	4	0	0	4	1
White,ss	5	1	2	1	2
Sproul,1b	5	1	2	7	1
Boughton,3b	4	1	2	2	1
Brown,cf	3	1	0	2	0
Ogden,p	3	0	1	0	2
Crose,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	35	10	12	27	9

PENNSYLVANIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sullivan,lf	5	0	1	1	0
Murdock,rf	5	0	0	0	0
Kane,2b	3	0	0	2	1
Berry,ss	4	0	0	3	3
M'Nichol,1b	5	2	2	11	1
Bennis,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Moore,3b	3	2	0	1	1
Hoch,c	2	1	0	7	3
Spielman,p	1	0	0	0	3
Cromwell,p	3	0	2	0	3
Total	33	3	7	27	15

Errors—White, 3, Berry, Bennis, Hoch.

Swarthmore	0	1	2	0	1	0	2	3	1	—10
Pennsylvania	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Cromwell. Three-base hit—Ogden. Sacrifice hits—Bennis, Riffert, Hoch. Double plays—Carris to Cornog, Boughton to Cornog. Stolen bases—Boughton, 2; Shoemaker, Carris. Struck out—By Ogden, 6; by Spielman, 2; by Cromwell, 4. Bases on balls—Off Ogden, 5; off Spielman, 2; off Cromwell, 5. off Crose, 1.

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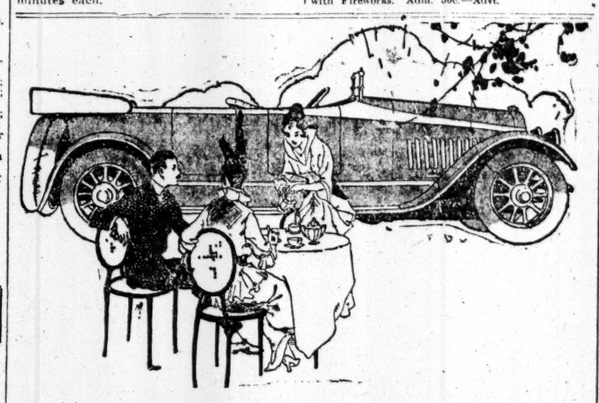

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HARLEM REGATTA GETS FEW ENTRIES

Smallest List in History for Rowing Events on Decoration Day—Two Races Canceled.

Fewer oarsmen than ever before in the long history of this annual event will compete in the regatta of the Greater New York Rowing Association on the Harlem River next Tuesday afternoon. Entries for the races to be decided in the regatta were opened last night at a meeting held at the New York Athletic Club, and it was found that only eleven of the events appearing on the program as originally framed were filled. Two events had to be abandoned, and it was voted to hold four open for entries, which may be received up to race time. Only thirty-six crews are named in the entire program.

There will be no eight-oared shell race, either junior or senior, to feature the regatta as there has been for many years. Only one entry had been received for each event, and they were both ordered canceled. The New York Athletic Club was hard hit by the failure of the junior eight-oared race to fill, for at the expense of more than $1,000 it has kept thirteen men in training for a month, especially for this contest. Columbia University, which had made this race a feature for the past few years, did not enter a crew this year owing to the fact that its oarsmen had to leave for Poughkeepsie too early to allow Coach Rice to start his freshmen on the Harlem.

The Malta Boat Club of Philadelphia expressed eagerness to enter its senior eight, but the local association could find no club willing to enter a crew against the Quaker City cracks.

In expectation that they may fill before post time, the delegates voted to hold open entries for the intermediate quadruple sculls, junior four gig, senior four barge, and the association singles. Much disappointment was felt over the failure of the latter event to receive entries enough to permit its appearance on the regatta program, for annually the association men have furnished the keenest of struggles.

Unseasonable weather, which has kept the oarsmen indoors the greater part of the Spring, is blamed for the small entry. Then, too, the Philadelphia clubs did not do all that was expected of them in the way of entries. Only four entries, aside from that of the Malta Club's senior eight, materialized.

One of the best-filled races on the long card is the senior singles, and it will probably prove the best contested. This event will bring together three of the country's leading scullers—Tom Rooney of the Ravenswood Boat Club, John B. Kelly of the Vesper Boat Club, and Waldo Smith of the New York A. C.

All races will be rowed down the river over a mile course, finishing at Washington Bridge. The first event will be started at 2 P. M. instead of noon.

The association practically allied itself with the Waterway League of America at last night's meeting, after receiving assurances that the latter organization would contribute all the power boats needed to make the Memorial Day regatta a success. Each club represented at the meeting became a member of the Waterway League as an individual, but with the approval of the Rowing Association authorities.

The entries follow, with the crews named in the order in which they will line up, at the start:

Junior Single Sculls.—Lone Star Boat Club, Nonpareil Rowing Club, Active Boat Club, New York Athletic Club.

Intermediate Single Sculls.—Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore; Nonpareil Rowing Club.

Junior Quadruple Sculls.—New Rochelle Boat Club, Union Boat Club.

Senior Single Sculls.—Tom J. Rooney, Ravenswood Boat Club; John B. Kelly, Vesper

HARD MATCH FOR CALIFORNIAN IN SCARBORO TENNIS

TENNIS STARS MEET AT SLEEPY HOLLOW

Start Play in Third Annual Invitation Tournament—King Smith Defeats F. C. Inman.

COAST PLAYER DOES WELL

Willis Davis, Who Conquered R. Lindley Murray, Puts Out G. C. Shafer in Three-Set Match.

The Sleepy Hollow Country Club at Scarboro became the mecca yesterday of many of the leading tennis players of the metropolitan district, who competed in the third annual invitation tournament. This tournament, of recent place among the tennis fixtures, has risen to be one of the big clay court events of the season, and the men who entered the lists yesterday were in many cases of national reputation.

Among them were George M. Church, Watson M. Washburn, Charles M. Bull, Jr., Dean Mathey, Cedric Maja, Harold Throckmorton, who has only recently returned from victories in the South; G. Carleton Shafer, R. Lindley Murray, Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Alfred S. Dabney, and a number of other players of note.

This is the first tournament of the year which has brought together the really topnotch tennis men, and excellent competition is assured for the rest of the week, with perhaps some of the surprises which a new year in tennis is always bound to produce.

In fact, there was one upset yesterday, when King Smith scored a victory over Frederick C. Inman in straight sets. Smith took the first set at 6—4. This spurred Inman to superior play, but it did not avail to bring him victory, for Smith was playing in excellent form, his passing strokes many times scoring a clean ace. Inman, however, was able to bring the set repeatedly to deuce, but Smith's steadiness eventually wore him down, and the Seventh Regiment champion came through to a 10—8 victory, which gave him the match.

It was the Sleepy Hollow tournament which served to introduce R. Lindley Murray to Easterners two years ago, when the first tournament was held and he carried off the honors, though the championship cup was not then in competition. Yesterday another California comet flashed into the tournament. It was Willis Davis, whose sterling ability is attested by the fact that he defeated R. Lindley Murray last year on the Coast in a five-set match. He was opposed at Sleepy Hollow in the first round by G. Carleton Shafer, and victory rested with the Pacific Coast entrant after a brilliantly played three-set match at 7—5, 5—7, 6—3.

Shafer and Davis played the match on a lone court, far away from the rest of the contestants, and Shafer put up a commendable fight all through. Davis had the characteristic hard service of the Californians, but Shafer handled it well. His only weakness seemed to be that he could not fathom the variety of play of the Californian. Many times when he had placed a fast, deep return Davis managed to put through a pass that was swiftly placed. Again he played a cut stroke that dropped the oall barely over the net. Shafer's service made Davis feel ill at ease. Probably this feature of Shafer's game puzzled his opponent more than any other, though the Eastern contestant was good in the rallies and scored a number of pretty placement points. The first two sets gave a real battle of wits and skill. But in the third Shafer weakened and Davis came through to a comparatively easy victory.

Charles L. Johnston, Jr., a former New England intercollegiate champion, was pitted against George M. Church. It was this player who provided several upsets during the season of last year. Yesterday such success did not attend his efforts. Church won in straight sets at 6—2, 6—2. Johnston's severe service did not worry Church greatly. The former Princeton player rushed the net at every opportunity and once there he was invincible, his repeated smashes bounding far out of reach of his opponent.

The match between Harold Throckmorton and Abraham Bassford, Jr., was watched with interest. Though Bassford is not a brilliant player, his steadiness is always a noticeable feature, and he has the reputation of being a difficult contestant to score a victory against. However true this may be, it was little evidenced yesterday. Throckmorton was caught off his guard sometimes and admitted that Bassford's style was puzzling, but the victory was never in doubt. The first set went to the new Maryland State champion at 6—1, and in the next, although Bassford rallied a bit, Throckmorton gained the upper hand at 6—3.

James S. O'Neale could not bring his success of the Harlem tournament to be at his beck and call in Scarboro. The conqueror of Washburn was defeated in straight sets by A. S. Sweetser, a former Harvard player, 6—3, 6—2. The summaries:

First Round Singles.—G. M. Church defeated C. L. Johnston, Jr., 6—2, 6—2; J. L. Cushman won from Karl Behr by default; E. H. Whitney defeated Dr. Rosenbaum, 6—4, 6—2; King Smith defeated F. C. Inman, 6—4, 10—8; Vanderbilt Ward defeated A. E. Thurber, 6—4, 6—1; Willis Davis defeated G. Carleton Shafer, 7—5, 5—7, 6—3; A. S. Sweetser defeated J. S. O'Neale, 6—3, 6—2; Harold Throckmorton defeated A. Bassford, Jr., 6—1, 6—3; Alrick H. Man, Jr., defeated E. W. Peaslee, 6—2, 6—0; Leonard Beekman won from H. Tallant, by default; W. Merrill Hall won from Watson M. Washburn, by default; Charles M. Bull, Jr., defeated G. A. L. Dionne, 6—2, 6—4; Cedric Maja won from J. J. Armstrong by default; Dean Mathey won from A. Kennedy, by default.

Second Round.—G. M. Church defeated J. S. Cushman, 6—0 6—0.

Doubles.—First Round.—J. S. O'Neale and Dr. W. Rosenbaum defeated G. C. Shafer and King Smith, 6—2, 2—6, 6—2; W. M. Hall and E. H. Whitney won from J. C. Cushman and partner, by default.

Second Round.—G. A. L. Dionne and H. Throckmarton defeated V. Ward and C. L. Johnston, Jr., 3—6, 6—0, 6—3.

FAST TENNIS BY HARTMAN.

Defeats R. L. Baggs in Third Round of Bronx Championship.

Few matches were played in the Bronx County championship on the courts of the New York Lawn Tennis Club yesterday. The only hard-fought contest came when Ingo Hartman defeated R. L. Baggs in the third round at 2—6, 6—4, 7—5. By all tennis lore it was believed that Baggs had an easy match before his mind was Hartman, and he set out immediately to prove his worth on the courts. He lost the first set at 6—2, but succeeded in annexing the second at 6—4. In the third it appeared as if defeat were certain. Baggs swept along to a 5 to 1 lead, with Hartman trying vainly to check the defeat which was all but overwhelming him. He rallied sharply and took another game, and with that start he succeeded in running out the set and the match.

S. H. Voshell won two matches. In the third round he defeated E. Nolan 6—1, 6—2, and in the fourth round gained an easy victory over W. J. Toussaint at 6—1, 6—1. The summaries:

Bronx County Championship, Singles.—Second Round—M. E. Fox, Jr., won from Dr. G. D. Taber, by default; S. H. Voshell defeated L. H. Crowley, 6—0, 6—1.

Third Round—J. S. King won from Dr. William Rosenbaum, by default; Ingo Hartman defeated R. L. Baggs, 2—6, 6—4, 7—5; S. H. Voshell defeated Z. Nolan, 6—1, 6—2; W. J. Toussaint won from H. Schreiner, by default.

Four Round—S. H. Voshell defeated W. J. Toussaint, 6—1, 6—1.

CENSURES CORNELL MEN.

'Varsity Paper Blames Undergraduate Apathy for Late Defeats.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 22.—The Cornell Sun today denounced the undergraduate body for failure to support Cornell teams this Spring. Referring to the defeat of the crew and baseball team last Saturday, The Sun, under the caption "The Spell Is Broken," says, in part:

"Cornell met almost her first athletic reverses of the season when her crew and her baseball team lost Saturday. It is perhaps better that they did lose. The crew started on its trip cheered, supposedly, by a rally of less than 200 men. The baseball team played before stands conspicuous for the number of vacant seats. Doleful cheering went but a small way toward heartening the team when Yale took the lead.

"Has the university any right now to ask its representatives why they lost, why the crew failed to keep up an almost unbroken precedent for victory over Harvard, why the baseball team lost an important game to Yale in a crucial moment?

"Cornell's teams have now gone through more than half the season with phenomenal records. They have made these records absolutely without the support a university of 5,000 men ought to be able to give them. They have fought their games out mainly as individual groups, unsupported, unthought of, by the men to whom they largely bring honor. In the main they have done their work, and they have done it well. It is now up to the men of the university, if they want this work to continue, to place themselves in a position where they can call upon and expect their teams to win; it is up to them to stand behind their teams and give them the backing continued victory must have. Then, and then only, if the teams fail of success, the university may inquire into the cause."

REPORT ON HULBERT BILL.

Congressional Committee Recommends National Stadium.

A favorable report was made yesterday by the Congressional Committee on Appropriations on the Hulbert bill, providing for the erection in East Potomac Park, Washington, D. C., of a national playground, which will include a stadium in which national and international games can be conducted. This information was conveyed to Secretary Frederick W. Rubien yesterday in a telegram from Congressman Murray Hulbert of the Irish-American A. C., this city, who introduced the measure.

The bill provides for an appropriation of $1,545,397. The preliminary plan for the recreation ground and stadium was prepared by the War Department, under the direction of Colonel William W. Marts, U. S. A.

With the Hulbert measure safely through the first stages, Amateur Athletic Union officials here feel confident of its ultimate approval by both houses of Congress. Assurances of support from a great number of Congressmen and Senators have been received by Secretary Rubien, who was one of the committee of thirty-three which recently appeared before the Committee on Appropriations.

The plans for the stadium call for the erection of concrete seats for 6,000 persons, with temporary wooden seats for 8,000 more. The playground site will embrace bathing pools, wading pool, two football fields, thirteen baseball diamonds, a boat harbor, field house, four basket ball fields, thirty-one tennis courts, a permanent croquet field, an eighteen-hole and a nine-hole golf course, and a half-mile straight-away for horse racing.

NEW YACHTS AT OYSTER BAY

Ten Seawanhaka One-Design Boats Will Race Saturday.

Ten of the new one-design racing craft built for members of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Club reached their anchorage at Oyster Bay yesterday. They were towed there from the yards of the designer and builder, Captain Nat G. Herreshoff, and will make their first appearance in a special race for the class on Saturday afternoon.

Fitted with new masts, the new racers will carry a mainsail and foretaysail, about 262 square feet in all. They are of the knockabout type and carry about 1,200 pounds of lead ballast fastened to the keel well abaft the median point. They have a draft of 3 feet 3 inches, are 7 feet in beam, 16 feet on the water line, and about 21 feet over all. The boats, which have a short overhang, are all painted white above the waterline.

DISORDER MARS BOUT.

Spectators at Harlem Club Express Disapproval of Short Contest.

A combination boxing and benefit exhibition, staged last night at the Harlem Sporting Club, 135th Street and Madison Avenue, produced the wildest commotion that has been witnessed at a local club in some time. The benefit part of the evening was in aid of Sam Cohen, a man well known in sporting circles for many years, who has lost the sight of both eyes.

Everything went along smoothly, and some interesting exhibitions were witnessed, until the last bout was called. It was announced that Willie Astey, the west side bantamweight, and Battling Henry would box four rounds. This announcement was received with an uproar from the spectators, many of whom expected a ten-round bout. This demonstration called forth the explanation that, inasmuch as both boys were contributing their end of the purse toward the benefit, it was deemed appropriate that the contest be limited to four rounds. Throughout the bout disorder reigned, spectators climbing on their seats while others swarmed about the ringside.

The contest itself was one of the best, between bantamweights, that have been seen in this city in some time. Henry was entitled to a shade the best of it by virtue of his clean knockdown of Astey in the second round, when the westsider took the count of nine, from a right-hand blow to the jaw. The bout sizzled with action, both boxers sending over hard blows until the final bell ended it.

BADOUD AND GANS MATCHED

Claimant of European Welter Title to Fight in Brooklyn.

Albert Badoud, claimant of the European welterweight championship, was matched yesterday with Italian Joe Gans, for the opening show of the Washington Park Sporting Club, which takes place at the former Brooklyn Federal League Park on next Tuesday night. Young Jake Ahearn and Zulu Kid will meet in another ten-round encounter on the same night.

Badoud, a France-Swiss youth, is a recent arrival from Europe. He has engaged in two bouts and has favorably impressed his critics. Italian Joe Gans will make the championship contender show at his best to win, for he is a rugged boxer, who can take and give punishment.

Heavy Betting in Berlin.

BERLIN, May 22, (via London.)—The total sum wagered in the pari mutuels during Sunday's racing on the Grunewald course exceeded 1,000,000 marks for the first time since the course was opened in 1900. This record was made despite the fact that no races of the first importance were on the program.

Tech Beats Brown at Nets.

BOSTON, May 22.—The tennis team of Massachusetts Institute of Technology defeated Brown University by a score of 6 to 0 today.

Bartholomew and Peck in Final.

George H. Bartholomew and Kenneth Peck won their way to the final round of the men's Class B tournament at the West Side Tennis Club. The final match between them will be decided tomorrow afternoon. Bartholomew advanced by defeating R. Mecabe in a hard three-set match, which he won at 2—6, 6—3, 6—4, and Peck won his final round bracket when he defeated Ralph Gatcomb 6—4, 8—6.

WOODEN SHOES WINS JAMAICA FEATURE

Takes the Garden City Selling Stakes from Nine—Larger Fields and Fair Attendance.

Larger fields and fairly exciting finishes, which gave the spectators plenty of opportunity to display their enthusiasm, were among the features of the fourth day's racing at the Jamaica track yesterday. In spite of the cold weather and chill winds which swept over the course from the bay, about 3,500 persons sat and shivered in the roofless grandstand.

The Garden City Selling Stakes of $1,500 was the main attraction on the card, which is daily showing improvement. This event last year was won by the Oneck Stable's Yankee Notions. Yesterday the Quincy Stable's five-year-old geiding Wooden Shoes was added to the list of winners. Ten good-looking thoroughbreds went to the post, including the Greentree Stable's Virile, which carried top weight, and Captain E. B. Cassatt's Sun God, winner of a three-year-old selling race at the same distance—one mile and a sixteenth—on Friday.

The race itself was one of the prettiest contests of the day. Sun God acted badly at the post and kept the field waiting for a few minutes while attempts were being made to get him in line with the other horses. Finally they were sent away, with the winner caught flat-footed and almost left at the post. But Ball quickly got underway, and from ninth position raced around the other contestants and took third place, behind Andrew Miller's Bac and Sir William Johnson, the entry from W. J. Anderson's stable.

Wooden Shoes showed lots of speed, but Ball kept him well in hand until he turned into the stretch for the final effort, then let him down. Meanwhile, McTaggart, who was riding Blue Thistle hard, was almost a length ahead of the winner. Ball, however, kept urging on his mount, and caught the Hallenbeck entry. Then they raced neck and neck for a while; then Wooden Shoes started to draw away and passed the judges' stand a length ahead of Blue Thistle. The latter, however, did not give up without a struggle, and the winner had to be ridden out to take the race. Sir William Johnson was always a contender, and ran in good form. Andrew Miller's Bac could not stay the distance, although his early showing was creditable. The winner, entered to be sold for $1,100, was bid up to $1,900 by Emil Herz, but was protected by the stable.

John Whalen's Pullux won a two-length victory in the Arizona, a handicap selling affair at five and a half furlongs. The victor raced in behind Cy Merrick and True and Steel, the former making all the early running, and they could not maintain the pace, and half way up the stretch Pullux caught the two leaders, raced in front, and won easily by two lengths. True As Steel bore out at the turn and came around on the outside. Presumption, which had been almost last throughout the race, came up with a great rush to beat out Cy Merrick by a nose for third place.

Thirteen went to the post in the six-furlong dash for maiden three-year-olds and winners of one race. It was the second largest field of the meeting, and included a number of thoroughbreds which had not been out before this season. Sir Barton, Jr., McCahey up, guided the winner, Fuzzy Wuzzy, out of the bunch and went in front. He hustled his mount along until he had a two-length lead, which he increased before the last furlong was reached, winning easily with plenty to spare. Dr. Gremer was second, half a length in front of Safe Home, which in turn was a nose the better of Old Broom.

August Belmont's Wood Trap was the favorite in the opening event for two-year-olds which had not won more than one race. It was a five-furlong dash. The winner, at 7 to 1, proved to be Gifford A. Cochran's Burlesque, which just managed to beat the first choice by a head, James Butler's Bally coming in third. The latter made all the early running and had two lengths to the good on his field, but he could not maintain the speed, and coming into the stretch was overtaken by the winner. Wood Trap was caught in a pocket and could not start to make his run until the final turn was reached; then he ran around the other horses and just managed to beat Bally for the place. After the race the Butler colt drew lame, and it may be some time before he will be seen again.

The summaries, with the straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won more than one race, with $500; five furlongs. Time—1:00 3-5.

Burlesque, G. A. Cochran's b. f., 104 pounds, by Starshoot-Masquerade, 7 to 1, 2 to 1, 1 to 2. (J. McCahey) 1
Wood Trap, A. Belmont's ch. c., 112, even, 1 to 3, out, (E. Haynes) 2
Bally, James Butler's br. c., 107, 11 to 5, 1 to 2, out, (R. McDermott) 3
Pleasant Dreams, Dunga Din and Whirling Dan also ran.

SECOND RACE—For four-year-olds and upward, selling, with $500 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47.

Gallop, Marrone Stable's b. h., 5 years, 112 pounds, 8 to 1, even, and 2 to 5. (J. Metcalf) 1
Ida Claire, Emil Herz's b. f., 4, 107, 9 to 2, 8 to 5, and 4 to 5. (M. Buxton). 2
Saratoga, R. L. Bresler's b. c., 4, 107, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, 8 to 5. (J. Connelly) 3
Cliff Haven, Ahara, Yodeling, New River also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Arizona, for three-year-olds and upward, handicap, selling, with $500 added; winner to be sold at auction for $1,200; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07 1-5.

Pullux, John Whalen's b. g., 4 years, 109 pounds, by Astronomer-Helen O'C., 8 to 5, 1 to 2, 1 to 6. (C. Fairbrother) 1
True as Steel, P. S. P. Randolph's b. g., 4, 115, 2 to 1, 3 to 5, 1 to 4. (J. McTaggart) 2
Presumption, J. MacManus's br. g., aged, 112, 7 to 1, 11 to 5, even. (E. Haynes) .. 3
Cy Merrick, Caugh Hill, Schoolboy also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Garden City selling stakes of $1,600, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47.

Wooden Shoes, Quincy Stable's ch. g., 5 years, 110 pounds, by Burgomaster-Breakdown, 13 to 5, even, 1 to 2. (R. Ball) 1
Blue Thistle, H. C. Hallenbeck's b. g., aged, 114, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, even, (J. McTaggart) 2
Sir William Johnson, W. J. Anderson's ch. g., 5 years, 109, 25 to 1, 8 to 1, 4 to 1. (E. Graves) 3
Grumpy, Bac, Sun God, Virile, Pandeau, Madame Hermann, and Illuminator also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; with $500 added; the winner to be sold at auction for $2,500; five furlongs. Time—1:00 4-5.

Riverdale, Mrs. S. McNaughton's br. c., 111 pounds, by Von Tromp-Ruth W., 16 to 5, even, 1 to 3. (W. Kelsey) 1
Leonie, G. A. Cochran's b. f., 102, 8 to 5, 1 to 2, out (E. Campbell) 2
Nonesuch, J. E. McGrath's b. g., 103, 7 to 1, 2 to 1, 4 to 5 (L. Mink) 3
Hanobalo and Flare also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden, three-year-olds and upward, and winners of one race, selling, with $400 added; the winner to be sold at auction for $500; six furlongs. Time—1:14 2-5.

Fuzzy Wuzzy, Cleveland Stable's b. g., 5 years, 116 pounds, by Ildrim-Skirts, 6 to 1, 2½ to 1, 8 to 5. (J. Cabay) 1
Dr. Gremer, A. J. O'Toole's b. g., 3, 107, 15 to 1, 6 to 1, 3 to 1. (E. Graves) 2
Safe Home, J. J. Flanigan's b. f., 3, 102, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, 2 to 1. (L. Lyke) 3
Old Broom, Gammon, Pinch (Imp.), Meadowworth, Rey Cakwood, High Tide, Ash Can, Juliet, Voluspa, Woodfair also ran.

ENTRIES FOR TODAY.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-old fillies; selling; five furlongs. Lorelia, 95 pounds; Chatterbox, 104; Old Drury, 105; Solveig, 109.

SECOND RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling; five and a half furlongs. Charmeuse, 110 pounds; Glint, 115; Calvert, 115; Piquette, 95; Agon, 115; Chesterton, 115; Ancon, 110; Stellarine, 95.

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Lucky George, 116 pounds; Monmouth, 106; Monocacy, 111; Golden Gate, 106; Naushon, 116; Narmar, 95.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds; the Stuyvesant Handicap; six furlongs. Prince of Como, 123 pounds; Vermont, 114; Whimsy, 110; Peaceful, 108; Grasp, 108; Feminist, 107; Fernrock, 107; Mustard, 100; Daddy's Choice, 100; Miss Puzzle, 106.

FIFTH RACE.—Four-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Sam McKeekin, 116 pounds; Ambrose, 116; Armament, 116; Stalwart Helen, 106.

SIXTH RACE.—Two-year-olds; conditions; five furlongs. Mary Powell, 105 pounds; Keba, 106; Wistful, 112.

ENGLEWOOD WOMEN LEAD.

Win Again, Continuing in Van in Sectional Golf Tourney.

By defeating the Forest Hill players in the team competition of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, the Englewood team continues in the lead of the New Jersey section with four victories and no defeats. The Englewood women have scored wins from Forest Hill and Glen Ridge, an earned victory and a default from each team. Baltusrol and Cranford also won yesterday, making three victories and a tie contest for their records. Baltusrol defeated Norwood at Baltusrol 9 points to 3, and the Cranford team journeyed to Westfield for its triumph, 8 points to 3.

The other two contests played yesterday resulted in reversals of the verdicts the last time these teams met. Montclair sprang a surprise by defeating the hitherto invincible Hackensack team, 8 to 3, and Glen Ridge turned the tables on the Plainfield contingent, winning by a single point, 6 to 5, in a closely contested match. The summaries:

HACKENSACK.		MONTCLAIR.	
Mrs. T. F. B.Nielson.	0	Mrs. R. O. Smith....	3
Mrs. C.F.Uebelacker.	0	Mrs. A. C. Aborn....	3
Mrs. Gardner.....	0	Mrs. R. B. Neff....	2
Mrs. J. C. Barclay..	3	Mrs. W. H. Loftus..	0
Total.....	3	Total.....	8

Played at Montclair.

GLEN RIDGE.		PLAINFIELD.	
Mrs. E. F. Mitchell.	0	Miss Loizeaux.....	3
Mrs. E. C. Koempel.	3	Mrs. U. R. Conrad..	0
Mrs. H. Wallace....	0	Mrs. A. MacDonald..	2
Mrs. John Sands....	3	Mrs.C.B.Lawrence,Jr.	0
Total.....	6	Total.....	5

Played at Glen Ridge.

BALTUSROL.		NORWOOD.	
Miss P. Starrett.....	3	Mrs. J. Dryfoos.....	0
Mrs. W. F. Morgan.	3	Mrs. C. H. Strouse..	0
Mrs. F. Pruyn.....	3	Mrs. R. Seligman....	0
Mrs. H.A.Richardson.	0	Mrs. W. A. Wolf....	3
Total.....	9	Total.....	3

Played at Baltusrol.

FOREST HILL.		ENGLEWOOD.	
Mrs. H. B. Salmon..	0	Mrs. J. S. Irving...	3
Mrs. A. C. Dean....	1	Miss E. Pickhardt...	2
Mrs. B. H. Blood....	0	Miss L. Krug.....	3
Mrs. F. Young.....	0	Miss G. Pickhardt...	3
Total.....	1	Total.....	11

Played at Forest Hill.

WESTFIELD.		CRANFORD.	
Mrs. Arnold.....	3	Mrs. L. L. Blake...	0
Mrs. A. E. Matiach.	0	Mrs. F. D. Ryan....	3
Mrs. J. H. Drake....	0	Mrs. T. S. Stevens..	2
Mrs. W. H. Davis...	0	Mrs. E. M. Wild....	3
Total.....	3	Total.....	8

Played at Westfield.

LOW SCORE BY MRS. BARLOW

Leads Women in Qualifying Round of Philadelphia Golf Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 22.—Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of the Merion Cricket Club, holder of the women's golf championship of Philadelphia, won the qualifying round in the annual event today over the links of the Whitemarsh Country Club. She has won the title eight times.

Mrs. Barlow turned in a card of 91, two strokes better than her nearest rivals, Miss Edith Campbell of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, Mrs. G. Munson of Merion, and Miss Mildred Caverly of the Cricket Club.

Most of the golfers found the going difficult, a strong southwesterly wind adding to their troubles. There were a number of surprises, not the least being the failure of Mrs. E. H. Fitler of Merion, former women's champion of Florida, to get below the hundred mark. Mrs. Fitler was very much off her game, and her best effort was a card of 108. Miss May Bell of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, always a steady and consistent player, had difficulty all the way around, and did no better than 104. Miss Eleanor Chandler was in trouble at the start and did not settle down to play the game of which she is capable until the last three holes. Her card was 101.

There were sixty players entered in today's qualifying round. The preliminary match play rounds will be played tomorrow, Wednesday, and Thursday, with the final match on Saturday.

Mrs. Barlow's winning card was:

Out .....5 5 5 5 5 5 6 3—48
In .....4 5 5 5 6 4 5 4—43—91

The first ten players and their score were: Mrs. R. M. Barlow, Merion, 48, 43—91; Miss Ethel Campbell, Philadelphia C. C., 48, 45—93; Mrs. G. S. Munson, Merion, 46, 47—93; Miss Mildred Caverly, Philadelphia C. C., 48, 45—93; Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, H. V. C. C., 47, 49—96; Miss Florence McNeely, Merion, 48, 49—97; Mrs. G. H. Stetson, H. V. C. C., 48, 51—99; Miss E. G. Hood, Philadelphia C. C., 53, 47—100; Miss Eleanor Chandler, H. V. C. C., 51, 50—101; Mrs. W. J. Peck, St. Davids, 52, 50—102.

MISS RAMSAY LEADS FIELD.

Turns in Card of 92 in Boston Golf Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 22.—A field of fifty-one golfers competed at the Country Club, Brookline, today in the qualifying round of the Boston Women's Golf Association tournament. The scoring was somewhat high for a perfect playing day. The titleholder, Miss Vera Ramsay, played true to form, and made the best medal score. Her card was 92, four strokes better than the scores made by Miss Harriot S. Curtis and Miss Fanny C. Osgood, both of whom are members of the home club. Mrs. E. W. Daley of the Oakley Country Club was the only other player who finished the round under 100 strokes.

Miss Ramsay, who has played only an occasional round of golf since last August, gave a fine exhibition. She made the first nine holes in 49, and came home in 43. Miss Osgood, who has won the Boston Women's title five times, played under the handicap of a sprained ankle. Nevertheless she scored 47 for the first nine holes. On the return journey the President of the Women's Eastern Golf Association got a 49, three sevens showing on the card.

Miss Curtis had only one seven on her card, but lost strokes on two of the short holes. Mrs. Daley, the former Southern champion, made a bad start, getting a nine on the first hole, but on the tenth she made the hole in two, her mashie shot stopping six feet from the cup. The qualifying scores ran from 92 to 114. Twenty-eight players qualified for the first round of match play, which will begin tomorrow.

MRS. FAITH GOLF VICTOR.

Paired with Mrs. Blumenthal, She Wins Scotch Foursome.

Mrs. W. J. Faith of Scarsdale continued her successes on the Dunwoodie links yesterday by winning the postponed Scotch foursome event which was held over from the women's one-day tournament at the same course last Tuesday, when Mrs. Faith had both the low gross and low net scores. Her partner in the Scotch foursome competition was Mrs. H. Blumenthal of Fairview and their winning card was 43—2—41.

Conditions for play were ideal and the winning pair played golf that was the envy of the players of the opposite sex who happened to be on the course. Two pairs tied for second place, Mrs. Lester Ketcham of Fox Hills with Mrs. H. J. Battholamae of Ardsley, and Mrs. W. D. Moffatt and Mrs. Cane of Arcola, with cards of 55—8—47.

Miss F. A. Duff of Dunwoodie won the putting contest with 37 putts, and Mrs. W. D. Moffatt of Arcola was second with 38.

City College A. A. Elects Board.

At the annual elections of the College of the City of New York Athletic Association the following men were elected to the Executive Board: President, I. G. Ornstein; Vice President, H. Mayer; Treasurer, J. Mendelsohn; Property Manager, E. Behrman; Assistant Treasurer, G. Lehrman. All the offices required a second ballot to elect the men, the constitution providing that a man must be elected by a majority vote. The two highest men in each case were voted for on the second ballot.

ROBESON MEDALIST IN SCHOOLBOY GOLF

Titleholder Turns In Score of 80 in Interscholastic Tourney at Apawamis.

Filmore K. Robeson of Pawling School, former North and South amateur champion and holder of the Eastern interscholastic championship, has started well in his attempt to retain this last title for the coming year by winning the golf medal for the best score in the qualifying round of the Eastern interscholastic golf championship, played at Apawamis yesterday. He turned in a card of 41, 39—80, which was three strokes above that of his nearest competitor, Thomas Worden Hunter, Jr., of Lawrenceville, who went out well in 39, but returned at a slower gait in 45, for a total of 84.

Although it was announced that high schools, as well as preparatory schools, could enter teams and individuals this year, no advantage of this was taken by any of the local high schools, with the result that only eight players teed up in the qualifying round, four from Lawrenceville and four from Pawling. This made the qualifying round a mere medal competition to ascertain the player worthy of the golf medal for the low score, and there was no great surprise when Robeson added that prize to his already large collection of such trophies. The medal round was played in the morning, and in the first round of the match play in the afternoon the title-holder disposed of S. T. Ker, 4 up and 3 to play.

In winning the low score medal Robeson played consistent golf, and was especially good in his long work. Two prodigous wooden shots on the 600-yard ninth hole put him within pitching distance of the green, and he sank a putt for a 5 on a par 6 hole. He played all the long holes well, but he balanced this by taking fours on the three short holes. His card was as follows:

Out .....5 6 4 4 4 5 4 4 5—41
In .....4 4 4 4 6 4 4 5 4—39—80

The scores of the other contestants were:

R. A. Haight, Pawling, 42, 46—88; S. D. Robeson, Pawling, 44, 46—90; S. T. Ker, Pawling, 46, 44—90; J. Simpson Dean, Lawrenceville, 49, 41—90; John G. Hunter, Lawrenceville, 45, 47—92, and K. Hamill, Lawrenceville, 48, 48—96.

Pawling won the team championship by ten strokes, taking 348 strokes against 358 for the Lawrenceville quartet, but in spite of this fact the Lawrenceville School has three survivors of the match play round, while Robeson is the sole representative of Pawling left to uphold the reputation of the school that turned out Phil Carter and Max Marston. Hamill of Lawrenceville defeated Haight of Pawling, 3 and 1; Dean of Lawrenceville defeated his teammate, Jack Hunter, 3 and 3; Tom Hunter of Lawrenceville defeated S. D. Robeson of Pawling, 3 and 2, and the playing-through champion won from his teammate, Ker, by the margin of 4 and 3.

FEW GOOD QUAKER GOLFERS.

Philadelphia List Shows a Scarcity of Low Handicap Men.

The handicap list of the Philadelphia Golf Association for this year has just been issued and the most interesting point about it is the only too apparent lack of Philadelphia golfers in the low handicap classes. No players are handicapped at scratch, probably because Jerry Travers has forgotten up to this time to enroll as a member of any club in the association, but New York came to the rescue in the two class with Max Marston, who is rated from Pine Valley, and Oswald Kirkby, who is rated from Sea View.

There are no other players in this class, and Pittsburgh controls the three class, with Eben Byers and W. C. Fownes, Jr., of the Oakmont Club, who are registered as clubmates of Max Marston at Pine Valley.

Philadelphia first breaks into its own handicap list in these four, with ten bona fide home players, but for balance this fact there are twenty out-of-town golfers to keep them company.

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Mountain View House — WHITEFIELD, N. H. CAPACITY 300
Upland Terrace — BETHLEHEM, N. H. CAPACITY 150
Twin Mountain House — TWIN MOUNTAIN, N. H. CAPACITY 150
New Profile House and Cottages — FRANCONIA NOTCH, N. H. CAPACITY 500
Sunset Hill House — SUGAR HILL, N. H. CAPACITY 225
Fabyan House — FABYAN, N. H. CAPACITY 300
The Mount Pleasant — BRETTON WOODS, N. H. CAPACITY 250
The Kearsarge — NO. CONWAY, N. H. CAPACITY 175
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Flume House — FRANCONIA NOTCH, N. H. CAPACITY 100
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Activity Continues Under the Leadership of Reading, with Other Rails Gaining.

The new week opened with a continuation of the same tendencies in sight on the Stock Exchange and the market soon began to display marked strength along the lines marked out by the rise of last week. Any reasons for believing that the spurt in Reading had run itself out with the publication of reports of strictly professional management behind the movement were quickly discredited by the action of the stock, which soon overtook its high point, made last week, at 106⅛, and moved on to a new high at 100⅝. That is 20 points above the highest price for a share of Reading ever made prior to the initiation of the mysterious movement which has been under way now for a full week. There was a reaction from this price in the early afternoon, but the upward movement was soon resumed, and the close was made within an eighth of the high.

The stories which got into circulation last week to account for the sudden increase in the popularity of Reading were all revived yesterday, but there has as yet come no authentic information to support them. In some well-informed quarters it is believed that the real basis for the advance is the likelihood of an increase in the dividend rate. The company is amply able to pay a higher rate, and the stock is now selling out of line for its dividend return. Traders profess to believe also that the management may decide to anticipate a decision compelling the sale of its coal properties by making a voluntary distribution to shareholders.

Reading contributed nearly a fourth of the trading yesterday, which ran over 900,000 shares. The influence of its advance was reflected in better prices for other rails and in a diminution of activity in the industrials. Union Pacific sold to new high record at 142½, which is the best price for this issue since the distribution of the Southern Pacific holdings. Southern Pacific moved up to 100⅞, which is within 3¼ points of its high record for the year, and the Wabash issues, both preferred A and B, showed marked strength, the first named making a new top at 51¾. It closed with a net gain of 2¾ for the session.

Some of the industrial shares which have held the centre of the stage since the discovery of the first important war order suffered from comparative neglect in yesterday's movement toward the rails. Baldwin was strong on a moderate amount of dealings, gaining 1⅜, while Crucible advanced ⅝. International Mercantile Marine lagged behind on reports that the two Protective Committees are still far from an agreement on a plan for reorganization, the preferred certificates selling at 91⅛ at the close. Steel moved over a narrow range and closed unchanged from last week's final price at 85¼. There was little in the day's news to affect changes in security prices, conflicting reports as to the real situation in Mexico having lost a large part of their terrors. Mexican Petroleum declined ⅝. Reading has held such a predominant position in the market for the last several days that dealings in the rest of the list, outside of the standard railroads, has been almost perfunctory.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City		4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Trade Acceptances.			
	Agricul. Over 90.	"Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com-modity.
Boston	3	3		3½
New York	3	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3	3½	4
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5		3½	3½
Kansas City	5		3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	4	3
San Francisco	3½	3	4	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
3	1¾	2½	2

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2½@2¾	6 months	3 @3¼
90 days	3	8 months	3¼@3¾
4 months	3 @3¼	10 months	3½@3¾
5 months	3 @3¼		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

30 to 90 days	2½@3
4 to 6 months	3 @3¼

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change
Demand	4.75¾	4.74⅜	4.73½	—.00⅝
Cables	4.76⅝	4.76⅛	4.76¼	—.00⅛
Paris—				
Demand	5.92¼	5.92½	5.92½	—.00¼
Cables	5.91⅝	5.92	5.91⅞	—.00¼
Berlin—				
Demand	77.12¼	77.06¼	77.06¼	..
Cables	77.18¾	77.12½	77.12½	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchange so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8685 London	4.75⅞	4.76¼
5.1825 Paris	5.92½	5.91⅞
95.28 Berlin	77.06¼	77.12½
20.20 Austria	13.85	13.85½
26.70 Scandinavia	20.50	20.60
19.20 Spain	19.80	19.85
5.1826 Switzerland	5.22	5.21¼
19.225 Greece	19.35	18.35
40.19 Holland	41.50	41.65¾
5.1826 Italy	6.31½	6.30¾
31.45 Russia	30.60	30.70
China—		
Hongkong	52.75	52.90
Shanghai	77.50	77.62½
India—		
Bombay	33.00	....
Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
Kobe	50.37½	50.56
Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.14	42.18
Rio	23.87½	23.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72¾	$4.70¾	$4.71¾	$4.69¾

Clearing House Statement.

Clearing House exchanges, $295,109,476; balance, $23,468,134; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,203,361.

Domestic Exchanges.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, $2.50 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 34d, off 2d; in New York, 71¼c, off 4c; Mexican dollars, 55¾@61¼c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, MAY 22, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	901,285
Same day last year	542,120
Year to date	68,601,788
Same period last year	49,803,311
Average price and change 50 stocks	88.59 + .56
Same day last year	67.94 — .35

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22
Same period last year	73.86	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge
22½	22⅝	1,000	Alaska Gold Mines	22⅜	22⅝	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
8⅞	9	200	Alaska Juneau	9	9	9	9	...
28	28¼	600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	27½	28⅜	27½	28⅜	+1¼
81½	82	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	82	82	82	82	— ⅜
68	69	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	69	69	69	69	— ⅝
98	99	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	+ ⅞
73½	73½	1,800	Am. Beet Sugar	74	74	73	73¼	— ½
56⅜	57	700	Am. Can	57	57	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅛
110	111¼	100	Am. Can pf	111	111	111	111	...
61	61½	1,200	Am. Car & Fdry	61¼	61⅝	61	61¼	+ ⅛
157½	158	300	Am. Coal Products	157⅝	158¼	157⅝	157⅞	...
9⅛	9¼	100	Am. H. & Leather	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
49½	50	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	49⅝	49½	49½	49½	— ⅛
40	42½	300	Am. Linseed pf	50	40	40	40	— ⅜
71⅝	72	9,100	Am. Locomotive	71	72⅝	71	71⅝	+ ⅞
101½	102	100	Am. Locomotive pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ⅛
35½	36	100	Am. Malt pf	35½	35½	35½	35½	—1⅝
99¼	99⅝	5,325	Am. Smelt. & Ref	99⅝	100¼	99⅝	99⅞	...
94	94½	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	94½	94½	94½	94½	— ⅛
52	53	200	Am. Steel Fdries	52¾	52¾	52¾	52½	— ¾
112	112¾	300	Am. Sugar Ref	113	113	112½	112½	—1
117½	118	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	...
120	120¼	1,300	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128⅞	129¼	128⅞	129¼	+ ¼
202½	203	300	Am. Tobacco	201	202½	201	202½	+2½
45	45⅞	1,100	Am. Woolen	46¾	46⅞	45	45	—1½
98	98¼	100	Am. Woolen pf	98	98	98	98	— ⅛
98	98½	10	Do., odd lot	98⅛	98¼	98¼	98½	...
18	18½	100	Am. Writing P. pf	18½	18¾	18½	18½	...
88	88¼	3,100	Am. Zinc Lt. S	88	89⅜	87¼	88¼	+ ⅛
86¼	86½	40,700	Anaconda Cop. Co	86⅞	87⅜	86⅜	86⅜	— ⅜
86½	87½	100	Associated Oil	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	+1¼
105⅝	106⅞	6,300	Atch., Top. & S. F	105⅝	105⅞	105¼	106⅜	+1⅛
100¾	101	400	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	101	101	100¾	100¾	— ⅛
112	113½	100	Atlantic Coast Line	113	113	113	113	+1
89⅜	89⅝	21,200	Baldwin Loco	88	90¼	87⅝	89⅜	+1⅝
92½	92¾	8,400	Baltimore & Ohio	92¼	93¼	92⅜	92⅜	+ ¼
75¾	76	500	Baltimore & O. pf	75⅝	76	75⅝	76	+ ¼
2¼	2½	300	Batopilas Mining	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
87	87½	2,900	Bklyn. Rapid Tran	87½	88⅜	87	87½	...
136	133	300	Bklyn Union Gas	130	130	130	130	+1⅛
94	94¼	5,300	Butte & Superior	93⅜	96	93⅜	94½	+ ⅝
181⅝	181⅞	18,400	Canadian Pacific	183	183⅜	181⅝	181⅝	— ⅜
54½	54⅝	2,500	Central Leather Co	54¼	54⅝	54¼	54½	+ ⅞
139	141	11	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	139	139	139	139	...
106¾	107	700	Chandler Motor	97	97	97	97	...
64½	64¾	3,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	63⅞	64	63¼	64	+ ¼
10½	12½	100	Chicago & Alton	10½	10½	10½	10½	+1½
14⅝	14⅝	400	Chi. Great Western	14½	14⅝	14½	14½	...
38¼	38¾	600	Chi. Gt. West. pf	38¼	38¾	38¼	38¾	...
98	99⅞	15,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	98	100	98	100	+2⅝
122¾	123⅛	200	Chi., R. I. & P. pf	122¾	123¼	122¾	123¼	+ ⅛
130	130¼	1,000	Chi. & Northwest	130	130⅝	129	130⅜	+1⅛
19⅝	19½	3,400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	19⅜	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
54	54⅜	1,700	Chino Copper	54½	54½	54¼	54¼	— ⅛
51½	53	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L	52	52	52	52	...
80¾	82	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	81	81	81	81	...
43⅝	43⅞	2,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	43¼	44¼	43¼	43⅝	+ ⅝
29¾	30½	300	Col. & Southern	30	30	30	30	...
43	50	200	Comput. Tab. Rec	44	44	44	44	...
140¾	141¼	10,000	Consolidated Gas	137½	141⅞	137½	140⅝	+2⅝
95½	95¾	2,500	Continental Can	95¼	96⅜	95	95½	+1
19½	20	600	Corn Products Ref	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	...
94½	94⅝	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	94⅜	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝	+ ⅜
84⅞	85	21,500	Crucible Steel	85¼	86⅛	84⅝	84⅞	+ ⅝
117½	117⅝	200	Crucible Steel pf	117⅛	117¼	117¼	117½	+1
117½	117⅞	10	Do., odd lot	118	118	118	118	...
107	109½	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	109	109	109	109	+2
152½	155	200	Del. & Hudson	154	154	154	154	...
14⅞	15¼	500	Den. & Rio Grande	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
27½	28¼	3,200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	27⅝	29	27⅝	28¼	+ ⅛
133½	134¼	55	Detroit Edison Co	133¼	134	133¼	134	...
112½	114½	100	Detroit United Ry	113⅞	113¼	113¼	113½	—1
51⅝	51⅞	4,400	Distillers' Secur	51⅞	52¼	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅛
27¼	27⅝	700	Dome Mines	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27¼	— ⅛
40½	40¾	31,850	Erie	38⅝	39⅜	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
55¼	55½	2,900	Erie 1st pf	53⅝	55⅝	55	55	— ⅛
115	116½	33	Gen. Chemical pf	115	115	115	115	...
172⅜	173	1,700	General Electric	173	178	172½	172¾	+ ½
430	465	100	General Motors	460	460	460	460	+ ⅝
116⅜	117¼	100	General Motors pf	117	117	117	117	+ ⅜
76	77	2,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	76½	77½	75¾	76⅜	+ ⅜
123¼	125½	2,100	Great Northern pf	123⅜	125½	122½	123½	+ ⅜
41¼	41⅞	1,100	G. N. certs. ore prop	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41½	+ ⅛
48	48¼	400	Greene-Cananea	48⅜	48¼	48	48	+ ⅛
96¼	97½	100	Gulf S. S. 1st pf	96⅜	96⅜	96¼	96⅜	—1¼
102½	106⅞	2,121	Illinois Central	104	105	104	105	+1
46	46¼	2,800	Inspiration Copper	46⅜	46⅜	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
17⅞	19	6,200	Interboro Consol	18¾	19½	18⅜	18⅞	+ ¼
17	18	200	Int. Agricultural	18¼	18¼	18	18	+1
56½	57	100	Int. Agricultural pf	56	56	56	56	+1½
111¼	113⅜	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	113¼	113⅜	113¼	113⅜	...
80	82	700	Int. Harvester Corp	82¼	82¼	81	81	— ½
25	25¼	3,400	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	25⅛	25⅝	25	25	...
91	91⅝	9,400	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r.	92⅞	92¼	91	91½	— ⅜
46½	46⅝	3,300	Int. Nickel	46¼	46⅝	46	46	— ⅜
10½	11	100	Int. Paper	10½	10½	10½	10½	...
88	88½	300	Jewel Tea	88	88¼	88	88½	+ ⅛
27	27½	1,900	Kansas City South	27⅜	27⅝	27	27½	+ ⅛
61	61¼	100	Kan. City South. pf	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	...
73½	73⅝	700	Kelly Spring Tire	73½	73⅝	73½	73½	—1
97	98½	700	Kelly Spring T. pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ½
56¼	56⅝	28,400	Kennecott Copper	56¼	56⅝	55⅝	56⅜	+ ½
71	71	700	Lackawanna Steel	71	71	70¼	70½	+ ½
13	14½	200	Lake Erie & West	14	14	14	14	...
48½	48¾	600	Lee Rubber & Tire	48½	48¾	48	48	...
81½	82¾	22,100	Lehigh Valley	81½	82¾	81½	82¼	+1¼
20	20	100	Long Island	20	20	20	20	—1½
20⅜	20⅝	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
220	225	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	220	225	220	225	+10
129½	130⅜	400	Louis. & Nash	129½	129⅝	129½	129⅝	+ ⅛
85⅜	86	100	Mackay Cos	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	+ ⅜
68	68½	800	Mackay Cos. pf	68	68	68	68	+ ⅜
66⅜	67¼	100	Manhattan Shirt	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	+ ⅜
85⅜	85⅞	2,700	Maxwell Motors	85⅜	86¼	85¼	85½	— ⅜
88	90	2,800	Max. Motors 1st pf	88½	90¾	88½	90	+2
57½	58	800	Max. Motors 2d pf	58	58½	58	58	+1¼
67	68	3,400	May Dept. Stores	67	67¼	66	67¼	+1¼
108¼	108½	13,700	Mexican Petroleum	106	109¾	108	108⅝	— ⅝
36¼	36½	1,050	Miami Copper	36⅝	36⅞	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅛
122⅜	124⅝	600	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	124¼	124¼	124	124	+ ½
4¼	4½	1,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4¼	4½	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
6⅞	7	3,800	Missouri Pacific	7	7	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	7	5,400	Do., trust rcts	6½	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
79⅜	80	2,200	Montana Power	79	80¼	79	80	+1⅛
113⅛	115	100	Montana Power pf	113¼	113½	113¼	113½	+1½
120½	121½	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	120¾	120¾	120¼	120¾	—1½
74	75	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	74½	74⅞	74½	74⅞	+ ⅛
106	108	10	Nat. Cloak & Suit pf	110	110	110	110	...
23¼	24½	100	Nat. Enam. & St. Co	24	24	24	24	+ ½
67½	67½	200	Nat. Lead Co	67½	67½	67	67	— ⅞
116	117	50	Nat. Lead Co. pf	115½	115¾	115½	115½	...
17⅝	17¾	2,300	Nevada Con. Cop	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	...
135	136	200	N. Y. Air Brake	135	136	135	135	—2
106¾	107	12,250	N. Y. Central	107¼	107½	107	107⅜	+ ⅝
41¾	42	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	41¾	41⅞	41¾	41⅞	+ ⅞
63	63¼	1,700	N. Y., N. H. & H	63	63¼	62¾	63	+ ¼
28½	28⅝	400	N. Y., Ont. & West	28½	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ¼
126½	126¾	2,000	Norfolk & Western	126½	126¾	126¼	126¼	+ ¾
89¼	89½	100	Norfolk & West. pf	89¼	89½	89¼	89½	+ ⅛
115	115⅛	6,300	Northern Pacific	115	115⅛	114⅝	115⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	9½	500	Ontario Mining	9¼	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
1	1	700	Pacific Mail rights	1	1	1	1	...
57¾	58	6,580	Penn. R. R	57¾	58	57¾	58	+ ⅛
102¼	104	600	People's Gas, Chi	102¼	103⅞	102¼	103⅞	+2⅛
11¼	12	700	Peoria & Eastern	11¼	12	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛
41	41½	800	Philadelphia Co	41¼	41⅝	41¼	41⅝	+ ⅛
93	95	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	93	93	93	93	+1
28½	28¾	400	Pittsburgh Coal	28½	28¾	28	28¼	— ⅛
103½	104½	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	103⅝	103⅝	103⅛	103½	—1
97	97½	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ½
47	47½	100	Pressed Steel Car	47	47	47	47	+ ⅛
100	101	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ⅝
162⅞	163	1,100	Pullman Co	163	163	162¾	162¾	+ ⅝
3	3	100	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	...
3⅞	4	100	Quicksilver pf	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
40	41	400	Railway Steel Sp	40	40	40	40	—3
23⅜	23⅝	1,600	Ray Con. Copper	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
103¾	104	218,800	Reading	103¾	106⅛	103	106⅛	+6⅝
48¾	49	500	Reading 2d pf	48½	49¼	48½	49	...
48½	48⅝	800	Rep. Iron & Steel	48½	48⅝	48¼	48⅝	+ ¼
4	5	300	St. Louis & San F	4	4	4	4	...
15⅞	16	800	St. L. & S. F. w. i	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	...
19½	20	100	St. Louis Southw	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
42	42½	200	St. L. Southw. pf	43	43	42½	42¾	+ ¾
17½	17⅝	300	Seaboard Air Line	17½	17½	17½	17⅝	...
39	40	200	Seab. Air Line pf	39⅝	39⅝	39½	39½	—1⅛
126	126½	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf	126½	126½	126½	126½	+ ¾
32⅜	33	300	Shattuck-Arizona	32½	32⅝	32½	32⅝	...
55	55⅝	35	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	55	55⅝	55	55⅝	+ ⅝
100⅝	100⅞	8,600	Southern Pacific	100⅝	100¾	100¼	100⅞	+ ⅝
119¾	119¾	50	So. Pacific t r rcts	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	...
23¾	24	5,400	Southern Railway	23¾	24	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
67½	67¾	100	Southern Ry. pf	67½	67¾	67½	67¾	+ ⅛
92	94	100	Standard Milling pf	93	93	93	93	—1
138	139	4,800	Studebaker Co	138¾	139	137½	138	+ ½
45	47	200	Tennessee Copper	46½	46¾	46¼	46¼	— ⅛
193	194	300	Texas Co	193	193¼	193	193¼	+1½
12¼	12⅜	3,700	Texas & Pacific	12¼	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
62½	63	3,450	Third Avenue	62⅜	63¼	62⅜	63¼	+ ⅞
6½	6⅝	3,200	Tol., St. L. & West	5	6⅝	5	6⅝	+1⅜
4	6	100	Do., trust rcts	5	5	5	5	—1
11	13	300	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	11	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ¾
99	99	100	Twin City R. T	99	99	99	99	+1
100	103½	1,900	Tobacco prod. Typew	100	105½	99	104½	+6½
5⅜	6	400	Union Bag & P. Co	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
31	31	100	Un. Bag & P. Co. pf	31	31	31	31	— ⅛
140	142½	66,000	Union Pacific	140	142½	140	142¾	+2¼
82⅝	82⅝	700	Union Pacific pf	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	...
102	112	100	Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf	110½	112½	110½	112½	— ⅛
95¼	96	400	United Cigar Stores	95¼	96	95¼	96	— ⅜
118⅝	119	700	Un. Cigar Stores pf	118⅝	118⅞	118⅝	118⅞	+1½
159	159¾	1,100	United Fruit Co	159	159¾	157¼	158	— ⅛
10⅞	11	400	United Rys. Invest	10⅞	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
157¾	159	8,400	U. S. Indus. Alco	157¾	159	157½	157½	+ ½
53¼	53¾	2,400	U. S. Rubber	53¼	53¾	53¼	53¾	+ ¾
77¾	78⅝	46,400	U. S. Sm., R. & M	77⅜	78⅝	77⅜	78⅝	+ ⅝
52	52	100	U. S. R. & M. pf	52	52	52	52	...
85⅜	86	800	U. S. Steel	85⅜	86	85¼	85¼	...
117	117	800	U. S. Steel pf	117	117	117	117	+ ⅛
81⅝	82	1,900	Utah Copper	81⅝	82

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CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Another urgent buying movement in Reading carried it to the foreground once more in the dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. It advanced to a new high record figure, with about 23,000 shares changing hands. The whole market was generally firm, with the railroad shares continuing prominent in the trading.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis-Chalmers.	28	28	28	28
30	Am. Beet Sugar	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
40	American Can.	57	57⅝	57	57⅝
50	Am. Car & F..	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
30	Am. H. & L. pf	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
50	Am. Linseed pf	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
570	Am. Locomotive	71	72¾	71	71⅝
820	Am. Smelting..	99⅞	100½	99⅝	99⅝
70	Am. Sugar.....	112½	112½	112½	112½
30	Am. Tel. & Tel.	120	120	120	120
3,420	Anaconda Cop.	87	87½	86⅝	86⅝
90	American Zinc.	88⅛	88⅝	88⅛	88⅝
180	At., T. & S. F.	105⅝	105⅞	105⅛	105⅝
1,650	Baldwin Loco..	88⅝	90⅛	87⅝	89⅛
220	Balt. & Ohio...	92⅝	93⅛	92⅝	93
100	Batopilas	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
190	Brooklyn R. T.	87⅝	88⅜	87⅞	87⅞
110	Butte & Sup....	95¾	95¾	94⅞	94⅞
80	Can. Pacific...	183⅝	183⅝	182	182¼
90	Ches. & Ohio..	63⅝	64⅛	63⅝	64
890	C., M. & St. P.	98¼	100	98	100
180	C. R. I. & P..	20	20	19¼	19⅝
50	Chino Copper..	54	54	54	54
90	Col. Fuel & I..	44	44	44	44
210	Consol. Gas....	139⅝	141⅝	137⅞	140⅜
60	Coal Products..	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
4,120	Crucible Steel..	85	86⅝	84½	82
420	Dist. Securities	51½	52	51⅝	51⅝
3,980	Erie	40⅝	40⅝	39⅝	40⅜
120	Erie 1st pf.....	55½	55⅝	55⅛	55⅜
10	Gen. Electric..	173⅝	173⅝	173⅝	173⅛
40	Goodrich Co....	76	76	76	76
70	Gt. North'n ore	41⅝	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝
150	Interboro Con..	19¼	19⅝	19	19
30	Int. Paper.....	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
30	Int. Mer. Mar..	25¾	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜
770	Int. Mer. M. pf	92¼	92⅝	90⅝	91⅜
10	Int. Nickel....	46⅝	47⅛	46¾	46⅞
40	Kan. City So...	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
270	Kennecott Cop.	56	56¼	55⅝	55⅝
435	Lehigh Valley..	82	82⅝	81⅝	82⅛
70	Maxwell Motor	86⅜	86⅝	86	86
970	Mexican Pet...	109⅛	110	107⅝	108¼
10	Miami Copper	36¼	36¼	36⅛	36⅛
120	Mo. Pacific..	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
10	Nevada Con....	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
520	N. Y. Central.	107⅛	107½	107	107⅜
180	N.Y., N.H.& H.	63¼	63¼	62⅝	63
100	N.Y., Ont.& W.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝
105	Northern Pac..	115⅞	115⅞	114⅝	115⅝
70	Ontario Mining	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
40	Pac. Mail rts..	1	1	1	1
220	Pennsylvania..	57½	58	57½	57⅝
10	Pittsb'gh Coal	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	23⅜
50	Ray Copper....	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
22,770	Reading	109⅝	109⅝	102⅞	109⅝
10	Sloss-S.S. & I.	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
190	Southern Pac..	100¼	101	100¼	101
380	Southern Ry....	24	24	23⅝	23⅝
440	Studebaker....	138⅜	138⅝	137⅜	137½
90	Tenn. Copper..	46½	46⅝	46⅛	46½
140	Third Av	62⅜	63⅜	62⅛	63⅝
9,330	Union Pacific..	140⅝	142⅜	140⅝	142⅛
270	U. S. Rubber..	55⅝	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝
180	U. S. Ind. Alco.	157⅝	159⅛	157⅝	157⅝
3,880	U. S. Steel....	85⅞	86	85⅜	85⅝
40	Utah Copper..	81⅜	82	81¼	81⅝
50	Wabash	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
10	Wabash pf.. A	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
110	Wabash pf.. B	28	28	28	28⅛
70	Western Md ..	32⅞	33½	32⅝	33⅛
92	W. Union Tel.	94⅞	95¼	94⅜	94⅝
820	West'gh.E.&M.	62⅝	63⅜	62⅝	62⅝

MINING STOCKS.

60,682					
1,000	Atlanta	.13	.13	.13	.13
1,500	Cracker Jack.	.03½	.04	.03½	.04
300	Elkton	.26	.26	.26	.26
200	Goldfield Con.	.95	.95	.95	.95
500	Goldfield Flor.	.50	.50	.50	.50
300	Jumbo Ext	.98	.98	.98	.98
1,000	Lone Star	.09	.09	.09	.09
400	Midway	.26	.26	.26	.26
1,000	Monarch Pitts.	.12½	.12½	.12½	.12½
1,500	Oro	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
1,900	Rescue Eula..	.49	.49½	.49	.49½
1,500	S'dstorm Ken.	.07	.07	.07	.07
600	Tonopah Ext.	6.87½	6.87½	6.80	6.80
100	Tonopah Min.	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
500	Union Con	.63	.63	.63	.63
12,100					

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916.....	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
6s	Sept., 1917.....	103	103⅛	103	103⅛
4½s	June, 1965.....	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	March, 1963.....	107¼	107½	107	107¼
4½s	Nov., 1957.....	107	107¼	107	107½
4½s	May, 1957.....	107	107¼	107	107½
4½s	Nov., 1917.....	101¼	..	101¼	..
4½s	May, 1917.....	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4½s	April, 1966, w.	102⅝	103¼	102⅜	103⅛
4½s	March, 1964.....	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
4½s	March, 1962.....	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
4½s	Sept., 1960.....	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
4½s	March, '60, op.	30	102⅜	102⅝	102⅞
4s	May, 1959.....	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
4s	Nov., 1958.....	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
4s	May, 1957.....	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
4s	Nov., 1956.....	99⅜	100	99⅜	100
4s	Nov., 1955.....	99⅜	100⅛	99⅜	..
4s	Nov., 1936.....	99⅜	100⅛	99⅜	..
3½s	Nov., 1955.....	90¼	..	90¼	..
3½s	Nov., 1954.....	90½	..	90½	..
3½s	May, 1954.....	90½	..	90½	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June, 1916.....	2.80	..	2.80	..
4½s	June, 1917.....	3.75	..	3.75	..
4½s	1918-1923	4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
4½s	1924-1930	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
4s	1930-1954	4.00	3.95	4.00	3.95
3½s	1950-1954	4.00	3.95	4.00	3.95
3½s	1940-1950	4.00	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1930-1940	4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
3½s	1924-1930	4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
3½s	1918-1924	3.95	..	3.95	..
3½s	1916-1918	4.00	3.95	4.00	3.95
3s	1940-1950	4.10	..	4.10	..
3s	1918-1925	3.95	..	3.95	..
3s	1916-1918				

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16	15½	16
Atlantic Refining ...	690	700	690	700
Borne-Scrymser	340	360	340	360
Buckeye Pipe Line...	95	97	95	97
Chesebrough Mfg....	330	340	335	340
Colonial Oil	70	80	70	80
Continental Oil.....	320	330	320	330
Crescent Pipe Line..	39	41	39	41
Cumberland Pipe L..	82	85	82	85
Eureka Pipe Line...	203	208	203	208
Galena Signal Oil...	154	157	154	157
Galena Signal Oil pf.	143	148	143	148
Illinois Pipe Line...	180	183	183	188
Indiana Pipe Line...	95	97	95	97
Inter. Pet Co., Ltd..	10⅝	11	10⅝	11
National Transit	17	18	17	18
New York Transit....	182	186	180	185
Northern Pipe Line..	98	100	98	103
Ohio Oil	233	241	240	242
Penn. Mex. Fuel Co..	56	59	56	59
Pierce Oil	13⅜	14¼	13⅜	14¼
Pierce Oil cv. 6s. '24.	82	85	82	85
Prairie Oil & Gas...	405	410	405	410
Prairie Pipe Line...	213	215	212	215
Solar Refining	285	295	285	295
Southern Pipe Line..	193	198	193	198
South Penn. Oil.....	365	370	370	375
South. West. Penn...	110	115	110	115
Standard Oil of Cal..	247	250	247	249
Standard Oil of Ind..	562	567	560	563
Standard Oil of Kan.	440	445	440	447
Standard Oil of Ky..	415	425	415	425
Standard Oil of Neb..	350	360	350	360
Standard Oil of N. J.	512	516	512	516
Standard Oil of N. Y.	209	211	209	211
Standard Oil of Ohio.	620	630	610	620
Swan & Finch	100	110	100	110
Union Tank	82	84	82	84
Vacuum Oil	250	253	248	252
Washington Oil.....	30	40	30	40

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot.....	48.50	49.50	49.00	50.00
Lead	7.12½	7.30	7.20	7.35
Spelter	15.00	..	15.25	..
Antimony	29.00	30.00	29.00	30.00
Quicksilver	$85.00	..	$88.00	..
Aluminium	*58.00	60.00	*58.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	20.25	20.75	20.25	20.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted at 29@29¼c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Saturday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot.....	138	0	0	138	0	0
Copper, futures.....	136	0	0	136	0	0
Tin, spot.....	196	0	0	197	5	0
Tin, futures.....	194	0	0	197	10	0
Spelter	95	0	0	95	0	0
Lead	31	12	6	31	10	0

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Seaboard Railways, unincorporated, an association which under a trust agreement has held the Seaboard Air Line stock sold by the Ryan-Blair interests in 1912, has been dissolved and a voting trust substituted. The voting Trustees are S. Davies Warfield, Samuel L. Fuller, Frank A. Vanderlip, and Albert H. Wiggin, who were Trustees of the association, and Robert F. Maddox, Charles H. Sabin, C. Sidney Shepard, Clarence W. Watson, and George W. Watts. The voting trust is to run for five years.

Charles Ware, General Manager of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, has resigned because of ill-health.

Merrill, Lynch & Co., with Chandler & Co. and Cassatt & Co. of Philadelphia, have bought and will shortly offer publicly $2,750,000 cumulative 7 per cent. first preferred stock of the Acme Tea Company at 98, according to announcement made yesterday.

R. M. Grant & Co. have taken larger quarters at 31 Nassau Street.

Bertron, Griscom & Co., Reilly, Brock & Co. of Philadelphia, and the Hibernia Bank and Trust Company of New Orleans have bought from the New Orleans Railway and Light Company $3,250,000 refunding and improvement 5 per cent. bonds and $3,250,000 two-year 6 per cent. notes. The proceeds will be used to pay off maturing notes amounting to $4,000,000 and to buy in $1,000,000 of the company's French series of refunding and improvement bonds, as well as supply funds for improvements. The new notes are being offered at par and interest.

Colgate, Parker & Co. are offering $1,800,000 Baltimore & Ohio convertible gold 4½ per cent. bonds, due March 1, 1933.

AGAIN DELAY CLEARING PLAN

Federal Reserve Board Members Now Fix Date as July 15.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The date for the inauguration of the new plan of clearing for member banks in the Federal Reserve system has for a second time been postponed. The Federal Reserve Board today decided that the change could not be carried into effect earlier than July 15, and that date was selected.

As first announced, it was the purpose to start the new system May 1. When difficulties were encountered in arranging clearings through the district Reserve Banks it was found necessary to postpone the date for beginning the new plan to June 1.

The Federal Reserve Board, after making a study of the plan, is convinced it will work out satisfactorily when once the banks become accustomed to it. They have consulted the governors of all the regional banks in regard to the system and find they approve it.

TEXAS & PACIFIC DECISION.

Supreme Court Upholds Dismissal of Receivership Action.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The action of the United States District Court for Northern Texas in dismissing for want of jurisdiction the suit of the Bankers Trust Company for a receiver for the Texas & Pacific Railway Company and the New Orleans Pacific Railway Company and for the foreclosure of a second mortgage on the two roads was affirmed today by the Supreme Court.

Justice Van Devanter, for the unanimous court, held that the District Court had been deprived of jurisdiction in the case because of the Federal law of 1915, which provided that Federal courts should not have jurisdiction over certain causes in which a Federal corporation was a party by reason merely of the corporation being incorporated under a law of the United States. He also held that it had not been shown the company was not a citizen of Texas, but merely of the United States.

Trading Active on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 22.—Trading was active on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs 15 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 24½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs.

INVESTIGATE STOCK DEALS.

Street Hears of Exchange Inquiry Into Kennecott Copper Trading.

The attention of Wall Street was drawn to the market for Kennecott Copper shares yesterday by persistent rumors regarding an investigation by the Stock Exchange authorities into the dealings of last Friday. It was reported that the Business Conduct Committee of the board questioned some of the specialists in the stock on Saturday afternoon, and that the investigation was continued yesterday. When the committee adjourned yesterday afternoon the members said there was nothing to announce.

On Friday more than 114,000 shares of Kennecott changed hands, compared with 40,000 shares the day before, and the result of this exceptional activity was a net gain of three-quarters of a point. Stock Exchange men yesterday said that one explanation for the great sales was that a pool transferred many thousand shares to another pool, and as come participants were directly connected with the board the transfer had to pass through Exchange channels to meet the requirements. Under the rules business in stocks between members must be consummated on the Exchange.

It was admitted in quarters of authority that complaints had come from customers of commission houses lately that they were getting unsatisfactory "execution" of orders in Kennecott. The complainants considered that they were not receiving high enough prices when they put in selling orders "at the market," and were charged too much when they ordered stock bought.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	91.97	91.10	91.76	+ .78
25 industrials	96.90	95.01	95.43	+ .34
50 stocks	88.98	88.05	88.59	+ .56

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
May 22	88.98	88.05	88.59	+ .56
May 20	88.26	87.67	88.03	+ .09
May 19	88.90	87.43	87.97	+ .27
May 18	87.89	86.92	87.70	+ .82
May 17	88.08	86.58	86.88	— .32
May 16	88.08	87.17	87.40	— .10
May 15	87.94	86.80	87.50	+ .68

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
May	88.98	22	82.39	5	88.59
*1916	88.98	22	82.39	5	88.59
1915	72.94	1	64.14	10	67.06
1914	69.75	18	67.48	9	69.17
1913	71.25	26	69.45	1	69.69
1912	83.17	2	80.08	31	80.19

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	91.87	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	88.59
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	75.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Adventure ...	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
165	Ahmeek	102½	102½	101	101
415	Alaska Gold..	22½	22½	22¼	22⅜
30	Alfouez	69½	70	69	70
1,625	Am. Zinc....	87⅜	89⅛	87½	88⅝
485	Anaconda	86⅝	87⅜	86⅝	86⅞
345	Ariz. Com....	9	9⅛	9	9
50	Arnold	60c.	60c.	60c.	60c.
245	Butte & Sup.	93	95⅝	93	94¼
526	Cal. & Ariz..	75	75⅝	75	75
20	Cal. & Hecla.	574	574	573	574
50	Chino	54½	54½	54⅛	54½
1,416	Copper Range	68	68¼	67⅝	68
100	Daly-West	3⅜	3⅜	3	3⅜
40	East Butte...	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
50	Franklin	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
50	Greene-Can...	48¾	48¾	48¼	48⅝
50	Indiana	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜
50	Island Creek.	50½	50⅝	50¼	50⅝
80	Isle Royale..	29½	29¾	29¼	29⅝
40	Keweenaw	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
20	Lake	16¾	16⅝	16½	16½
100	La Salle.....	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Mason Valley	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
10	Mayflower	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
20	Miami	36⅜	36⅝	36¼	36⅝
85	Michigan	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
25	Mohawk	97	98	97	98
35	N. Arcadian.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
30	New Idria....	14	14	13½	13⅝
50	Nipissing	8	8	8	8
1,775	North Butte..	25	26	25	25⅝
15	Ojibway	2	2	2	2
200	Old Colony....	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
15	Old Dominion.	70½	70½	70	70
25	Osceola	86	86¾	86	86¼
335	Pond Creek..	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
20	Quincy	97¼	97¼	97	97
10	Ray Con	23⅜	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜
110	Santa Fe	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
450	Shannon	9	9	9	9
10	South Lake..	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
250	So. Lake rts..	2c	2c	2c	2c
300	South Utah..	30c	31c	30c	31c
100	St. Mary's Ld.	77½	77½	77	77
1,075	Super. & Bos.	5⅝	5⅝	5	5⅛
60	Superior Cop..	17	17	17	17
160	Trinity	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
3,100	Tuolumne	43c	44c	40c	40c
604	U. S. Smelting	76¾	76¾	75¾	75¾
70	U. S. Smelt. pf.	51⅝	51⅝	51½	51½
585	Utah Apex	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
505	Utah Con	14	14⅜	14	14⅛
10	Utah Copper..	81½	81½	81½	81½
730	Utah Metal	9⅞	10	9⅞	10
135	Victoria	3½	3½	3¼	3¼
2,310	Winona	5	5¼	5	5¼
35	Wolverine	58	58	58	58
250	Wyandotte	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝

RAILROADS.

10	A., T. & S. F.	105¾	106¼	105¾	106¼
155	Boston Elev....	74	74½	73½	74
340	Boston & M....	49¼	50	49½	50
12	Bos. & M. pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½
61	Mass. El. pf.	36½	36½	35	35
61	N.Y., N.H.& H.	63	63	62¾	62¾
21	Old Colony....	151½	151½	151½	151½
5	Union Pacific.	141¼	141¼	141¼	141¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

102	A. Ag. C. pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
100	Amoskeag	70	70	70	70
27	Amoskeag pf.	101	101	101	101
30	A. Pneu. S. pf.	14	14	14	14
157	Am. Sugar pf.	118	118	117½	118
326	Am. T. & T....	129	129¾	129	129¾
160	A. G. & W. I.	42¾	42¾	41½	41¾
1,007	A.G. & W.I.pf.	52¾	52¾	52	52¾
100	Cuban Cement	14⅜	14⅜	14	14
5	Edison	235	235	235	235
6	Ga. Ry. & El. pf.	89	89	89	89
10	General Elec.	172½	172¾	172¼	172⅝
54	Mass. Gas pf.	85	85	83	85
5	McElwain pf.	99	99	99	99
7	Mergenthaler.	160	160	160	160
91	N. E. Tele....	132¾	132¾	132¼	132⅜
175	Swift & Co....	135¼	136⅜	135	135¼
165	Torrington	52¼	52¾	52¼	53⅛
116	United Fruit.	159½	159½	158	158
7,401	Un. Shoe M....	60¾	60⅝	59	60⅛
353	U. S. Steel..	85¾	85¾	85⅝	85⅝
35	U. S. Steel pf.	116¾	116¾	116¼	116⅜
250	Ventura	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
41	Western Un..	95	95¼	95	95¼
150	Wollaston Ld.	1	1	1	1

BONDS.

$19,000	A.T.&T.col. 4s.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
2,000	A.G.& W.I. 5s	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
$1,000	K.C.,M.& B.5s	82	82	82	82
8,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	95	95	95	95
2,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	103	103	103	103
1,000	Un. Fruit 4½s	98½	98½	98½	98½
10,000	U. S. Sm. 6s.	112	112	112	112
1,000	W.T. & T. 5s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado..	.50	1	Houghton..	1¾	2¼
Am. Oil...	.20	.23	Humboldt..	1½	1¾
Bay St. G..	.14	.16	Iron Cap..	4¼	5½
Begole	.85	.95	Iron C. pf.	6¾	7
Bingham..	14¾	15	Iron Blos..	2¼	2½
Bohemia...	2¾	2⅞	Jerome V..	2⅛	2¼
Bos. & A..	1¼	1⅜	Majestic ..	.30	.35
Boston Co.	.88	.90	Mex. Met..	.38	.40
Boston Ely	.47	.57	N. L. & Z.	2¼	2⅝
Bos. & M..	1⅛	1⅛	Nevada D.	.96	.99
Butte & L.	.78	.82	N. Cornelia	14½	15
Calaveras.	4½	4⅝	N. Italic..	2⅝	2¾
Champion..	.15	.16	N. U. Bing.	1½	2½
Chief Con.	2⅛	2⅜	Nixon	.17	.22
Con. Ariz..	1⅝	1¾	Ohio Cop..	.16	.18
Con. Cop..	2½	2⅝	Oneco	1¾	1¾
Crown Res.	.52	.56	Pil. Butte.

Chalmers Motor Co.

Cumulative 7% Sinking Fund Preferred Stock

Equity—At present price of $165 a share for $5,000,000 Common Stock, the equity represents 500% on the preferred, or a value of $600 for each $100 share.

Sinking Fund—It is provided that the sum of $175,000 shall be set aside as a sinking fund for the retirement of the preferred stock by purchase in the open market at a price not exceeding $115 per share.

Earnings—As shown from comparative balance sheets, the net earnings for the year ending June 30, 1915, amounted to more than five times the requirements of the preferred stock dividends. It is understood the current earnings are substantially greater.

Good Will—Although the name of "Chalmers" has won world-wide recognition and is acknowledged the company's most valuable asset, its trade name and good will are not included in the company's balance sheet, and its sale contracts are carried at $1.

Dividends are payable quarterly on the first day of January, April, July and October at the Bankers Trust Company, New York.

Price 101 and accrued dividend To Yield Nearly 7% on the investment

Gilbert Eliott & Co.
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

The information contained above has been obtained from sources which we believe insure its accuracy, but is not guaranteed.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 American Vanadium
100 American Brass
200 American Sumatra Tobacco Com.
10 Central Trust "Rights"
50 R. Bliss Com.
100 East. Penn. Rys. Com. & Pfd.
25 Freeport Texas Co.
50 Germania Insurance
25 Harriman National Bank
100 International Salt
100 New York Dock Pfd.
25 Pacific Coast Com.
50 Singer Manufacturing
30 Solvay Process

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Aluminum Co. of America
200 American Sumatra Tobacco Com.
10 Bankers Trust
25 Continental Insurance
10 Coal & Iron Bank
20 Central Trust
500 Du Pont Powder Deb.
200 Eastern Steel Com.
10 Freeport Texas Co.
25 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
25 New Jersey Zinc
50 Prairie Pipe Line
50 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
50 Semet Solvay

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

By-Products Coke
Semet Solvay
Solvay Process

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

Markets and Information Concerning
Reo Motors
Guantan. Sugar
Grant Motors
C. W. Pope & Co.
15 Broad St. New York
Telephone Hanover 6050

United Drug Co.
Com., 2nd Pfd., 1st Pfd.
Bought—Sold—Quoted
WEBB, LEVETT & CO
43 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK
Tel. 1641-7 Hanover

Dayton Power & Light
Eastern Steel
Federal Sugar
Great Western Sugar
Remington Type. Stocks
Santa Cecilia Sugar
Utah-Idaho Sugar
CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

Interstate Elec. Corp. 6s
Michigan United Railway 5s
Columbia Gas & Elec. deb. 5s
Detroit Pt. Huron S. L. 5s

GEO. REITH & CO.
Specialists in Public Utility Securities
50 BROAD ST, N.Y. 'PHONE BROAD 3885.

Augusta Southern 1st 5s, 1924
Ozark & Chero. Cent. 1st 5s, 1913
Det., Grd. Hav. & Mil. Eq. 6s, '18
Booneville R. R. & Bdg. 4s, 1950
Wolff & Stanley
Tel. 6557 Broad. 27 William St., N. Y.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Trading Only Moderately Active, with Irregular Price Changes—Bonds Lower.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 455,344 shares of stocks and $782,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 129,452; oil, 47,807, and mining, 278,085. The range of prices of all issues in which trnsactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
700	‡Acme Tea....	48½	49½	48½	49½
2,100	‡Aetna Exp....	18⅝	18⅝	18	18⅛
300	Ajax Rub., Inc	67	67	67	67
100	‡Am. D. Syn..	14	14	14	14
100	Am. Int. Corp.	20	20	20	20
12	Atlantic Steel.	60	60	60	60
600	A. G. & W. I. S. S..	42½	42½	41½	41½
200	A. G. & W. I. SS. pf	52½	52½	52¾	52¼
12	Atlantic Steel..	60	60	60	60
1,000	Brit.-Am. Tob. ord. bearer..	19	19	19	19
200	‡Butler Chem..	5	5	5	5
200	Can. Nat. Gas.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
900	‡Car L. & Pow.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
9,000	Chev. *Motor...	233	236	*230	234
5	Curtiss Aeropl.	51	51	51	51
115	Con. Ordnance.	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
1,000	Corp. of R. & H.	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝
2,100	‡Cuba Cane S.	50¼	50¼	50	50¼
200	‡Cuba C. S. pf.	95¼	95¾	95¼	95¾
25	Driggs.-Seab'y.	135	135	135	135
250	‡Electric Gun..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Emerson Phono	12	12	12	12
60,000	Flemish - Lynn Phono.. (5½-5¾)		6¼	5¼	6¼
5,000	‡Flemish-Lynn Phono pf....	4¾	4¾	4	4¼
6,200	‡Gas., W. & W	52	52	49½	51¾
350	Grant M. Car..	11	11	10⅝	10⅝
50	‡Hendee Mfg..	25	28	25	26
45	Haskell & B. Car	36	36	35¼	35½
168	Holly S. Corp.	45	45	44½	45
230	H. S. Corp. pf.	97	97	96¾	96½
200	I. A. F. S. C.	14½	14½	14	14
100	Kaiser. B. Co.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
200	‡Kapo M. Co.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,100	Kene. Z. Corp.	14	14¾	14	14½
600	‡S. S. Kresge.	12½	12½	12½	12⅝
1,900	‡Lynn Phono..	11¾	12¼	11¾	11⅝
200	Marconi of A.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	M. A., v.t. ctfs	25	25	25	25
1,200	‡Max. Munit..	7	7⅝	7	7¼
3,400	‡Midvale Steel.	62½	62¾	62	62¼
1,600	‡Perlman Rim.	131	135	131	132
600	‡St. Joseph L.	16¾	16¾	16½	16½
100	Stand. Motors.	8	8	8	8
1,200	‡Sax. M. C. Co.	74	74½	73½	74¼
2,100	Sub. B., v.t.ctfs.	38¼	39	38¼	38
840	‡Tob. P., com	41½	42¼	41½	42¼
700	‡Th. Aero., w.i.	27⅝	28	27⅝	28
100	‡Un. Dr. Syn..	77	77	77	77
200	Triangle Film.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,000	Un. Profit Sh..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	‡U. S. L. & H. C.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
15,000	‡U. Mots, w. i.	64¼	65¼	64	64½
1,200	U. S. Stea. Co.	7	7	7	7
700	‡Wa.-P. T., w.i.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20⅜
50	‡W.-P.T., w.i. p.	52	52	52	52
2,300	White M. Co..	50	50¼	50	50
400	W. F. C. v.t. cfs..	1	1⅛	1	1
1,200	‡Zinc Con. Co.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
83	Illinois P. L...	180	180	180	— 5
45	Ohio Oil	242	240	240	— 1
25	Prairie P. L...	215	214	215	+ 3
24	S. O. of Cal...	250	248	249	+ 1
25	S. O. of N. J..	515	515	515	...
5	S. O. of N. Y.	210	210	210	+1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Am. Oil & G..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,900	‡Barnett O. & G.	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
2,500	‡Cal. O. (a pr.)	16	16	16	16
800	‡Cal. Oil pf. (a pros.)	77	77	77	77
500	‡C. & O. (O.K.)	23⅜	23⅜	23½	23½
350	Empire Pet..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4,300	‡Fed. Oil	1	1⅛	1	1
11,500	‡Kenova Oil.	61	62	60	62
1,000	‡Lone O. & G.	40	40	40	40
750	Met. Pet.	23⅜	23⅜	23½	23½
2,500	‡Midwest Oil..	49	49	48	49
100	Midwest Ref..	68	68	68	68
2,000	Muskogee R..	3	3	3	3
7,000	‡Okla. Oil	13	13	12½	13
400	‡Okla. O. pf..	1	1	1	1
1,100	Okla. P. & R.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
12	Sapulpa.	12	12	11⅞	11⅞
200	‡Pan-Am. Pet.	47¼	47¼	47	47
1,600	Savoy Oil	11	12	11	12
2,950	‡Sinclair Oil..	48¾	48¾	48⅝	48⅝
3,500	‡Un. Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
700	U. S. Con. Oil.	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
400	‡Victoria Oil.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	‡Am. Com'der.	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	‡Alta Con	57	57	57
9,200	‡Atlanta	13	13½	12
5,000	‡Adanac Sil..	65	65	64
14,000	‡Al. Br. Co. M.	92	95	95
2,000	‡Beaver Con..	45	45	45
2,000	Bing. Mining..	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜
5,700	‡Booth	22	22	21½
9,000	‡Bos. & Ariz.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	B'dford Mines.	1½	1½	1½
200	Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,200	‡Calaveras Cop	4¼	4¼	4¼
8,680	Caledonia ..	85	85	82
4,550	‡Canada Cop..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2,700	‡Cashboy	8	8½	8
3,000	Con. Ar. Smelt.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Con. Cop. Mi..	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,300	Con. Nev.-Ut.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	‡Dome Ext ..	35	35	35
6,380	‡Dun. Ar. Cop	2	2¼	1¾
3,800	‡Dupont Copper	3	3¼	3
600	‡Eagle & B. B.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
11,050	‡Emma Cop..	70	70	64
100	First Nat. Cop	5¼	5¼	5¼
1,000	‡Florence	46	46	46
700	‡F. M. Corp..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛
2,500	‡Goldfield Con	95	96	93
6,700	G'field Merger	11½	12	11
5,000	‡G. G. Mining	48	48	48
375	Hecla Mining..	4⅛	5	4⅛
500	Int. & Int. M. & R.....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	‡Int. Mines...	17	17	17
250	Iron Blossom..	2	2	1⅛
10,000	‡Jerome Verde.	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,200	‡Jim Butler..	99	100	97
5,900	Jumbo Ext....	98	98	94
2,500	‡Kewanas	13½	13½	13
1,000	‡Lone Star....	8½	8½	8½
16,000	‡La Jara G...	72	72	71
900	Magma	16¼	16¾	16¼
6,000	‡Marsh	18	18	17⅝
200	Mason Valley..	3½	3½	3½
8,600	McIntyre	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,300	McKinley-D ..	63	65	62
200	Mines of Am..	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1,330	‡Mojave Tung.	7⅛	7⅛	*6⅞
2,650	Monitor Silver.	1⅞	2	1⅞
9,000	‡Mother Lode.	32½	33	32½
200	Nip. Mines....	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
500	Nipissing	19½	19½	19½
500	Oat. Big Jim..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	‡Oat. Lazy B. (a prospect)..	50	50	50
4,000	‡Omaha-South. (a prospect)..	40	40	33
3,700	‡Oro	5	5½	4½
4,200	‡Peterson Lake	32	32	30
2,000	‡Ray H. Mines	4½	4½	4⅜
16,000	‡Rex Con. M..	23	23	21
10,000	‡Rilla Copper.	85	90	85
10,500	‡Rochester M..	71	78	74
100	‡Round Mtn..	75	75	75
5,000	‡San Toy.....	16½	17½	16½
500	‡Scratch Gravel Gold Min..	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,800	‡Seven Troughs Coalition	36	36	35
700	‡Silver Pick..	9	9	9
350	Stand. S.-L..	*1½	*1½	1⅝
9,700	‡Success Min.	77	79	77
1,000	Stewart	½	½	½
4,000	‡Temiskaming	71	71	70
2,500	Tonopah Ext..	6⅞	7	6⅛
3004	Tonopah Min...	6½	6⅝	6½
1,000	‡Tono. Mizpah.	29	29	28
1,000	Tono. Montana.	31	31	31
3,000	Tono. Rescue E.	45½	50	45½
1,500	Tri-Bullion ..	⅝	⅝	½
2,300	United Eastern	4½	*4⅝	4½
3,000	‡U. S. Continental Mine..	12	12	12
4,800	‡Un. Verde Ex.	27	27¼	26⅞
1,000	‡Un. Western, (a prospect)..	25	25	25
500	Unity Gold M. Co.	2⅜	2½	2⅜
1,300	Utah Metal....	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛
1,300	‡West E. Con..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
450	‡White Oaks M.	15½	15½	15
600	‡Yukon Alaska trust ctfs...	40	41½	40
400	‡Yuscaran Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Yukon Gold....	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛

BONDS.

$698,000	‡Ches. & O. 5s	95	95	94⅝	94⅝
10,000	‡Chi. Union Station 4½s	90⅞	90⅞	90⅝	90⅞
2,000	Con. Arizona Smelting 5s	44	44	44	44
22,000	‡Mid. Steel con. 5s.....	97¼	97¼	97⅛	97¼

*Odd lots. ‡Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

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Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Br.-Am. Tob., ord..	18⅝	19¼	18⅜	19¼
Hocking Val. Products	4½	6½	4½	6½
Lima Loco., new....	38	40	38	40
United Drug	76	78	75	80
United Drug 1st pf....	53½	55½	54	56
United Drug 2d pf....	90	98	93	98

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	17¼	19½	18½	20
Int. Petroleum.....	10⅜	11	10⅜	11
Pierce Oil	13⅜	14½	13⅜	14¼
Wayland Oil & Gas..	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	82	85	82	85

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	76	80	76	80
American Brass.....	280	285	280	285
Atlas Powder	195	205	195	205
Atlas Powder pf.....	99	101	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox....	113	116	113	116
Bliss (E. W.).....	410	420	408	417
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	85	75	85
Can. Fdry & Forg....	170	180	170	180
Canadian Explosives..	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf....	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	760	780	760	780
Du Pont Powder, new.	330	340	330	340
Du Pont Powder pf...	104	107	104	107
Hercules Powder	370	380	472	385
Hercules Powder pf...	115	119	115	118
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	168	172	168	172
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	100	108	100	105
Scovill Mfg. Co....	568	580	568	580
Winch. Rptg. Arms..	1,850	1,975	1,850	1,975

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

	1916.	Increase.
ANN ARBOR—		
2d week May.....	$54,912	$10,401
July 1-May 14.....	2,811,740	298,314
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—		
2d week May.....	257,602	14,008
July 1-May 14.....	13,708,936	1,078,649
GEORGIA SOUTHEHN & FLORIDA—		
2d week May.....	40,857	3,861
July 1-May 14.....	2,140,412	176,886
GRAND TRUNK—		
2d week May.....	1,076,486	154,330
July 1-May 14.....	46,957,637	3,904,397
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—		
2d week May.....	1,222,535	258,890
July 1-May 14.....	52,200,067	7,044,157
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—		
2d week May.....	207,599	33,563
July 1-May 15.....	9,413,060	487,171
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—		
2d week May.....	10,825	265
July 1-May 14.....	486,739	6,491
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—		
2d week May.....	120,010	20,897
July 1-May 14.....	4,815,980	784,180
WESTERN MARYLAND—		
2d week May.....	216,539	29,847
July 1-May 14.....	9,328,872	1,952,768

Public Utilities.

DUQUESNE LIGHT COMPANY for the year ended March 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Total earnings.	$5,868,025	$4,983,862	$429,163
Exp. and taxes	2,672,874	2,737,580	*64,706
Net earnings..	2,695,151	2,201,282	493,869
Other income..	224,386	258,658	*34,272
Chs., rents, &c.	727,803	690,836	36,967
Balance	2,191,734	1,769,104	422,630
Disc., dep., &c.	577,247	204,954	372,293
Surplus	1,614,487	1,564,150	50,337

Profit and loss account compares as follows:

Surplus for yr.	1,614,487	1,564,150	50,337
Prev. surplus..	571,117	243,743	327,374
Total surplus..	2,185,603	1,807,893	377,710
Preferred div..	205,702	46	205,656
Com. div.	1,264,706	1,236,780	27,976
Imp. & betmts. written off..	95,774	.....	95,774
Total deductns.	1,566,182	1,236,776	329,406
P. & L. surp..	619,421	571,117	48,304

*Decrease.

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY for the year ended March 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Total earn. ..	8,028,519	7,283,753	7,657,644
Exp. and tax..	3,405,047	3,406,884	3,424,686
Net earnings..	4,623,473	3,881,869	4,232,958
Other income..	2,658,048	2,312,827	2,134,532
Total income..	7,281,330	6,194,395	6,287,490
Chgs., rts., &c.	2,393,235	2,251,092	2,039,330
Balance	4,888,285	3,943,304	4,248,160
Im., bet., &c..	1,030,902	1,106,736	831,512
Surplus	3,857,383	2,836,568	3,416,648

PITTSBURGH RAILWAYS COMPANY for the year ended March 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	12,123,276	11,670,091	453,185
Total op. exp..	7,248,388	7,615,120	*371,732
Taxes	447,516	438,082	9,434
Net op. rev...	4,432,372	3,616,889	815,483
Auxiliary	48,017	46,435	1,582
Total net.....	4,480,389	3,663,324	817,065
Other income..	107,436	112,832	*5,397
Total income..	4,587,824	3,776,156	811,668
Rt. & cur. int..	2,974,581	2,955,797	18,784
Int. on fd. debt	389,106	380,621	8,515
Net income...	1,224,137	430,739	793,448
Int. on deb....	600,000	360,739	269,261
Imp., dep., &c.	512,579	.....	512,579
Surp. for year.	111,608	100,000	11,608
Prev. surplus..	627,274	536,982	*9,708
Deduc. fr. sur.	83,672	109,708	*20,036
P. & L. surp..	649,210	627,274	21,936

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—

Gross first two wks of May.	370,166	346,532	23,634
From Jan. 1....	3,641,018	3,351,904	289,114

*Decrease.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atl. Coast Line.	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.30	4.15
Balt. & Ohio..	1916-'23	4½		4.30	4.15
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@6		4.50	4.20
Canadian Pac....	1916-'28	4½		4.50	4.20
Car., C. & Ohio..	1916-'24	5		4.70	4.50
Ches. & Ohio....	1916-'24	4½		4.55	4.25
Chicago & Alton..	1916-'20	4½		5.50	4.50
Chic. & N. West..	1916-'23	4½		4.25	4.00
Chi., R. I. & P..	1916-'27	4½@5		4.25	4.15
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'23	5		4.40	4.15
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5		4.85	4.25
Del. & Hudson.....	1922	4½		4.25	4.15
Erie Railroad.....	1916-'23	4½@5		4.25	4.15
Hocking Valley....	1916-'23	4½		4.48	4.20
Illinois Central..	1916-'23	4½@5		4.25	4.15
Louis. & Nash....	1916-'23	5		4.28	4.15
Mo., Kan. & Tex..	1916-'23	5		5.75	5.00
Missouri Pacific..	1916-'22	5		5.75	5.00
N. Y. C. Lines....	1916-'28	4½@5		4.50	4.25
Norfolk & West..	1916-'24	4½		4.25	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6		4.25	4.00
Penn. Gen. Fehl.	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.25	4.00
St. L. & I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5		5.30	4.70
St. L. & San F..	1916-'22	5		5.75	5.00
Seaboard Air L....	1916-'28	5		4.85	4.35
Southern Pac.....	1916-'23	4½		4.30	4.15
Southern Rway..	1916-'24	4½@5		4.55	4.25

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '16	100⅛	100¼	5.10
Argen. Govt.	Disc.	Feb. 21, '17	95⅝	96¼	5.20
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '17	101	101½	5.03
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	100⅝	101¼	5.65
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.90
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	99¾	100¼	5.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	2.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¼	101⅛	4.15
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	99¼	99⅞	5.04
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	99⅜	99⅝	5.08
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	100⅛	100⅜	4.95
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '16	99⅝	100	6.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	104⅛	104½	4.90
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '16	100⅛	101⅛	6.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct., 1917	101⅛	102½	4.12
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	101	101¼	3.55
Swiss Govt...	5	Mar., 1918	100	100⅛	4.80
Swiss Govt...	5	Mar., 1920	99⅝	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.10
Am. Loco....	5	July, 1918	100⅛	101¼	3.85
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99¼	100	6.00
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15, '19	98¼	98½	5.98
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅛	100¼	4.15
Am. Thread.	4	Jrn., 1919	98⅜	98⅝	4.55
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101¼	101⅜	3.23
A., T. & S. Fe.	5	June, 1917	100¼	101⅛	3.50
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	98	99½	6.35
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅞	101¼	4.45
Can. North....	5	Sep., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	102¼	102⅝	5.62
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102⅛	103¼	4.00
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100	100¼	4.77
C., B. & Q....	5	July, 1921	98⅝	98⅞	4.25
Chi. Elev.....	5	July, 1916	97¾	98½	..
Cities Serv....	7	May, 1918	102¼	103¼	..
Den. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1917	102	102½	..
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	97	98	6.00
Erie R. R....	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅞	102⅛	3.80
Gen. Rubber..	5	Dec., 1918	100⅝	100¾	4.67
Great W. P...	6	Nov., 1925	98	99½	6.13
Gt. N. Ore....	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.80
Hocking Val..	5	Nov., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	4.00
Int. Harv....	5	Feb. 15, '18	101⅞	102⅛	3.75
L. Gas & El..	6	Apr., 1918	100⅛	101⅜	5.45
Mid. W. Utils.	6	Jan., 1925	98½	99	6.25
Mich. Ry....	6	June, 1919	101	101⅜	5.40
**Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific..	6	June, 1919	97½	98	..
Mont. Tr. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	99	6.80
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100	100¼	4.87
N. Y., N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.80
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100	100⅛	5.65
North. S. P..	5	Apr. 1, '41	90	90½	..
Nor. S. Pow.	6	Apr., 1, '26	98⅞	99¼	7.00
Penn. Co.....	4½	June15, '21	101¼	101½	4.16
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100¼	100⅝	4.15
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 19, '19	98⅞	98½	5.45
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅞	3.85
Un. Ry. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98½	99¼	6.50
U.S.S.R.& M

REDEMPTION NOTICE
AMERICAN SMELTERS SECURITIES CO
Six Per Cent. Fifteen Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, dated February 1, 1911.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one million, one hundred and forty-seven thousand dollars ($1,147,000), face amount of the above-described bonds, were this day drawn for redemption as provided in Article Fourth of the Trust Agreement securing same, and numbered as follows:

1	1531	2923	4208	5494	7524	10523	11825
43	1562	2924	4221	5495	7529	10624	11829
44	1568	2963	4222	5535	7529	10845	11827
46	1568	2969	4232	5536	7530	10647	11830
54	1583	2970	4241	5539	7578	10649	11833
56	1590	2972	4242	5540	7579	10580	11834
86	1591	2979	4243	5546	7580	10651	11835
97	1593	2985	4245	5548	7586	10552	11836
91	1594	2995	4246	5549	7587	10553	11838
101	1595	2997	4247	5550	7588	10580	11841
102	1604	3001	4248	5559	7589	10585	11873
104	1610	3003	4250	5568	7596	10586	11879
114	1611	3004	4251	5569	7600	10587	11882
123	1612	3048	4256	5571	7703	10589	11893
125	1613	3191	4257	5573	7714	10635	11894
128	1614	3192	4258	5579	7727	10591	11920
136	1615	3305	4260	5580	7751	10592	11928
148	1616	3420	4273	5581	7785	10594	11963
149	1618	3442	4283	5584	7795	10609	11967
157	1619	3443	4290	5594	7796	10643	11968
158	1620	3444	4292	5595	7801	10644	12009
159	1621	3445	4294	5601	7815	10645	12010
166	1626	3446	4295	5602	7816	10646	12011
172	1627	3447	4296	5604	7818	10647	12012
175	1629	3448	4297	5683	7820	10648	12014
180	1630	3449	4298	5643	7838	10650	12020
181	1631	3450	4328	5657	7839	10652	12031
182	1632	3451	4330	5658	7877	10654	12036
183	1633	3452	4331	5659	7879	10659	12045
225	1634	3454	4342	5662	7883	10660	12048
226	1637	3462	4349	5663	7904	10661	12065
235	1638	3463	4362	5668	7932	10662	12066
236	1639	3464	4364	5669	8451	10663	12070
237	1640	3465	4370	5670	8674	10664	12071
238	1645	3474	4381	5671	8701	10666	12075
239	1648	3475	4382	5679	8702	10667	12084
240	1649	3479	4400	5745	8708	10669	12090
249	1752	3560	4401	5756	8709	10670	12091
251	1756	3561	4407	5771	8712	10824	12104
273	1790	3562	4418	5772	8714	10825	12105
301	1791	3569	4421	5779	8795	10827	12106
302	1892	3570	4428	5785	8719	10828	12107
361	1893	3571	4429	5786	8720	10829	12108
362	1901	3573	4430	5802	8726	10830	12116
363	1902	3575	4433	5803	8727	10831	12117
365	1903	3576	4435	5804	8728	10838	12123
396	1904	3577	4436	5805	8729	10838	12124
370	1935	3578	4437	5811	8730	10902	12127
371	1938	3588	4439	5812	8732	10903	12128
374	1937	3589	4440	5813	8764	10904	12129
390	1952	3590	4441	5814	8765	10930	12130
391	1961	3591	4442	5815	8766	10932	12131
397	1962	3592	4467	5816	8768	10942	12132
398	1963	3594	4492	5817	8760	10944	12133
408	1971	3595	4493	5846	8770	10955	12134
409	1905	3596	4494	5847	8771	10956	12135
416	1996	3597	4495	5852	8772	10960	12136
417	2017	3598	4499	5853	8773	10961	12137
421	2027	3599	4902	5854	8778	10965	12139
422	2029	3605	4908	5859	8780	10966	12140
423	2030	3614	4909	5875	8776	10974	12141
428	2047	3618	4924	5879	8783	10979	12142
445	2066	3630	4936	5880	8784	10980	12143
450	2083	3632	4937	5881	8786	10988	12181
466	2084	3633	4939	5882	8787	10990	12189
467	2112	3636	4940	5883	8789	10991	12191
488	2113	3643	4956	5891	8790	10993	12192
489	2114	3648	4957	5907	8792	10994	12193
492	2115	3649	4958	5908	8793	10998	12194
488	2116	3651	4973	5973	8798	10997	12196
491	2122	3671	4986	5974	8800	11119	12401
492	2125	3672	4988	5975	8810	11120	12402
501	2126	3673	4989	5976	8814	11121	12403
511	2151	3680	4990	6013	8819	11122	12404
517	2155	3683	5006	6017	8820	11124	12449
520	2158	3685	5009	6032	8822	11125	12467
529	2167	3686	5021	6033	8823	11126	12484
530	2188	3688	5032	6068	8825	11133	12485
531	2189	3689	5033	6069	8826	11134	12487
533	2190	3690	5035	6078	8836	11135	12497
540	2191	3691	5036	6079	8847	11141	12502
547	2192	3692	5037	6082	8848	11147	12516
548	2195	3693	5038	6090	8850	11151	12617
551	2119	3708	5041	6091	8860	11152	12619

552	2200	3709	5042	6092	8863	11153	12620
553	2202	3712	5046	6101	8862	11154	12621
555	2262	3713	5047	6109	8864	11155	12622
663	2363	3716	5064	6118	8865	11156	12634
672	2364	3719	5065	6119	8866	11157	12635
673	2365	3719	5082	6133	8868	11160	12646
674	2366	3720	5083	6154	8869	11164	12647
693	2367	3729	5084	6157	8870	11174	12648
695	2368	3753	5204	6184	8871	11178	12649
696	2369	3749	5205	6189	8872	11179	12650
697	2401	3749	5207	6190	8892	11180	12653
812	2402	3760	5208	6191	8893	11181	12654
816	2410	3790	5212	6192	8896	11183	12699
817	2411	3791	5213	6193	8897	11184	12702
833	2412	3792	5217	6233	9001	11185	12803
838	2413	3800	5218	6334	9003	11191	12804
839	2471	3821	5219	6338	9005	11192	12875
852	2504	3822	5221	6342	9006	11193	12876
892	2505	3823	5222	6343	9016	11194	12878
893	2506	3833	5223	6395	9017	11195	12895
894	2507	3885	5224	6399	9019	11198	12896
899	2512	3892	5227	6423	9023	11198	12897
899	2513	3894	5228	6451	9025	11199	12900
908	2525	3902	5229	6510	9026	11201	12902
1018	2528	3903	5230	6520	9027	11205	12920
1251	2532	3912	5231	6521	9029	11206	12921
1252	2533	3913	5296	6570	9046	11207	12923
1314	2545	3915	5303	6571	9051	11208	12926
1823	2548	3916	5304	6574	9059	11209	12929
1828	2570	3917	5305	6574	9125	11210	12930
1827	2571	3918	5306	6603	9089	11211	12934
1328	2578	3940	5309	6641	9090	11212	12949
1337	2594	3942	5317	6644	9099	11213	12962
1338	2595	3945	5318	6655	9100	11230	12963
1344	2596	3953	5319	6657	9159	11252	12967
1346	2597	3952	5328	6660	9201	11260	12980
1348	2598	4001	5329	6661	9206	11261	12981
1350	2604	4003	5330	6662	9209	11263	12987
1351	2608	4004	5332	6663	9211	11264	12988
1352	2609	4005	5335	6701	9252	11265	12989
1358	2612	4006	5336	6706	9253	11277	12990
1354	2613	4007	5337	6707	9255	11300	12992
1355	2615	4008	5341	6708	9256	11302	12994
1356	2616	4009	5347	6791	9257	11407	12996
1373	2653	4012	5349	6792	9258	11530	12997
1374	2654	4032	5352	6842	9259	11533	12999
1376	2688	4033	5353	6843	9260	11544	13158
1858	2689	4044	5359	6844	9262	11545	13160
1287	2690	4045	5361	6847	9264	11547	13165
1396	2696	4046	5362	6848	9390	11550	13166
1402	2696	4047	5363	6849	9391	11566	13167
1408	2697	4048	5364	6850	9551	11594	13170
1412	2718	4049	5365	6855	9552	11596	13171
1414	2756	4050	5375	6902	9553	11600	13172
1415	2760	4051	5376	6903	9561	11601	13173
1416	2761	4054	5386	6973	9562	11635	13175
1418	2762	4069	5396	7355	9563	11636	13176
1420	2785	4070	5398	7401	9564	11643	13177
1424	2789	4071	5403	7402	9565	11649	13178
1426	2790	4073	5406	7403	10066	11651	13179
1428	2791	4074	5410	7404	10041	11652	13180
1429	2801	4078	5411	7405	10042	11655	13181
1431	2802	4079	5412	7406	10043	11656	13182
1434	2818	4080	5414	7407	10189	11657	13184
1438	2844	4081	5415	7408	10217	11660	13185
1440	2845	4083	5416	7409	10224	11661	13186
1441	2847	4086	5417	7410	10225	11667	13187
1442	2848	4087	5418	7436	10310	11670	13197
1453	2851	4088	5419	7451	10311	11671	13198
1463	2852	4089	5422	7452	10317	11673	13199
1489	2853	4090	5425	7457	10318	11674	13476
1507	2854	4091	5451	7463	10319	11679	13477
1514	2900	4092	5458	7474	10333	11703	13501
1524	2911	4094	5460	7480	10335	11707	13502
1525	2912	4095	5463	7483	10341	11731	13724
1531	2914	4108	5464	7486	10342	11802	13738
1585	2915	4135	5465	7494	10344	11808	13739
1546	2916	4156	5477	7495	10371	11813	13740
1547	2917	4157	5478	7496	10372	11814	13752
1549	2919	4193	5481	7497	10373	11817	13767
1555	2921	4194	5483	7498	10515	11823	
1559	2922	4207	5490	7523	10516	11824	

879	D 821	D 953	D 963	D 975	D 995	D 1373	
892	905	956	964	987	996	1376	
894	906	958	967	990	1299	1388	
663	910	959	969	991	1370	1389	
733	937	961	970	992	1371	1399	
817	938	962	971	993	1372	1534	

All future interest on any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupon due August 1, 1916.
In accordance with the above-described agreement, said bonds will be paid at this office on and after the first day of August, 1916, at 105% and accrued interest.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Trustee.
By GEO. W. DAVISON, Vice President.
Dated New York, April 17th, 1916.

The following bonds, called for redemption on February 1st, 1916, have not been presented for payment, viz.:

78	1367	4538	5448	7605	7988	11939	D 80
80	1384	4551	5462	7614	8000	11948	89
129	1403	4660	5532	7629	8134	12275	92
161	1437	4608	5581	7633	8251	12341	182
183	2372	4751	5570	7640	8509	12345	193
042	2430	4764	5585	7686	8751	12757	202
064	2436	4818	5586	7688	8838	13109	217
070	2584	4838	5631	7708	8956	13152	770
079	2599	4873	6038	7721	9086	13155	957
122	2751	5008	6516	7744	10361	13195	999
127	2782	5089	6525	7750	10431	13712	1026
253	2938	5243	6527	7754	11126	13827	1155
270	3007	5244	6982	7775	11132	13866	1685
276	3087	5345	7105	7862	11136	13867	1953
277	3371	5408	7181	7878	11137		1957
288	4017	5409	7509	7881	11344		1907
361	4165	5413	7525	7948	11889		1999
365	4477	5447	7550	7957	11917		

Office of International Silver Company.
Meriden, Conn., May 15, 1916.
Coupons No. 35 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due June 1, 1916, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, 128 Broadway, New York City.
FRARY HALE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.
The Bristol County National Bank, located at Taunton, in the State of Massachusetts, closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
SETH CUSHMAN, President.
Dated March 27, 1916.

THE ANNALIST,
Weekly magazine of finance, commerce and economics. Read by bankers, insurance men, professional men and executives of great corporations in every financial centre of the world. Effective medium through which to reach investors of all classes. Every Monday. $4 a year; 10c a copy. Times Square, New York.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Fruit and Trimmings Figure in List of Things Considered.

The Allison Company, Detroit, failed yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers to convince the tribunal that the Collector erred in his assessment of 30 per cent. on soap. The Custom House classification was based on the ground that the product was perfumed. This the importing concern denied, and claimed a rate of 10 per cent. as unperfumed toilet soap. Judge McClelland said there was nothing in the record to warrant a disturbance of the Collector's return at the higher rate.

A. J. Coccaro imported cherries which the Collector returned for duty at 1 cent per pound as edible fruit prepared. The merchandise was packed in an aqueous solution containing less than sixty-one hundredths of 1 per cent. of salt. The claim was for free entry under the provision for "fruits in brine not specially provided for." The board found that the cherries had been treated by a sulphur process, and accordingly reached the conclusion that the goods had been "prepared," the Collector being affirmed.

B. Frankfeld & Co. lost in claims regarding the entry of pituitary glands. It was shown that these glands were taken from the brain pan of beef, and imported only for the medicinal qualities of a certain extract. The Collector took duty at 15 per cent. as articles not enumerated in the tariff, whereas the importers, among other claims, alleged the glands should be free of duty as "drugs not specially provided for." Judge Hay said the glands could not be deemed "drugs," while the other claims were overruled.

Carl, Knott & Co., Ltd., Detroit, imported merchandise invoiced as "trimmings for straw hats." It was assessed at 60 per cent. as artificial flowers. The protestants claimed that the goods should have been taxed at the rate of 20 per cent. as "colored straw braids." Judge McClelland said that an inspection of a sample of the merchandise led the board to the conclusion not only that the claim of the importers was not well founded, but that the assessment of duty by the Collector was erroneous. The decision said that the merchandise was in very large part of straw in its natural form, except that it was dyed or stained. Under these circumstances, the proper rate was 35 per cent. as manufactures of straw. As the latter classification was not claimed in the protest, the claim was overruled without affirming the Collector.

A protest filed with the board by T. W. Thayer & Co., Rochester, described the merchandise in controversy as "birch lumber ripped into one-and-one-half-inch strips, planed on two sides, and not further manufactured." The Collector stated in a letter sent to the board that the importation was "birch lumber sawed and planed." It was assessed at 10 per cent. as cabinet wood. Judge McClelland sustained the claim for free entry as unmanufactured lumber.

The board took another batch of protests from the suspended files relating to the duty on tea coverings, and decided the issues in harmony with a decision of the Customs Court. In many instances, the protests were sustained, or sustained in part, thereby entitling merchants to refunds. The importers included B. Fischer & Co., Thomas & Pierson, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, Consolidated Tea Company, G. F. Matthews & Co., F. C. Walter, Wright & Graham Company, New York, as well as merchants located in Baltimore, St. Paul, and Seattle.

Coats Are No Longer.

Although some clothing manufacturers profess to see a tendency in the direction of longer coats, lines being shown by some of the leading houses for next Fall do not seem to bear them out. What has probably given the impression to some that coats will be longer is the effect produced by the popular pinched back models. When correctly designed it is said that this style is no longer than the coats that have been produced for some seasons back, namely 30 inches in the size 36. By lowering the pleated belt, however, it is sometimes necessary to lengthen the skirt of the coat. By placing the belt high a long vent is commonly used which makes the skirt of the garment appear longer than it really is. The styles shown by the representative houses have the high waist effect.

IMITATION PANAMA HATS.

Customs Men Who Ought to Know Decide They're Made of Paper.

Persons buying imitation Panama hats under the impression that they at least contained straw will find light on the makeup of "straws" of this kind in an order received yesterday by Collector Malone from the Treasury Department dealing with the classification of these hats.

Appraiser Sague had an investigation made into the material used in the manufacture of imitation Panamas, often sold as genuine, a report on the subject being sent to the Treasury authorities at Washington.

It appeared that it had been the practice of customs officials at New York for many years not to return the imitation hats as "manufactures of straw," but instead as "manufactures of paper not specially provided for." this calling for a duty of 25 per cent. The customs men here suggested that the duty ought to be increased to 30 per cent.

Assistant Secretary Peters, in his letter to the Collector, said that a careful examination disclosed the fact that the so-called Panama hats were made of strips of tissue paper rolled and coated so as to imitate grass or straw. In view of this, Mr. Peters said, the department concurred in the proposed change in classification. At the expiration of thirty days the 30 per cent. rate will be taken on direct imports of the hats as well as on goods withdrawn from bonded warehouse. The new classification calls for assessment under the provision reading "articles manufactured from tissue paper, or of which tissue paper is the component material of chief value."

More Wholesale Houses to Close.

Five more silk firms expressed their intention yesterday of not opening for business on Monday, May 29, in order to give their employes a Saturday-to-Wednesday holiday, Memorial Day coming on Tuesday. Their closing, however, appears to be contingent on the move becoming general in the trade. The concerns in question were the American Novelty Printing and Embossing Works, the Raw Silk Trading Company, H. B. Stanford & Co., Westerhoff Brothers & Napier Company, and the Holme Silk Company. A similar move may be made in the downtown dry goods district, though no house has as yet, so far as known, made a definite statement of its intentions along that line. Several representative houses in the woolen and worsted goods trade intend to close on the day specified, according to announcements made yesterday.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—Forecast: N. Car.—Showers Tues. Wed. fair, warmer in interior; moderate s. e. winds.

S. Car. and Ga.—Showers Tues. Wed. fair; moderate s. e. winds.

Fla.—Showers Tues. Wed. cloudy; moderate s. e. winds, except variable over n. w.

Ala.—Cloudy Tues. Wed. fair; moderate winds, mostly s.

Miss.—Cloudy and warmer Tues. Wed. fair; moderate s. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.

Ohio and Ind.—Cloudy Tues. Wed. fair; moderate s. winds, becoming variable.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Tues., probably showers in n. e. Wed., cloudy; moderate, shifting winds.

Upper Mich.—Showers Tues. Wed., cloudy; moderate, shifting winds.

La., Ark., Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.

Ill.—Cloudy Tues., probably followed by showers this afternoon or night. Wed., cloudy and cooler.

Mo.—Cloudy Tues.; probably showers. Wed., cloudy and cooler.

Wis.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; cooler Wed.

Minn.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed., probably unsettled in n. Tues.

Iowa—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; cooler Tues. in w. and Tues. night in e.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; warmer.

Neb.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; cooler Tues. in e. and Wed.

Kan.—Cloudy and probably unsettled Tues. and Wed.; cooler Tues.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was very weak and prices showed losses of 3 to 3½c for the day, making a perpendicular drop of 9¼ to 10¾c during the past week. Longs, who had failed to liquidate on the break of Thursday and Friday, sold heavily and the market declined with little or no opposition. The visible supply of domestic wheat in the United States decreased 370,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 2,681,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.17; No. 2 hard Winter, at $1.20; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.27; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.26, all free on board New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	....	....	1.15¾	1.19½	1.57½
July	....	....	1.16¾	1.20½	1.33

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.11	1.07½	1.07¾	1.11¾	1.54¼
July	1.12¼	1.08¼	1.08½	1.12	1.26¾
Sept.	1.12¾	1.09¼	1.09¼	1.12¼	1.20½

CORN.

The corn market felt the influence of the sharp decline in wheat as well as of the more favorable weather in the West and prices during the day declined sharply under heavy liquidation, closing at about the lowest with net losses of 2¼ to 2½c. The visible supply showed a decrease of 1,497,000 bushels compared with a decrease last year of 2,342,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 83½c cash, insurance, and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	71¾	70¾	70¾	72¾	74½
July	73¾	71¾	71¾	73¾	76
Sept.	72¼	69¾	69¾	72¼	76¾

OATS.

The oats market declined under heavy selling, prompted by the weakness in wheat and corn, and owing to improved weather and crop advices. The visible supply increased 2,263,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 2,812,000 last year. The local cash market was weak; standard quoted at 50c; No. 3 white, 48@48½c; No. 4 white, 47@47½c; fancy clipped white, 50@51c; ordinary clipped white, 47½@49c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	44¾	43	43¾	44¾	52½
July	41¾	40½	40¾	42	50½
September	39¼	38¾	38¾	39¾	44½

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was inactive, but prices were lower owing to selling, which was thought to be by packers, and influenced by easier hog markets and the decline in grain. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 39,000; Kansas City received 15,000 and Omaha 6,300.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	12.90	12.77	12.77	12.92	9.75
September	13.00	12.87	12.87	13.05	10.10
Ribs—					
July	12.77	12.70	12.72	12.82	10.60
September	12.90	12.77	12.77	12.95	10.85
Pork—					
July	23.45	23.17	23.20	23.55	18.15
September	23.25	22.85	22.85	23.22	18.47

TO HOLDERS OF
CITIES SERVICE COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT. FIVE YEAR
CONVERTIBLE NOTES,
DATED MAY 15, 1913:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Company has called said notes for redemption at the price of 102½ of face value plus accrued interest to date of presentation. All holders of notes are notified that said notes will be payable on or before July 12, 1916, at the office of the Company, 60 Wall Street, New York City, New York, or at the office of Messrs. Sperling & Company, Basildon House, Moorgate Street, London, England, and thereafter interest shall cease to accrue on any such notes.

CITIES SERVICE COMPANY.
HENRY L. DOHERTY, President.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLERIES COMPANY, INCORPORATED, FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage dated July 1, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on the 8th day of June, 1916, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $30,567.05. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

The New York Trust Company,
Trustee.
By H. W. Morse, Secretary.
New York, May 1, 1916.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was only moderately active and prices were lower, closing with net losses of 5@10 points.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	11.00@..	11.00
May	....	....	11.00@..	11.00
June	10.95	10.95	10.93@10.98	11.00
July	10.97	10.92	10.93@10.98	11.00
August	11.07	10.99	10.99@11.00	11.09
September	11.08	11.07	11.05@11.04	11.11
October	10.19	10.15	10.15@10.17	10.21
November	9.35	9.32	9.33@9.34	9.40
December	9.28	9.22	9.21@ 9.23	9.29

COFFEE.

The coffee market was slightly reactionary and prices declined 2@7 points under scattered liquidation. Total sales amounted to 27,000 bags. The local spot market was quiet, but firm, with Rio 7s quoted at 9⅞ and Santos 4s at 16¾c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	....	....	8.60@8.62	8.65
June	....	....	8.63@8.64	8.68
July	8.67	8.63	8.65@8.66	8.72
August	....	....	8.72@8.73	8.78
September	8.83	8.76	8.76@8.80	8.84
October	....	....	8.84@8.85	8.89
November	....	....	8.89@8.90	8.93
December	8.96	8.90	8.94@8.95	8.98
January	....	....	8.99@9.00	9.03
February	....	....	9.04@9.05	9.07
March	....	....	9.08@9.10	9.11
April	....	....	9.13@9.15	9.15

SUGAR.

The dullness in raw sugar, where buyers and sellers were apart, caused an inactive and uninteresting market in futures. The opening was unchanged to a decline of 5 points, with first sales 400 tons. Late in the afternoon there was a little selling, but no great pressure, and the market closed 6 points net lower to 3 points net higher, with sales for the day 8,800 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	....	....	5.30@5.33	5.36
June	....	....	5.33@5.35	5.38
July	5.38	5.34	5.35@5.36	5.39
August	5.38	5.37	5.35@5.36	5.40
September	5.40	5.36	5.36@5.37	5.40
October	5.32	5.31	5.31@5.32	5.33
November	....	....	5.12@5.13	5.12
December	4.95	4.90	4.94@4.95	4.91
January	4.90	4.90	4.90@4.91	4.90
February	....	....	4.43@4.45	4.40
March	4.46	4.44	4.43@4.45	4.40
April	....	....	4.44@4.46	4.41

The local market for refined sugar was quiet and unchanged at 7.65@7.75c for fine granulated. There were moderate withdrawals on old contracts, but otherwise business was dull. The local market for raw sugar was unsettled, and trading was limited owing to the unsettled labor situation. The market closed unchanged at 6.40c for centrifugal, 5.62c for molasses, and 5½c for Cubas, cost and freight.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,857 packages. Increasing supplies have caused some weakness, and prices for most grades of creamery are about ½c lower. Feeling is somewhat unsettled at present. No material change in renovated, ladles, or packing stock. Creamery, extras, 92 score, per pound, 31c; higher scoring lots, 31½@32c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 29@30½c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 28½@29½c; thirds, 27½@28c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 31½@32c; higher scoring, 32½@33c; firsts, 30½@31c; seconds, 29@30c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 30½@31c; good to prime, 29@30c; common to fair, 26½@28½c; renovated, extras, 29½@30c; firsts, 28@29c; lower grades, 26@27½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 27@28c; ladles, current make, firsts, 26@26½c; seconds, 25½c; lower grades, 24½@25c; packing stock, current make, firsts, 25½c; No. 2, 23c; lower grades, 24@24½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 23,911 cases. The week opens with rather a quiet trading. Advices from northern sections continue firm, and there is a fair call here for strictly fine quality fit for the best class of current trade needs, but the general feeling is without much life and the tone of the market no more than steady. Dirties and checks continue in steady demand at sustained prices. Near-by white eggs quiet; receipts are ample for all needs. The quality of the supply is quite irregular and many of the offerings have no outlet above 24½@25c, with some quite ordinary lots ranging lower; strictly fancy goods are steady and some holders are inclined to ask a little more money for close selections of exceptionally fine quality. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 24½@26c; storage packed, firsts, 23½@24½c; regular packed, firsts, 22½@23½c; seconds, 21@22½c; thirds and poorer, 19@20½c; dirties, No. 1 20¾@21c; No. 2 and poorer, 19@20½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20c; undergrades, 17½@19½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 25½@26c; ordinary to good, 24@25c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 23½@25c;

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Walter M. Chandler, Max Shlivek, and Russell T. Mount of New York City were admitted to practice.

59—Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pac. Ry. Co. v. D. F. and T. C. Rankin.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

355—Southern Ry. Co. v. M. Gray.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

402—L. R. Brazee v. People of the State of Michigan.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

253—J. S. Donald, Secretary of State, &c., et al. v. Phila. & Reading Coal & Iron Co., and 254—J. A. Frear, in his capacity as Secretary of State, &c., v. Western Union Telegraph Co.—Decrees affirmed, with costs.

274—The C. & O. Ry. Co. v. J. J. De Atley.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

773—Seaboard Air Line Ry. v. J. T. Renn.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

889—Bankers' Trust Co., as trustee, v. Texas & Pac. Ry. Co. et al.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

562—United States v. forty barrels and twenty kegs of coca cola et al.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded.

225—Pacific Mail S. S. Co. v. Ed Schmidt.—Decree of United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed, with costs, and decree of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California affirmed, and cause remanded to said District Court.

348—Terminal Taxicab Co., Inc., v. C. W. Kutz et al., Commissioners, &c., et al.—Decree modified and affirmed, with costs.

376—American Well Works Co. v. Layne & Bowler Co. et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

485—L. & N. R. R. Co. v. J. Stewart, &c., and 904—J. Stewart v. L. & N. R. R. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

326—R. B. Jacobs v. Southern Ry. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

327—K. Baugham, administrator, &c., v. N. Y., Phila. & Norfolk R. R. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

743—The C. & O. Ry. Co. v. A. P. Carnahan—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

478—The Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co. v. G. Bombolis, as administrator, &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

449—F. K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, v. United States, ex relations J. Lamere Mickadiet, nee Tiebault, et al.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with directions to dismiss the application for mandamus for want of jurisdiction.

399—St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Co. v. H. A. Brown—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

189—A. C. Dunham et al. v. C. V. Kauffman et al.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

144—R. D. Kinney v. Plymouth Rock Squab Co. et al.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

333—First National Bank of Defiance v. W. A. Kehnast et al.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

860—C. C. Caldwell, as Attorney General, &c., et al., v. Sioux Falls Stock Yards Co. et al., 900—F. W. Merrick et al. v. N. W. Halsey & Co. et al., and 968—B. Winthrop et al. v. G. Fellows, as Attorney General of the State of Michigan et al.—Motions to advance granted, and cases assigned for argument, Oct. 10 next.

890—E. Bates v. L. Bodie—Motion to dismiss or affirm postponed to hearing on the merits.

957—J. G. Lyman v. T. D. McCarthy, Marshal, &c.—Motion to reduce and fix bail denied.

895—David Lamar v. United States—Motion that mandate issue forthwith granted.

984—The National Carbon Co., et al. v. Ohio Motor Car Co. et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari denied.

996—W. L. Wilson v. F. Waldo et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

990—Crescent Milling Co. v. the H. N. Strait Mfg. Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

973—Alice State Bank et al. v. Houston Pasture Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari granted.

978—L. T. Hays v. the United States—Petition for writ of certiorari granted.

998—W. McCoach, collector, &c., v. Insurance Company of North America—Petition for writ of certiorari granted.

306—United States et al. v. St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Ry. Co. et al.—Dismissed.

1,007—W. F. Murray, Postmaster, v. Post Publishing Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

924—Victor Herbert et al. v. Shanley Co.—Motion to advance and place on the summary docket submitted for petitioners.

986—W. Brandt v. T. W. Warden, &c.—Motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis and for bail submitted for appellant.

7, original—State of Wyoming v. State of Colorado et al.—Joint motion as to filing original typewritten transcript of evidence and exhibits, abstract of evidence and briefs, and that cause be set down for hearing, submitted.

1,005—W. H. Cooper v. United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

——original, ex parte—In the matter of E. R. Robinson, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file an additional petition submitted.

1,017—The District of Columbia v. Washington Gas Light Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

1,020—J. F. Wilson & Co., claimants, &c., v. South Atlantic S. S. Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted. Leave granted for respondent to file brief within ten days.

645—The State of Nebraska ex rel. H. C. Bittenbender et al. v. the Excise Board of the City of Lincoln, Neb.—Motion to advance submitted for plaintiffs.

984—Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Co. v. Hartford & New York Transportation Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

1,015—W. I. Lewis, &c., v. International Stamping Co. et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

225—M. H. Free v. W. U. Telegraph Co.—Motion to vacate judgment of dismissal and restore case to docket submitted for plaintiff.

1022—W. E. Harmon v. United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioner.

985—J. B. Hollins & Co. v. A. L. Everett, as receiver, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

1018—W. H. Miner v. T. H. Symington Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

1024—C. E. Clement v. Mary Ann Whittaker, personally and as executrix, &c., et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

981 and 982—Butler Clothing Co. v. Farnham Munger Root Dry Goods Co.—Motion of respondents to take petitions for writs of certiorari as submitted or to dismiss the petitions for want of prosecution submitted for respondent.

991 and 992—Same.—Motion to dismiss submitted for respondents.

601—Missouri Pacific Ry. Co. v. McGrew Coal Co.—Motion to affirm submitted for defendant and for plaintiff, in opposition thereto.

987—The State of Ohio ex rel., David Davis v. R. D. Hildebrandt, Secretary, &c.—Submitted.

387—Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Ry Co. v. E. G. Massingale, as administratrissed with costs.

The Chief Justice announced that the court will take a recess from today until Monday, June 5, when motions and petitions for writs of certiorari will be considered. No motions for writs of certiorari, or motions, except motions for admission to practice, will be received after that day. The court will then adjourn until Monday, June 12, on which day it will adjourn for the term, unless it may be deemed best for the purposes of the business then in the hands of the Court under advisement, to fix another and later day for final adjournment.

Adjournment until Monday, June 5.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Providence Washington Ins Co‹Owens.
Ryan‹Erie R.R.
Adamowitch‹NY Cent RR.
US‹Karplus.
Shubert Theat Co‹Sherman Nat Bank.
US Trust Co‹Anderson.

Bankers' Trust Co‹Lowe.
Guaranty Trust Co‹Anderson.
Lawyers' T & T Co‹same.
Peck‹Lowe.
Henry‹Oceanic Steam Nav Co.

DISTRICT COURT — Learned Hand, J.—Courtroom No. 2, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Nat Carbon Co‹Bright Star Battery Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Courtroom 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 11:30 A. M.—Equity calendar. Equa Film Corpn. ‹World Film Corpn.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Building.

Case on—Kever‹Phila & Rdg R R Co

Fawcett, as Trustee‹Fritz.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Building.

Re Williamsburg Stea m Laundry Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Re Scovill.
Re O'Brien‹Ordway.
Re Leonard.
Re De Voe for commutation, &c.
City of Glens Falls‹County of Warren.

Re Bouker Cont Co.
Wolfin‹Security Bk.
Re Craig-Long.
Silberstein‹Silberstein.
Savage‹Hutchings.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re Hasbrouck‹American Temperance Life Ins Assn.
Werner‹Mint Products Co., Inc.
Re Silverberg‹Wilner.
Gould‹Texas & Pacific Ry.
Natl Surety Co‹Black.
Domestic & Foreign Missionary Soc‹Stickney, Jr.
La Marca‹B & O RR.

Montross‹Hotel Const Co.
Fiachs‹Frank.
Sawyer‹Mangin.
Re Hammerstein.
Badgeley‹De Witt.
Zeeman‹Foreman.
Schiffman‹Chalmowitz.
Reubenstein‹Levy.
Schmidlein‹Codner.
Herrman‹CNY.
Anson‹Anson.

Nicholsburg‹Nicholsburg.
Morgan Munitions Supply Co, Inc‹Studebaker Corp of America.
Glennen‹Hopper.
Greenfield‹Adamson.
Wilson‹same.
Flinn‹Schneider.
Fischmann‹same.
Fogarty‹same.
Gerbrach‹same.
O'Connell‹same.
Moss‹same.
Morell‹same.
Molloy‹same.
Metzler‹same.
Martin‹same.
McMahon‹same.
Litwin‹same.
Leforte‹same.
Klitner‹same.
Karp‹same.
Halprin‹same.
Gunner‹same.
Wrede‹same.
Goldstein‹same.
Williams‹same.
Sloane‹same.
Schwartz‹same.
Schober‹same.
Schneider‹same (2.)
Permut‹same.
O'Neill‹same.
Brown‹same.
Begley‹same.
Smith‹CNY.
Heller‹Schulman.
Hakes‹Hakes.
Henrich‹Henrich.
Lepisto‹Bozardt.
Purcell‹Bell.
Kramer‹Monaco.
Martinelli‹Marmon N Y Co.
Rosenzweig‹Nassy.
Weaver‹Fallotico.
American & British Mfg Co‹Int Power.
Fidelity & Casualty Co‹Croisic Realty.
Healy‹NY Ophthalmic Hospital.
Re Little Hungary, Inc.
Wehage‹Corporation of Distillers of Burnaby
McQuillan‹Birch.
Re O'Leary.
Kalinski‹Harrower.
Knapik‹Morris.
McCoskey‹same.
Lynch‹Liddet.
Ryan‹Lipps.
Re Dickinson.
Weinger‹Ershowsky.
Colwin‹Young.
Wacht‹Stern & 7th Av Realty Co.
Baron‹Mount Carmel Silk Mfg Co.
Friedman‹Sterling Brass Co.
German Sav Bk‹Levy.
Smith‹Reinich.
O'Connor‹Int Transfer Const Co.
Bowery Sav Bk‹Weis.

PART II.—Hotchkiss, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Bunker‹Bunker.
Davidson‹Davidson.
Moses‹M & S Automatic Mach Co.
Postal Tel Cable Co‹Associated Press.
Mitchell‹Mitchell.
Shwab Bros‹Colwell Lead Co.
McNally‹Lyon & Sons
Postal Tel Cable Co‹Associated Press.
Mitchell‹Mitchell.
Martelli‹Langman.
Discount‹Discount.
Dentzer‹Dentzer.
Gen Fire Assur Co of Paris‹State Bank.
Preferred causes:
Midtown Holding Co‹Ellmont Rly Co.
Leona Holding Co‹Bigelow.
Dulles‹Lloyd.
Schmidt‹Schmidt.
CNY‹Eppinger & Russell Co.
General calendar:
Kingsbury‹Kingsbury.
Seredynski‹Gimbelina.

PART IV.—[illegible] J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Midtown Cont Co‹Goldsticker.
Baxter‹Snouts.
Cushman‹Amend.
Brisk‹Brisk & Bilgo.

Dayton‹China-Am Imp Co.
Warriner‹Tol & Ohio Cent Ry.
Case on.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

CNY‹Belling.
Tashjian‹Spengeman.
McCormick‹Heins Exp Co.
Protheroe‹NY Rys.
Goldman‹Swaab.
Arriotto‹Kapner.
Delesi‹Filpitch.

Heaney‹NY Rys.
Cicero‹NY Cent RR.
Hirsch‹Werdinger.
Home‹Goldberg.
A Hone‹NY Cont RR.
H Hone‹same.
Maloney‹Levy & G.
Case on.

PART IV.—Recess.

PART V.—Greenbaum, Inq—Stein‹Uranium S S Co.
Laks‹Keller.
Bernstein‹Bullken.
Buehler‹Horton.
Cunningham‹I R T.
Haberman‹Goldstein.
Ryan‹Haire.
Conjello‹Am. Surety.
Garvey‹Gimbel Bros.
Grieve‹Shapiro.
Reifler‹Lanes.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Elinchik‹Kaplan.
Hotaling‹Cook.
R Lewia‹Galewski.
S Lewis‹same.
Miller‹Newmark.
Krewanshuk‹Erie RR.
O'Brien‹Leonane.
Silverman‹I R T.
Conlon‹White S Mach
Byrnes‹I R T.
Case on.

PART VI.—Hendrick, Marrin‹S I & Mid RR. Napoli‹3d Av Ry.
Bernheimer‹NY Rwys
McCarthy‹3d Av Ry.
Solomon‹Proctor 23d St Theatre Co.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Caldwell‹Bloomingdale.
Harris‹NY Rwys.
Cizarlotis‹Nemikes.
Empire Grant Co.
Morrow‹Gilhuley.
Case on.

PART VII.—Lehman, Schwald‹Wood.
Wertheimer‹NY Rys.
Minetti‹Sherman.
Kelly‹I R T.
Benkovic‹Stoller & Cook Co.
O'Connor‹Union Ry.
Trad‹L I RR.
J. Ressler‹Volkenning
A Ressler‹same.
Delisky‹McMullen.
Snare & Triest, Inc.
Maguire‹NY Rys.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Donadio‹Belt Line Ry
Fertig‹Sturges.
Deinlein‹Linn Brwry.
Mahearn‹Smith.
Isolde‹Unity Garage.
Brown‹I & M Rty Co.
Kaufman‹Waterbury.
Little‹Gimbel Bros.
Rosolle‹Nass El RR.
Zwerling‹Cohen.
Birch‹Deegan.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, Clancy‹Dempner.
T Clancy‹same.
Valenti‹Concordia Cont Co.
Witt‹Arcade Stable.
Conklin‹Miles.
Svedovsky‹Fleck.
Wallace‹L I RR.
Rizzo‹Lefkowitz.
Goldman‹Goldbeck.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Hagger‹Lucius Engineering Co.
Barrett‹Bonwit Teller & Co.
Koscherak Siphon Bot Wks‹Royal Bank of Canada.
Bascomb‹Nickerson.
Clear.

PART IX.—Weeks, J.—At 9:30 A. M.

Alfiere‹Leh Val RR.
Sammerman‹Scal.
Heiman‹Kiddle.
Phillips‹F & D Co.
Kemp‹Cleaver Co.
Kerekes‹A Smith & Son.
Covino‹City of Mt Vernon.
Toledo‹same.
Kroboth‹Goldstein.
Dicker‹Bishop & Babcock Recker Co.
Olshansky‹James.
Ludwig‹Int R T Co.
F Rosenkind‹CNY.

M Rosenkind‹same.
Brown‹Mid-Crosstown Realty Co.
Gleckler‹J Chr G Hupfel Brew Co.
Slattery‹Schneidler.
Zablocki‹Chevrolet Motor Co.
Hyman‹Nass El RR.
Rosner‹Ehler.
G Dymow‹Int R T Co
O Dymow‹same.
Slattery‹Schneider.
Cohen‹Linch.
Case on.

PART X.—Newburger, Sussman‹Waterson.
Mayers‹B'way & 97th St Realty Co.
Tek‹2d Av Dev Co, Inc.
C Dullea‹Motor Delivery Co
D Dullea‹same.
Guthell‹Consol Gas.
Rudnick‹Maloney.
Welensky‹Breslin.
Lally‹Shaffer.
Rubinstein‹Rubinstein
Levy‹Bd of Education
Label‹O Daniels Co.
McPartland‹Stilger.
O'Hara‹Saydah.
Tupka‹Penn C & C.
Florio‹CNY.
Smith‹Indelli.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bernardo‹Bradley Cont Co.
Brannick‹Kempner.
Zimmer‹Merchants & Traders Realty Co.
Harami‹Tsoromokos.
N Steigerwald‹Burns Bros.
A Steigerwald‹same.
R Riginio‹Ribarick.
J Riginio‹same.
Murphy‹McGrath.
Robin‹Frauenthal.
Morrison‹B & O RR.
Maple‹De Marco.
Recker‹Linch.
Kirdahy‹Jacobs.
Lehman‹Block.
Clear.

PART XI.—Whitaker, Akovich‹Burfeind.
B Drexler‹Lock Contractor Co.
A Drexler‹same.
Leitner‹NY Rys.
Rothman‹Thompson Bros., Inc.
La Mana‹McGuinness
Josephowitz‹Jager.
Shiel‹Schnaper.
McCarthy‹J New Rty.
Giovia‹N Y Cent RR.
Walker‹Maloney.
Hess‹Erie R. R.
Steiber‹Bohemian Benev & L Assoc.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.

G Lickwa‹Bock.
J Lickwa‹same.
Neal‹O J Gude Co.
De Vito‹Wells Fargo.
Merrifield‹New England SS Co.
Nudelman‹Binder.
Rossi‹Kashman.
Farrissy‹Clemento.
Smolen‹Ingraham.
Breitbart‹Rudolph Saenger Co.
Healy‹McGuire.
Case on.

PART XII.—Delehanty, Inq—Fuchs‹Boyd Con.
Alden‹Judd.
Flynn‹CNY.
Schwartz‹Simon.
Sarkay‹CNY.
McCarthy‹Int Mer M.
Gortenberg‹Bloch.
O'Keefe‹Stern Bros.
McGlinchey‹Forsythe Bath Co.
Fleming‹Parley.
Goldberg‹Bordens Cond Milk Co.
Spadola‹US Motor Cab Co.
Cascioli‹Leh & N E RR.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.

W L Brunk‹B H RR.
G F Brunk‹same.
Cohen‹Diamond.
Horowitz‹Levine.
Montague‹Malvern Realty Co.
O'Connell‹Johnson.
Epstein‹Miller.
Cataluppi‹Universal Opera Co.
Radley‹Tubbey Hack Rty Co.
Wenger‹N Y Con RR
Kemmerich‹CNY.
Kosherkevitz‹B H RR
Fayette Printing Co.
Case on.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

N Y Inst. &c, Deaf & Dumb‹CNY.
Whitemann‹Riviera Realty Co.
O'Dea‹Woods.
Jabaile‹Taylor.
Same‹Nat City Bank.
Zucca‹Pompeian Co.
Straus‹Shanley.
Ritzfeld‹Harris.
Wright-Barclay, Inc‹Fleissner.
Ditto‹Paterno Const.
CNY‹Dolph Co.
Same‹Markowitz.

Same‹Van Iderstein & Sons.
Same‹Sheehan.
Franklin Bldg Co‹Finn.
Eltonhead‹Travelers Ins Co.
Maurer Co‹Maldanado & Co.
Lindenstein‹Highpoint Mfg Co.
Brodwin‹Schmidt Co.
Goldblatt‹Washor.
Morgan‹Fisb.
Barnes‹Taylor.
Case on.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Brown‹Stokes.
CNY‹NY Disposal Corp.
Langley & Slavin Co‹Chas Meads & Co.
Freeman‹Hartfield.
Singer‹H Disston & Sons, Inc.
Briggs‹Kendrick.
Chem Nat Bk of NY‹Fleitmann.
Hoar‹Alwell.
Laxer‹Sandford Rubber Co.
Vogrich‹Havemeyer.

Metropolitan Flour Mill & Grain Co‹Casualty Co of Am.
Same‹Sprague.
Powers‹Crystal Film.
Carbone‹Teele.
Petere‹Poertner Motor Co, Inc.
Pacific Motor Car Exch Co‹Bway & 53d St Co.
Dorland‹Aetna Life Ins Co.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Recess.

PART XVII.—Phibin, Raftery‹Olsen.
Beck‹Only Skirt Co.
Frank‹New England Cas Co.
Goldberg‹Jamestown Mantel Co.
Hopkins‹Gen Cont, &c, Co.
Kerr‹Ward.
Riser‹Genung.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Boyd‹A Klipstein.
Atterbury M C Co‹Atterbury Cam'l Truck Co.
Richmond Assets Coll Co‹Sternberger.
Nat Aniline & Chem Co‹Leerburger.
Gillen‹Brown.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Gavegan, Inq.—Oppenheimer‹M. K & T Rv.
Florio‹Schaff.
Gardner‹Thompson-Starrett Co.
Cohen‹A Walker & Co.
Hallock‹Satterfield.
Livia Rity Co‹Kieley.
De Cordova‹Sanville.
Grabelsky‹Union Nov Braid Works.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Higgins‹A Oulmann & Co., Lim.
Wallace‹Werblow-Fisher Corp, Inc.
McArdle, Inc‹N Y C R R Co, Inc.
Bers‹Erie R R.
Falce‹Levy.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Foley, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

Dorothy Reichbach, Robert A. Gunn, Rocco M. Morasco, Louis E. Koster, John F. Valentine, Minnie Megrue, Mary G. Pinkney, Michael Mitchell, J. Weinstein, (2 cases), John Schnugg, D. Abramowitz, Addie O. K. B. Williams, G. G. Zibelli, Annie Vesselsker, Deborah Losiowitz, Ann Murray, Max C. Anderson, Alice Kennelly, Warren M. Baker, Katie Larkin, F. Armsburn, Mary B. Doyle, Margaret Shay or Hoyt, Fredrike Miller, W. N. Blakeman, Lewis Einstein, C. N. Madan, Lambert Suydam, Louis Hahn, Henry H. Heert, Joseph W. Harper, Henry Kahn, H. W. Griffiths, Fritz Gunther, Anna E. Tucker, Jacob Kahn, Kate Rosenberg, inf., O. Rabitaille, Johanna Cohen, Anna U. Bowen, Emily L. Thomson, William Klatzco, Anna A. Huber, Robert A. Abrams, Catherine Kane, Max Zucker.

William H. Hall, A. Kiedaisch, J. A. Boetsch, J. H. Lindgren, Marie Truesdall, Lilly Callahan, Karl Schmidt, A. E. Henderson, G. W. Crossman, Nathan A. Egbert, John J. Monahan, Joseph Lee, Arthur R. Morris, Hyman Zimmermann, T. Hartman, Leo Wolf, &c. T. J. Radford, Rosalie Cestero, Mary Mulry, F. J. Brownscombe, David T. Brokaw, John W. Grolz, Thomas H. Temple, Dominque Kueny, Mary Porter, A. Kostevitch, Rose M. Ford, Filippo Pascal, Louis Moss, Charles S. Barnes, Esther Hecht, Mary L. Parsells, &c, Libbie S. Fritze, Charles F. Cutler, Arthur Mills, Lewis J. Phillips, H. B. Moore, Henrietta Hutton, B. Langenbeim, G. Schuchman.

Wills for probate:
Kate A. Downey, Eva Fuselnger, Louis Israel, Thomas Lynch, Clara M. Wray, Mary J. Gibson, Ethel B. Wallace.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested wills:
Case on—Amos F Eno

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Levine‹Gansichsefsky.
Newman‹Dahlberg.
Bricken‹Jacobs.
Hornichter‹Ohrbach.
Levy‹Hirsh.
Wiener‹Solotaroff.
Eyres‹Buyers-Sellers Auto Co (2.)
Same‹Cohn et (2.)
Perger‹Krakauer Prov
Norwick‹Thorner Paper Box Co.
Arluck‹Grossheiner.
Heitlinger‹Hanover Pearl Button Co.
Hale‹Gulick.
Schick‹Archbold Forwarders, Inc.
Bader‹Maier.
I T Williams & Sons‹Western Union Tel. Co.
Breen‹Cavanaugh.
Mazie‹Walborst.
Heitlinger‹Hanover Pearl Button Co.
Bader‹Schwartz.
Remba‹Remer.
Dempsey‹Moran Towing, &c, Co.
Goldman‹Wallach (2.)
Kuperberg‹Michalover
Mosiuck‹Schiff.
Rockoff‹Rosenfeld.
Spielman‹Goldsmith.
Detroit Prsd Steel Co‹Sterling Auto Mfg.
Berkeley‹Moore.
Rosenthal‹Krakower.
Reale‹NY Rys.
Perlmuth‹same.
Sophian‹same.
Perlmuth‹same.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part II.—Tierney, J.—Case on—Hyer‹Wollner.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Hart‹Smolen.

TRIAL TERM—Addington, J.

Congenie‹Robe & Bro
Berman‹Lang.
Levine‹Armstrong.
Same‹Niemand.
Klein‹Bleicher.

Cash‹Goldberger.
Block‹Cavaluzzo.
Hebl‹Morea (2.)
Adler‹Jaffin.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Re Briggs—Joseph I Berry. Re Williamson et al—Julia Alice Gainey.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Empire City Savings Bank‹W O Construction Co (2)—Phoenix Ingraham. William C Deane‹Bessie Ceitlin et al—William Sherwood.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Yockel‹Krabo Realty Co—Nathaniel Natelson.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Bender‹Tuohey.
Re Fermico.
Beard‹Queen (June 6)
Zeller‹Silver.
Romeo‹Kings Co Lgt Co (2.)
Scheer‹Scheer.
Moffitt‹Moffitt.
Levy‹Patterson.
Re Stoeckel (Wetzel.)
Re Briell St (Greenblatt.)
Hartman‹Purdy.
Weeks‹Ward.
Re 10th Av (Hartman)
Salco‹Valvona-Marchiony Co.
Hershenov‹Holzberg.
Wittenberg‹Horowitz.
Re 61st St (Borough Park Co.)
Re Karpel (Heith.)
James‹Rochford.
Gearon‹Comstock.
Oligschlager‹Connell.
Re Hegeman (North.)
Oliver‹Babcock.
Re Scott Av (Mt Carmel Cem Assn.)
Searing‹Saxon Motor Sales Co.

Reality Assocs‹CNY.
Mechanics Bk‹same.
Peterson‹Vaughey.
Dreyfus‹Mitchell.
Re Union Bk (Fischer)
Green‹Hitchings.
Cullen‹Smith.
Realty Assocs‹CNY.
Same‹Londrigan.
Hillis‹Hillis.
Tosto‹Tosto.
Kelley‹Cornell.
Young‹Gitlitz.
Israelkowitz‹Israelkowitz.
NY Utility Co‹Wmsbg Steam Laundry Co.
Breslin‹Star Co.
Kippel‹Williams Rlty.
Kleinhomer‹Kleinhomer.
Strickland‹Elder.
Boyki‹Werbelowsky.
Stewart‹Rourke.
Re Barlow.
Weber‹Elliott.
Hennigan‹Hennigan.
Re Morgan.
F H Leggett & Co‹Fried.

PART II.—Blackmar, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Benedict, J.

Case on—Caine‹Caine.
Bklyn Dev Co‹Purdy.
Harmon‹same.
Harwood Realty Co‹same.
Fuso‹Fuzo.
Rosenquist‹Rosenquist

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3174.

TRIAL TERM—Part I, Garretson, J.; Part II., Crane, J.; Part II., Manning, J.; Part IV., Cropsey, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Kelby, J.

Jacobs‹B H RR.
O'Farrell‹Briggs et al
Berglas‹Schwartz.
Laventhol‹Mercurio.
Regan‹Nassau RR.
Abrams‹Edison Ill.
Abernethy‹B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Abelson‹Newman.
Kennedy‹Bruno.
Wrenn‹Babcock.
Smith‹White.
Kelly‹Wansburn et al
Lennon‹Moran.
Reilly‹B, Q Co & Sub RR.
National Surety Co‹O'Brien.
Quern‹Schalk.
Daly‹McLaughlin et al.
Rooney‹Nassau RR.
Lever‹same.
English & Anderson‹Long Island El Ry.
Madden‹Arible.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Carter‹C I & B RR.
Powers‹Bauer.
Muller‹C I & B RR.
Sahm‹Sorenson.
Greer‹Harrigan.
Hunt‹CNY.
Cahill‹C I & B RR.
Dascoli‹Bielenberg.
Farren‹Barb.
Reynolds‹B H RR.
Seeley‹Wood Packing Box Co.
Lawler et al‹Cody.
Zwiebach‹B, Q C & S.
Eldredge‹Blaney-Spooner Amus Co.
Bestafka‹Poschen.
Goldstein‹Trupin et al
Moran‹So Brklyn Ry.
Rafferty‹Standard Varnish Works.
Glomnitz‹Glenn.
Roth‹Empire Holding.
Kosofsky‹Trachtenberg.
McKinney‹C I & B R
Cavaller & Abarno‹Atl Amus Co.
Puncheck‹Lehigh Valley RR.
Rega‹Klymscak.
Downing‹Marine Basin Co.
Massolo‹Salzo et al.
Loeffler‹N Y Cons R.
Frisch‹Somerville.
White & Abrams‹B H RR.
Finken‹Brooklyn Union El RR.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4493.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Elizabeth Huhn.
T Leonard Hiser.
Antonio Cantillo.
Accounting of:
Mary McElwee.
Thomas Sheiara.
Mary Detviller.
Elizabeth Mooney.
Aaron Grayzel.
Emil Gamson.
Daniel Fernbull.
Mary Sullivan.
CONTESTED CALENDAR—
Mary Kenny.

Ellen Tilyou.
C G F Lindstrand.
Annie Daly.
Anna Heck.
Catherine Wunsch.
Mary J Kimpton.
Lawrence Martin.
Augusta Elsis.
Estates of:
Elizabeth Flanagan.
Ivan K Gerasimovitch
Michael Alfieri.
Drummond Infants.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., May, J.—Calendar called in Part V.

Fonrow‹Bauman, (held ready Part IV.)
O'Connell‹Straight.
Fells‹Smith.
Kreuter‹N Y Cons RR, (held ready Part IV.)
Calozinski‹Page.
Stein‹Nassau El RR.
Dombrowski‹Kaplan.
Sholder‹Preston Rty.
Lazarus‹N Y Con RR.
Oberstein‹Lantinberg.
Mendalis‹Nassau Elec RR.
Levy‹Horowitz.

Ryan‹Nassau El RR.
Kekut‹same.
Goldberg‹N Y & L I Traction Co.
Anderson‹Nassau Elec RR.
Urquhart‹L I RR.
Levine‹Levine.
Bruno‹Carbone.
Campass‹McCabe.
Hinch‹B H RR.
Klitsch‹Edgar Improvement Co.
McAuliffe‹Nassau Electric RR.
Bloom‹same.
Feuer‹B H RR.

Same‹W G Leidhold.

will continue all this week and next.

No civil cases will be called until beginning of June term.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Timmons, an inf‹Leschorn.
Schmitt, as admr‹Auer et al.
Rittermeyer‹B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Kaufman‹I R T.
Gallagher‹NY Cen RR.

White, as admr‹Schmidt.
Connell‹B, Q Co & S RR.
Seitz‹Weis & Z.
Connolly‹B H RR et al
Ratsin‹I R T.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Cytryn, an inf‹Hoesel.
Feranda‹Russell Fdry Mach Co, Inc.
Chanson, an inf‹Amato
MacDonald‹42 St, M & St N Av Rwy.
Stefanowitz‹Gillig.

Delmage‹Wilbert Garrison Co.
Deslonde‹M & Q Trac
Jacobs et al‹Chimelewsky, as exr.
Guliano, an inf‹CNY.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 942.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Donohue‹B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Attubato‹Klarman.
Hoover‹C I & B RR.
Hetterich‹Reynolds et al.
Strehan‹B H RR Co.
Huber‹Gorg.
Miller‹B H RR Co.

Harpell‹N Y & North Shore Traction Co.
Sheer‹Welchenbaum.
Gibbs et al‹Hill.
Kulis‹B H RR Co.
Di Lorenzo‹Harscher.
Weeks‹Mangold.
O'Flaherty, Infant,‹B, Q Co & Sub Rv.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 185.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Noordam, at Falmouth, May 22.
SS Alcor, at Rotterdam, May 20.
SS Ryswyk, at Rotterdam, May 20.
SS Hallbjorg, at Archangel, May 19.
SS Monadnock, at London, May 21.
SS Valeria, at Liverpool, May 20.
SS Verdi, at Liverpool, May 20.
SS Newfield, at Glasgow, May 20.
SS Westerdyk, at Rotterdam, May 20.
SS Tenadores, at Colon, May 22.
SS Metapan, at Colon, May 22.
SS City of Lincoln, at Yokohama, May 21.
SS Dania, at Kirkwall, May 20.
SS Vauban, at Montevideo, May 20.
SS Rugtibian, at St. Nazaire, May 17.
SS Strathgarry, at La Pallice, May 16.
SS Aries, at Cork, May 22.
SS Tryn, at Ardrossan, May 21.
SS Saxon Monarch, at London, May 22.
SS Siberia, at London, May 22.
SS United States, at Kirkwall, May 20.
SS America, at Genoa, May 12.
SS Freshfield, at Bordeaux, May 14.
SS Barbarico, at Genoa, May 9.

Sailed.

SS Orduna, from Liverpool, May 20.
SS Hellig Olav, from Christiansand, May 20.
SS Aladdin, from Cardiff, May 20.
SS Rio de Janeiro, from Santos, May 20.
SS Harpagus, from Marseilles, May 18.
SS Bloemersdyk, from Kirkwall, May 19.
SS Knut Hamsun, from Kirkwall, May 20.
SS Kristianiafjord, from Kirkwall, May 20.
SS Hawkhead, from Panama, May 22.
SS City of Manchester, from Port Natal, May 17.
SS Asahi Maru, from Gibraltar, May 18.
SS Morona, from St. Thomas

CO-OPERATION URGED ON ALL AMERICAS

Paul M. Warburg Tells Economic Club War Will Halt Commercial Progress.

PLEADS FOR A FAIR DEAL

Both Our Opportunity and Duty to Assist Sister Republics, He Says —W. Morgan Shuster Speaks.

Paul M. Warburg, of the Federal Reserve Board, speaking to more than 1,000 members of the Economic Club of New York, in the Hotel Astor, last night gave it as his opinion that economic conditions all over the world would have to be readjusted after the great war, and furthermore he expressed the opinion that economic progress, as a result of the war, would be retarded through one or two generations. He told of his recent visit to the South American countries and painted in glowing terms the wonderful opportunities and resources those countries offered, countries which, he said, formed with the United States a single economic unit. One thing that business America must remember, added Mr. Warburg, was that the best policy was "not only the square deal but the fair deal."

The subject of last night's discussion was "New Opportunities for American Commerce and Industry." The meeting, which followed a dinner of the society, was held in the Grand Ball Room of the Astor. William R. Willcox, President of the society, presided, and those, besides Mr. Warburg, who spoke, were W. Morgan Shuster, who, in the course of his talk, referred to the closing by Japan of the "open door" to China; Dr. W. E. Aughinbaugh, Lecturer on Foreign Trade in New York University, who told of the activities of belligerent press agents in South America who spread false news concerning conditions in the United States; Howard E. Coffin of the Naval Consulting Board, who spoke of the efforts that body is making to organize, for the national defense, the industries of the country, and Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia University.

"The topic, 'New opportunities for American commerce and industry,' is," said Mr. Warburg, "one of profound interest to me, particularly in its bearing upon our relations with our sister republics of South and Central America. In considering this question we might well ask ourselves. Why is it that these opportunities are new for us? Is it that these countries have changed, that we have changed, or is it that the world about us has changed? The truth is of the matter is that most radical upheavals have taken place in all three directions, so drastic, indeed, that economic relations all over the world will have to be readjusted at the end of the war."

America Now World Power.

Mr. Warburg told how the United States was already moving toward the position of an industrial and financial world power in 1914, and added that the war had precipitated this movement. He referred to the tremendous debts being piled up by the nations at war, and continued:

"When we look into the future we ponder and wonder how these countries will manage to carry the burden under which they have to struggle. While we still hope that the load will not smother them, there is no doubt that it will absorb so much of their strength that other countries that in the past have been developed largely by the excess saving power of some of these nations will, for years to come, find this fountain run dry or at least drastically reduced. That means, generally speaking, that the economic progress of our globe will be retarded for a generation or more, and that those nations will feel it the most that were accustomed to depend upon European funds for the development of their resources and had not proceeded far enough in this development to be able as we were, to dispense with the assistance afforded by foreign capital.

"This thought was borne in on me very vividly in South America. Magnificent countries, resplendent with natural wealth and wonderful opportunities, are now threatened in their progress by a struggle not their own and thousands of miles away. We have to visit these great South American republics in order to realize the strong bond of affinity that exists between them and ourselves, in spite of differences in antecedents and language.

Wealth a Cause of Weakness.

The very wealth of these countries of South America, Mr. Warburg said, has to a certain extent been the cause of their weakness, in that it has made them dependent upon the marketing of a few single staples such as coffee, cattle, wheat, nitrates, &c., and had prevented them from manufacturing at home many of the things they purchased abroad, and had made them extravagant instead of teaching them thrift. But in the great world crisis, Mr. Warburg added, has taught them, as it has taught the United States, the necessity of economizing, of importing less extravagantly, and of developing more intensively their own resources and industries. Mr. Warburg continued:

"I returned from these southern shores with the feeling that North, Central, and South America are one economic unit, not only because nature has made us neighbors, inhabitants of the same great continent, but because our historic traditions, our political ideals, and our economic problems and interests are substantially the same While they are following in our wake, we are headed for the same goal, and the rocks and cliffs are the same in their course as in ours.

"Let me express only these general thoughts: Europe's saving power being crippled, while our financial power has grown by her misfortune, there is no doubt that it will be both our opportunity and our duty to assist in developing the resources and industries of those of our sister republics that are still dependent upon foreign credit for the completion of this economic development."

Mr. Warburg warned that the countries now at war would never consent to the loss of their trade with South America without a struggle, and pleaded that "our 'land of liberty' gives as much freedom to American enterprise—merchant, manufacturer, shipper, or banker —as is enjoyed by our European competitors."

Mr. Warburg closed with a few words about "two of the most constructive achievements of our generation," the Panama Canal and the Federal Reserve act.

Address by Mr. Shuster.

Mr. Shuster followed Mr. Warburg. From the point of view of an American, he said, the world might be roughly divided into three foreign trade areas. Europe, Africa, and the Near East comprise the first, the Far East the second, and South America the third area. Little consideration need be given to the first area at this time, he said, since practically that entire area was in a state of war. He could say at this time, added Mr. Shuster, what the trade opportunities would be in this area after the war. Of the second area among other things Mr. Shuster said:

"The entire question of industrial and commercial opportunities for America in this area becomes, therefore, unavoidably involved with the question of our rank and prestige as a world power, and with the policy which may be adopted by the American people in regard to asserting and defending their right to do business on fair terms."

As for the third area, Mr. Shuster said that there now remained but one method by which this area could be affected adversely to the interests of the United States or other nations engaged in legitimate commerce, and that was "by a deliberate campaign of aggression or force."

"I do believe," Mr. Shuster concluded, "that the greatest and most important opportunity for American commerce and industry, wherever the trade area may be, lies within our own control, namely, to make ourselves without delay strong enough to demand and, if need be, to enforce that respect and attention to our legitimate rights upon land and sea which only a just, determined, and powerful nation need hope to receive in present-day international affairs."

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, was elected President of the club, to succeed Mr. Willcox. Henry Morgenthau, the retiring Ambassador to Turkey, and Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, were elected Vice Presidents.

Among those at the meeting last night were Jules S. Bache, Irving T. Bush, Henry Clews, George B. Cotelyou, Paul D. Cravath, Lewis L. Delafield, Jr., John E. Eustis, Theodore L. Frothingham, William H. Hotchkiss, Otto H. Kahn, Dr. George F. Kunz, George A. Plimpton, Cornelius A. Pugsley, Oren Root, Jacob H. Schiff, Mortimer L. Schiff, Isaac N. Seligman, Edward N. Tailer, Leo Wormser, Maurice Wertheim, Jesse I. Straus, and Percy S. Straus.

MORE SUBWAY BIDS OPENED.

MacArthur Brothers Co. Low on Eastern District Section.

Bids were opened yesterday by the Public Service Commission for the construction of the section of the Fourteenth Street-Eastern District rapid transit line, extending as a subway under Metropolitan and Bushwick Avenues from a point near Manhattan Avenue to Meserole Street, Brooklyn. This part is officially designated as Section 5 of Route 8.

These were the bids opened: MacArthur Brothers Company, $1,336,000; J. F. Cogan Company, $1,342,000; Rodgers & Hagerty Company, $1,386,000; Degnon Contracting Company, $1,434,000; E. E. Smith Contracting Company, $1,493,000; Oscar Daniels Company, $1,521,000; John C. Sullivan, $1,571,000; Underpinning and Foundation Company, $1,700,000, and T. A. Gillespie Company, $1,786,000.

The successful bidder will be required to complete the road in shape for operation within twenty-two months from the delivery of the contract.

VACATES DU PONT ORDER.

Delaware Company Need Not Defend Transfer of Assets.

Vice Chancellor Lewis in Jersey City vacated yesterday the order to show cause why the transfer of the $95,000,000 assets of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company of New Jersey to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. of Delaware should not be set aside.

The court held that Miss Hetty L. Henry, the stenographer of Pompton Lakes, N. J., who was the complainant, had deprived herself of standing in court by signing an assent to the transfer of four shares of old du Pont preferred to the Delaware company.

Her attorney, James H. Rogers of Paterson, then petitioned for an order restraining the transfer of the company's property in New Jersey. The Vice Chancellor said he would take the petition under consideration, but he would not pass on publication of the injunction affecting the relations between the company and its stockholders.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 22.—Forty-eight corporations, with aggregate capital stocks of $867,000, were chartered today. They include:

Buena Vista Orchards Co., Inc., realty, construction; $200,000; W. J. Nolan, E. H. Underhill, R. R. Wilson, 15 Wadsworth Av.

Upper Artificial Limb Corporation, Buffalo, artificial limbs, appliances; $35,000; J. C. Sebring, O. H. Sadden, A. F. Upper, 405 Holt St., Buffalo.

Automatic Faucet Co., Inc., metal goods, patent rights; $30,000; H. S. Atwood, J. Van Geen, P. Karkilla, 1,853 Cornella St., Ridgewood.

Southern Adirondack Lumber Co., Newburg, timber, sawmills, wood; $100,000; D. A. Osborn, E. M. and S. E. Shipp, 51 2d St., Newburg.

Owego Bridge Corp., Owego, iron and steel, metals, bridges, construction, structural work; $150,000; A. H., H. L., and C. S. Mallery, Owego.

Coastwise Realty Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial; $25,000; E. Southard, M. M. Hill, T. L. Green, 165 Broadway.

Engel, Bernhardt & Turner, Inc., Buffalo, engraving, printing from steel and copper plates; $15,000; T. Walter Turner, C. F. Bernhardt, H. J. Engel, Buffalo.

Music Lovers' Shoppe, Inc., Rochester, musical instruments; $30,000; A. V. Bleisner, R. L. White, W. J. Magavern, 679 Richmond Av., Buffalo.

Wolcott Hand Laundry, Inc., $20,000; M. A. McCarthy, J. P. McMann, J. P. Casey, 209 West 142d St.

Harnett's Live Poultry Market, Inc., Brooklyn, poultry; $10,000; S. J. Foley, Jr., M. Lippman, S. G. Harnett, 429 Hegeman Av., Brooklyn.

Graves Realty Corp. of Albany, realty, brokerage, construction, managerial, $10,000; M. K. McCarthy, B. J. Savage, A. L. Lyon, 499 Morris St., Albany.

Clay-Adams Co., Inc., personal property, realty, $10,000; J. L. Dinkelspiel, E. Kallisher, R. L. Toplitz, 110 Fifth Av.

American Manufacturers Co., Inc., house furnishers, $10,000; G. D. Kingsley, C. D. and H. M. Knapp, Little Silver, N. J.

Advance Suecialty Co., Inc., electric novelties, devices, specialties, $10,000; I. Fertman, A. A. Pulsford, M. Weber, 761 East 156th St.

Brinkmann Realty Co., Inc., realty, brokerage, construction, managerial, $10,000; H. Robbins, N. M. and M. W. Brinkmann, 54 West 9th St.

Herbst Brothers, Shanghai, Ltd., foreign, domestic commercial business, $10,000; N. M. and Herbst, 74 Wall St.

Frontier Sand and Gravel Corp., North Tonawanda, sand, grit, gravel, $10,000; F. F. Baker, W. Allen, F. W. Ives, 155 Oliver St., North Tonawanda.

N. E. S. Realty Co., Inc., manage, develop real property, $10,000; T. F. Thornton, W. F. McKown, H. B. Austin, 50 Church St.

Lang, Burrill Co., Inc., printing, paperhanging, decoration, enameled glass, contracting, realty, agency, brokerage, $10,000; W. F. Thomas, J. J. Cunningham, I. G. Howell, 80 Maiden Lane.

Franklyn Paris, Inc., architects, designers, painters, furnish structures, realty, $10,000; L. W. Patterson, W. L. Sayers, J. K. M. Ewing, 31 Nassau St.

The English Plum Pudding Shop, Inc., restaurants, cafes, saloons, $6,100; E. M. Griffith, E. D. Moir, P. W. Lonella, 939 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

The International Producing Co., Inc., theatrical producers, managers, $5,000; C. G. Stewart, Hugh Hines, W. Clark, 116 W. 45 St.

The Southern Farm's Produce Co., Inc., grocery, meat, butcher, poultry, baking, $5,000; S. N. Lewis, J. D. Hairston, J. W. Sheppard, 55 W. 140 St.

Sixty-Six Realty Corporation, realty, construction, brokerage, $5,000; E. C. Hill, S. S. Braunberg, R. Rosenberg, 615 W. 135 St.

N. Keller, Inc., Queens, paint, decorating, paper hanging; $5,000; A. Smith, N. Keller, J. Brust, 925 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

William A. Sheer, Inc., motion pictures, $5,000; L. R. Davies, G. W. Lederer, W. A. Sheer, 886 Seventh Av.

Wegener Restaurant Co., Inc., hotels, restaurants, cafes, $5,000; A. Wegener, J. Burits, A. Therman, 37 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn.

Authorization: Farlow Co., Inc., Massachusetts, merchandise, $50,000. Representative, Gustave W. Nielson, 1,478 Williamsbridge Road, New York.

Capital increases: United Motors Corporation, 1,200 to 1,200,000 shares; 5,000 "Class B" shares only entitled to voting power in corporation; carry on business with $6,000,000; tax paid on increase, $59,940; Ralph G. Coad, President, from Lederman, Secretary. Milady Underwear Co., Inc., New York, $5,000 to $50,000; Bartlett All Steel Scythe Co., Inc., Geneva, $50,000 to $75,000; John B. Wegman Co., Rochester, $35,000 to $47,000; Chrystie Convent Realty Co., Inc., Manhattan, $1,000 to $10,000; Majestic Electrical Appliance Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $20,000; Whiting Stationery Co., Buffalo, $15,000 to $25,000; American Galter Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $2,000 to $10,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Evers & Putscher Co., Manhattan; Mutual Milk and Cream Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 22.—Charters filed: La-No-Ga Company, Bound Brook, deal in lands and vegetable and mineral rights, $100,000; Arthur F. Van Buskirk, Wallace Preston, John Corcoran, Bound Brook.

Edmund A. Ryan, Inc., Jersey City, contractors, $100,000; Joseph H. McGuinness, Jr., John G. Flanigan, Benjamin Treacy, Jersey City.

Brown Hunkels Corporation, Newark, electrical contractors, $50,000; Herbert J. Hunkels, Benjamin B. Brown, Walter L. Niebling, Newark.

Berg Embroidery Works, North Bergen, manufacture and deal in embroideries, silks, laces, &c., $25,000; John Berg, Bertha Cohen, and Samuel Goldberg, New York City.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., May 22.—Charters filed:

Oil and Gas Exploration Co., purchase, acquire, and develop oil lands, timber, farming and grazing lands, $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, C. L. Rimilinger, local Wilmington, Del., parties.

Capital increase: Pennsylvania Gasoline Co., McKean County, Penn., $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

PROSPERITY TO STAY, BUSINESS HEADS SAY

Letters from 1,710 Received in Reply to Questions About Many of Nation's Problems.

78 OPPOSE PREPAREDNESS

All Others Favor Adequate Defense, but Differ as to Mexican Intervention and Effect of Peace on Trade.

The leading business men of all parts of this country are overwhelmingly for preparedness, according to the 1,710 replies to a questionaire on the general subject of "American Business as Affected by Peace and Preparedness," recently sent out by Harris, Winthrop & Co. of this city to 4,500 heads of businesses.

It was the intention of Harris, Winthrop & Co. "to sound the business heart and business mind of America" and to ascertain whether in the opinion of these men the present prosperity was artificial; to discover if there was danger of pronounced recession in trade with the coming of peace to Europe, and to learn the views of men well informed, but rarely heard from, on subjects of vast interest and supreme importance to the whole country.

In addition to answering the seventeen questions propounded, many of these business heads answered in detail by writing letters, and a summary of their views is regarded as a most comprehensive digest of the opinions of those in touch with actual conditions. They show that the state of the nation is better than supposed and that peace is not expected to bring any pronounced shock to industry or trade.

The vast majority of the people are satisfied with the operation of the Federal Reserve law and the higher prices have not retarded the consumption of goods. These replies show that the bulk of the business world wants the tariff taken out of politics and also show that the antagonism to railroads has subsided. The war is said to have increased the spirit of American nationalism and the sense of civic responsibility. In regard to preparedness, the business men do not believe that our foreign trade will be broadened without adequate protection to Americans resident or having property interests outside this country, and that they are about equally divided in regard to intervention in Mexico.

The businesses represented by the men who answered the questionnaire include agricultural implements, chemicals, hardware, cotton, clothing, clocks, pottery, lumber, foundry, sugar mills, railroads, electrical machines, fittings, real estate, publishing, produce, wine growing, ocean freight, law, creosoting, car manufacturing, buggy making, ribbons and silks, leather, rolling mill, cement, pulp, asphalt, coal, marble, dry goods, automobiles, building supplies, woodenware, tin plate, cottonseed, bridge building, wholesale grocery, steel tanks, sawmill, pianos, tools, chairs, sashes and doors, fire brick, hydraulic pumps, brewery, banking, and a number of others.

The Questions Asked.

The leading question asked by Harris, Winthrop & Co. was: "Will your business be directly affected by peace in Europe?" and to this 728 answered "Yes" and 750 "No."

Then came the following questions and answers:

Is the consumption of goods you distribute or manufacture appreciably reduced by the relatively higher prices now prevailing? To this 229 answered "Yes," while 1,088 answered "No."

Is there any unemployment of labor in your section? To this 225 answered "Yes" and 1,332 answered "No."

Is labor in your neighborhood contented with the wages that are now being paid? To this 887 answered "Yes" and 508 answered "No."

If to the former question you answer "No," do you think there is any serious probability of important strikes during the coming Summer? To this 300 answered "Yes" and 900 answered "No."

Are the business men with whom you come in contact satisfied with the operation of the Federal Reserve law? To this 1,244 answered "Yes" and 157 answered "No."

Do the business men with whom you come in contact feel that there is any inflation of currency or credit in this country? To this 307 answered "Yes," and 1,149 answered "No."

Are the people in your section constructively active? That is, are they building new houses, enlarging their plants, or making permanent improvements that bespeak confidence in the future? To this 1,228 answered "Yes," and 301 answered "No."

Are the business men in your section content that the tariff question shall be taken out of politics by the creation of a Tariff Commission? To this 1,416 answered "Yes," and 65 answered "No."

It is said and generally believed that the market for real estate is the last thing to reflect prosperity. Is it becoming more active in your section? To this 985 answered "Yes," and 500 answered "No."

Is the feeling of antagonism toward the railroads in your section abating or persistent? To this 1,380 answered "Abating," and 123 answered "Persistent."

Would an advance of, say, 5 per cent. in railway freight rates be generally paid without serious protest by the shippers or consignees in your community? To this 912 answered "Yes," and 561 answered "No."

Are the wage earners in your section disposed to save or is greater extravagance the result of better times? To this 761 answered "They are saving," while 520 answered "Increased earnings have led to greater extravagance."

Is public sentiment in your section opposed to or in favor of liberal provision and expenditure for "preparedness" by the National Government? To this 78 answered "Opposed to," and 1,396 answered "In favor of."

Has the war in Europe increased the sense of civic responsibility and American nationalism among the people of your section? To this 1,310 answered "Yes," and 185 answered "No."

Assuming that you believe in an extention of our foreign trade, is such extension, in your opinion, possible unless adequate protection is afforded by our Government to American citizens resident in or having property interests outside the United States? To this 181 answered "Yes," and 1,155 answered "No."

Are the people in your section generally in favor of military intervention by the United States in Mexico? To this 696 answered "Yes" and 653 answered "No."

The foregoing are indicative of the tone of the letters received, and Harris Winthrop & Co. have published an eighty-four-page book giving more than fifty pages of these letters. A copy of the book will be sent by them to any one writing for it.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHILIP GOLDSTEIN, Bankrupt. — Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, May 23, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 351 Canal Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of woolens, piece goods, cotton goods, lawns, muslins, cambrics, satins, velvets, ginghams, linings, flannels, pillow slips, towels, quilts, safe, desk, tables, fixtures, etc.; also outstanding accounts, a list of which may be inspected at the Auctioneer's Office, 539 Broadway, or at the offices of the Referee, Macgrane Coxe, or Rosenberg, Levis & Ball.

MORRIS B. ARNOLD, Trustee.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Trustees, 74 Broadway, New York.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, Woolworth Building, N. Y. City.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Upper Manhattan Apartment House in Trade for Yonkers Property —Fifth Avenue Transfer—Bronx Block Front Deal— Louis Sherry Buys at Manhasset—Business Leases.

Frederick Brown, who has been an active operator in uptown properties, figured in an upper Manhattan deal yesterday in which he was the buyer of the Atlanta apartment house, a six-story structure at 501 West 178th Street, northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100. It has been held at $200,000 by the sellers, the Queens Park Realty Company, F. B. Ryan President, who took in part payment the three-story dwelling at 15 Landscape Avenue, Yonkers, on plot 43.7 by 79.2, near the Lowerre station. Andrew Mayer and Daniel Slomin were the brokers in the transaction.

Mr. Brown also sold in the Bronx the five-story apartment at 1,516 Charlotte Street, on plot 50 by 100. The buyer, a client of Cahn & Cahn, gave in exchange a four-story flat at 1,504 Bushwick Avenue, corner of Furman Avenue, Brooklyn, on plot 27 by 90.

New Fifth Avenue Building Transferred.

The twelve-story building at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-first Street has been transferred by the 302 Fifth Avenue Corporation, Henry Falk President, to Herman Woog. The building was finished last year and occupies a site 20.4 feet on Fifth Avenue and 125 feet on the street. It carries mortgages for $651,625.

Dwellings Sold.

The three-story dwelling at 458 West Twentieth Street, 25 by 92, has been sold by Worthington Whitehouse for James L. Barclay to a client. It has not changed ownership in over fifty years, and has been occupied by the present tenant, the Lisa Day Nursery, for twenty years.

A. W. Miller & Co. has sold for the Catherine MacSorley estate the three-story dwelling at 549 West Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 100. It has been occupied as a residence by the MacSorley family for sixty years.

Buys Bronx Block Front.

A block front deal in one of the busiest sections of the Bronx has been closed in the sale by the Margaret C. Wolton estate of the property on the north side of 147th Street, between Third and Willis Avenues. It includes the old one to three-story buildings at 2,722 and 2,794 Third Avenue and 493 and 495 Willis Avenue, fronting 55 feet on Third Avenue, 50 on Willis Avenue, and 116 on 147th Street. Edith T. Lowander was the buyer. The Cruikshank Company was the broker in the transaction.

Bronx Sales.

A plot, 56 by 99.11 and irregular, on the south side of 141st Street, 225 feet east of Lenox Avenue, has been sold by Kurz & Uren for the Delco Holding Company.

The three five-story apartment houses at 653 to 657 Simpson Street and 948 Fox Street, each on plot 42 by 100, have been sold by the Podgur Realty Company to David Fox. The latter gave in part payment the three-story dwelling at 314 East Fiftieth Street, 18.6 by 100.5.

Brooklyn.

Louis Gold has sold the three-story store building now under construction on the northwest corner of Fifth and Bay Ridge Avenues.

Joseph Metzger has sold for William Diggins & Co. the three-story dwelling at 106 Penn Street.

Louis Sherry Buys at Manhasset.

Louis Sherry, who recently sold his Roslyn estate to Claus A. Spreckels, has purchased an additional tract of forty-eight acres at Manhasset adjoining his holdings there. The property is the balance of the Schneeck farm of 275 acres, now owned by Ralph Pulitzer, Payne Whitney, and Claus Spreckels. Pell & Cibbits were the brokers in the recent sale.

New Jersey.

The Meister Builders have purchased from the Home Realty Company of New Brunswick 155 lots, each 25 by 100, at Highland Park.

Buyer at Philipse Manor.

The Estates of Tappan Zee, Robert E. Farley President, have sold a plot on Harwood Avenue, at Philipse Manor, N. Y., to R. F. Armstrong.

Commercial Leases.

A. W. Miller & Co. has leased for the estate of Edward Smith to the Silver Lunch Company for twenty-one years the six-story loft building at 510 West Fifty-third Street. The company will occupy it for a kitchen and bakery.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company has leased to the Schulte Cigar Company for the Interborough Rapid Transit Subway construction company the ground floor at 148 East Forty-second Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues, adjoining the entrance to the Steinway tunnel.

Herbert Heidt & Co. have leased for the Stetson Shoe Company to the Berry Syndicate the store at 7 Cortlandt Street.

The Schulte Cigar Company has leased through Albert B. Ashforth from Brokaw Brothers in the new Brokaw Building, at 1,457 Broadway, space in the hallway arcade.

Huberth & Huberth have leased in the American Circle Building the store at 1,832 Broadway to the Dows Soda Shop, controlled by Paul G. Grening.

Lease Near Fifth Avenue for Apartments.

Clark T. Chambers has leased for Thomas E. Greason the dwelling at 6 West Fiftieth Street, on lot 25 by 100, to the Edwards Leasehold Company, who will alter it into bachelor apartments. The lease is for twelve years, with option of nine years' renewal, at an aggregate rental of about $90,000.

Country Rentals.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have rented the Baumann estate, on the shore at Field Point, Greenwich, to Percival S. Hill, President of the American Tobacco Company. Raymond B. Thompson represented Mrs. Baumann.

Fish & Marvin have rented for Mrs. Mary E. Dow at Briarcliff Manor her residence, with five acres of land, to Daniel A. Loring.

Deny Seventh Avenue Improvement.

Frederick Fox & Co., agents for the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, owned by Francis Bannermann, denied the report that a twenty-one-story building was to be erected on the property. Tentative plans have been prepared, but there is no intention of immediate construction, it was said.

New Buildings Planned.

The Academy Construction Company is preparing to improve the plot 100 by 99.11 on the north side of 150th Street, 200 feet east of Broadway, with two five-story apartment houses, to cost $90,000. Gronenberg & Leuchtag are the architects.

The Arden Construction Company, controlled by Braude-Papae, which recently acquired the plot 175 by 102.2 on the west side of St. Nicholas Avenue, between Wadsworth and Fairview Avenue, will improve the property with six-story apartment houses from plans by Irving Jargon. The improvement will cost $150,000.

Shampan & Shampan have filed plans for four apartment houses on a plot 205 by 100, on the southeast corner of Nostrand and Vernon Avenues, Brooklyn, for the Salnow Realty Company, at a cost of $180,000.

McKim, Mead & White have made plans for a residence to be erected for Thomas Newbold, at 13 and 15 West Seventy-ninth Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenues. It will be a five-story American basement structure, 38 by 95.

Architects Elect Officers.

The New York Society of Architects at its recent annual meeting elected James Riely Gordon of New York President, Adam E. Fisher of Brooklyn First Vice President, Edward W. Loth of Troy Second Vice President, William T. Towner of New York Secretary, Oscar Lowinson Treasurer, and Ed Wehrlin of New York Financial Secretary.

Realty Notes.

The Harlem Property Owners' Association will meet on Thursday evening at 147 East 125th Street.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has made its sixth annual co-operative distribution to its employes. It reports a greater business for the year ended April 30, 1916, than ever before, 620 transactions having been closed.

Pease & Elliman negotiated the sale for Richard Delafield to the Eaves Costume Company the two-story building at 112 West Forty-sixth Street.

The New York Title Insurance Company has made a loan of $105,000 on 240 to 246 West Forty-third Street, belonging to the Sheldrake Realty Company.

Joseph P. Day will sell today in the Vesey Street Exchange salesroom a varied list of properties in Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn, consisting of apartments, dwelling, and loft buildings, and the Garrick Theatre building.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

126th St, 173 West, n s, 67.8 ft e of 7th Av, 17x89.11, three-story dwelling; Frances S. MacDermott against P. & W. Holding Co., Inc., et al; Charles P. Latting, attorney; Santiago P. Cahill, referee; due on judgment, $12,815.57; taxes, &c., $589; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

Willett St, 32, e s, 100 ft n of Delancey St, 16.8x100, six-story loft and store building; Samuel D. Sutton against Annie Weinstein et al; George W. Glaze, attorney; Andrew R. Shiland, referee; due on judgment, $11,363.53; taxes, &c., $1,019.85; sold to the plaintiff for $10,000.

Bolton Road, e s, Seaman Av to Prospect Av, 128.6x138.8x164x114.2, vacant; withdrawn.

By Henry Brady.

100th St, 131 West, n s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11, four-story flat, Sheriff's sale; adjourned to May 29.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

35th St, 63-67 West, n s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 74.10x98.3, three-story Garrick Theatre; voluntary sale.

Washington St, e s, 76.7 ft s of Morris St, 26.8x77.8x irregular, six-story tenement, with stores; trustee's sale, estate of Thomas E. Burke, deceased.

125th St, 249 East, n s, 130 ft w of 2d Av, 25x99.11, three-story frame house; executors' sale; also

128th St, 168 East, s s, 158 ft w of 3d Av, 19.3x99.11, three-story dwelling; executors' sale, estate of Daniel S. Doran, deceased.

Fort Independence St, 3398, 111.8, two and one-half story frame dwelling; voluntary sale.

16th St, 343 East, n s, 65 ft w of 1st Av, 20x90, four-story dwelling; executor's sale; also

1st Av, 287, w s, 69 ft n of 16th St, 23x100, four-story tenement; executor's sale, estate of Anne E. Cunningham, deceased.

90th St, 44 West, n s, 255 ft e of Columbus Av, 19.9x100.8, four-story dwelling; executor's sale, estate of Mary A. Maxwell, deceased.

28th St, 207-209 West, through to 206-208 West 29th St, about 100 ft w of 7th Av, six-story loft building; trustee's sale, estate of Frederick Beck, deceased.

259th St, 264 West, s w corner of Delafield St, 100x170, vacant; voluntary sale.

Greenwich St, 687-695, and 260 West 10th St, 106.10x82.6x irregular, three, four, and five story buildings; also 258 West 10th St, 26.8x108.2, five-story tenement; voluntary sale.

Turnbull Av, n w corner of Havemeyer Av, 108x91.7, vacant; voluntary sale.

160th St, 521 to 525 East, s s, 215 w of Melrose Av, 50x98, five-story flat; voluntary sale.

Greenwich, Conn.—Plot 231.8x197 on Greenwich Harbor, and plot 229.8x720.5 on Shore Road and Field Point Road; voluntary sale.

Broadway, Flushing, L. I.—114 South 29th St, 40x100, two and one-half story frame dwelling; voluntary sale.

Brooklyn—Dumont Av, s w corner of Hendrix St, 100x140, three-story factory; voluntary sale.

Edgemere, L. I.—Clover Lawn, Atlantic Av, near Cedar Av, two and one-half story frame cottage, 50x110; voluntary sale.

Church St, 315-317, e s, 18.8 ft s of Lispenard St, through to 38 Lispenard St, 48.2x75x68.1x25x18.9x50.1, five-story loft building; Broadway Savings Institution against Peell & Cibbits were the brokers in the recent sale.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

42d St, s s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, for a six-story office building and store, 22x98.9; Defiance Manufacturing Co., 22 East 41st St, owner; H. L. Walker, 103 Park Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

27th St, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, for a one-story extension, 20.10x99; Manhattan Brass Co., 332 East 27th St, owner; F. A. Phelps, Newark, N. J., architect; cost, $7,500.

West St, 140 and 141, for a one-story store, 37.6x80.11; C. W. Ward, Kissimmee, Fla., owner; M. Ziesler, 433 East 74th St, architect; cost, $2,000.

140th St, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, for a five-story apartment, 50x86.11; Dayton Building Co., Inc., 132 Nassau St., owner; Bass & Springsteen, 32 Union Square, architects; cost, $50,000.

3d Av, w s, 149.77 ft n of 168th St, for a three-story brick store and office building, 22.22x66; Andrew Vacaressa, 334 East 61st St, owner; Fred Hammond, 3,029 3d Av, architect; cost, $12,000.

Mott Av, e s, 101.20 ft n of 153d St, for a three-story brick and concrete laundry, 134x173; Morgan Steam Laundry Co., K. F. Morgan, 476 11th Av, President, owner; Fred A. Hale, 476 11th Av, architect; cost, $112,500.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Bayard St, 9 and 11, and Division St, 60, to two four and five story stores, showrooms, &c.; P. & L. Brenner, 60 Division St, owners; O. Reissmann, 147 4th Av, architect; cost, $12,000.

Broadway, s e corner of 43d St, to a twelve-story store and office building; H. J. Cobb, 527 5th Av, architect; cost, $14,000.

21st St, 106 to 115 West, to a six-story store; Amaco Realty Co., 43 Exchange Place, owner; F. L. Pell, 122 East 25th St, architect; cost, $50,000.

30th St, 129 to 133 West, to four three and five story tenements; Midtown Holding Corp., 907 Broadway, owner; Neville & Bagge, 105 West 40th St, architects; cost, $6,000.

1st Av, 1,118 and 1,120, to a five-story tenement and store; Lunigiani Realty Co., 1,156 1st Av, owner; G. Dress, 1,931 Madison Av, architect; cost, $5,500.

80th St, 4 and 6 West, to a four-story dwelling; Sixth Lease Holding Co., 55 Liberty St, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects; cost, $50,000.

Central Park West, 390 to a five-story tenement; Estate of Thomas S. Faulkner, 914 St. Mark's Av, Brooklyn, owner; Ludwig Levitt & Son, 2,036 5th Av, architects; cost, $7,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, MAY 22.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the [illegible]

BANK ST, 50 n s, 50.9 ft w of [illegible] St, 26x100x24x[illegible]; Bank St. Co. [illegible] x25x118.10; [illegible] Fleischmann Distillery Co., Inc., [illegible] Washington St. [illegible]; [illegible]

attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

BANK ST, 49, n s, 202.9 ft w of 4th St, 25x102x24.11x100; Bank St, 71, n s, 29x115.8x 25x116.10 w s; Rudolph E. Schirmer et al, to Fleischmann Distillery Co., Inc., 701 Washington St, mtg $30,000, May 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

BROADWAY, 453, w s, 25x200 to e s Mercer St, 30; Maude L., wife of Cecil Baring, and another to Globe Wernicke Co., 380 Broadway, ½ part, mtg $31,250, May 8; attorney, N. Y. Title Ins. Co., 135 B'way.....$1,000

SAME PROPERTY; William Kent and another, trustees, to same, ½ part, mtg $15,000, Feb. 15; attorney, same.....$37,500

BROADWAY, 451, w s, 25x200.3, to e s Mercer St, 28x25.2x200.3; Louis L. Lorillard et al., trustees, to Globe Wernicke Co., 380 Broadway, all title, May 5; attorney, N. Y. Title Ins. Co., 135 B'way.....$60,000

SAME PROPERTY; Louis L. Lorillard, trustees, to same, 1-5 part, all title, May 5; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; William Kent and another, trustees, to same, ½ part, mtg $15,000, Feb. 15; attorney, same.....$37,500

BROADWAY, 451, w s, 25x200.3, to e s Mercer St, 28x25.2x200.3; Louis L. Lorillard et al., trustees, to Globe Wernicke Co., 380 Broadway, all title, May 5; attorney, N. Y. Title Ins. Co., 135 B'way.....$60,000

SAME PROPERTY; Louis L. Lorillard, trustees, to same, 1-5 part, all title, May 5; attorney, same.....$1

CHERRY ST, 338, s s, 113.5 ft w of Montgomery St, 20.8x56.10x20.8x56.9; Albert Busch et al. to Busch Realty Co., 536 Water St, mtg $4,000, May 18; attorney, A. D. Pape, 95 Liberty St.....$100

EDGECOMBE AV, 139, s w corner of 142d St, 25.3x112.11, to centre line of old Kingsbridge Road x25x109.10; Rose Simons et al., executors, to Isidor Baer and ano., 2 West 126th St, May 11; attorney, Joel Krone, 299 Broadway $1

LUDLOW ST, 88, e s, 125 ft n of Broome St, 26.6x87.6; 67th St, s s, 390 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.6, ¾ part, all title; Charles Werner et al. to 67th Street Realty Co., Inc., 33 Loew Av, May 19; attorney, Max Jacobson,

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SACRIFICE $8,400.
Terms to Suit Purchaser

Beautiful Home on the Water.

Private Dock.

Rest of commutation to the city.

A property that charms the eye and has every city convenience; country advantage; large grounds; 126 by 230 feet. In most select neighborhood, cultured, congenial people; large living room, with old fashioned open fireplace; spacious reception hall, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen on first floor; six bedrooms, two baths and storage room; every modern convenience, electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; walls beautifully panelled in hardwoods; convenient to country club, golf; ideal outdoor and water sports. Send for photograph.

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On Ocean and Bay 40 minutes out Restricted Residential Community Homes and building sites, reasonable prices and convenient terms.

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Rights, elegant sandy bathing beach, enjoy all water sports in refined community; elegant all-year, home and swell bath; gas, electricity, steam heat, range, tubs, open fireplace; all hardwood finish; magnificent in every detail; grounds all laid out in shrubs &c. Don't miss this chance; a gift at $3,150, $200 cash and $20 monthly. Owner, B. E., Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

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ONLY $5,500. EASY TERMS.
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OVERLOOKS THE WATER.

Large Grounds, Superb Views, Fine Trees and Shrubbery.

Only 48 Minutes on Train to City. Express Service.

House has eight rooms and tiled bath; large living room with open fireplace; reception hall, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen on first floor; four fine bedrooms and bath on second floor; storage space, two rooms and bath, if desired, on third floor; every convenience; parquet floor; beamed ceilings, walls panelled; electric light, steam heat; schools, churches, markets; golf, country club near by; best of outdoor sports, boating, bathing and fishing. Send for photo and particulars.

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Comfortable all-year home, 53 miles out, north shore; one and one-half hours' express from Penn. Station; house 15 minutes' walk from depot; near school and stores. Sound views; block to water; bathing and sailing; lot 100x270; expensively fenced; fine shade and fruit trees; locust grove; pergola, hen house, garage for two cars, with water, electric lights and shower bath, room above; house of 6 rooms, SEVERAL closets; bath, pantry and halls; fine well; Leader water system; automatic electric pump; electric lights throughout; large Boynton furnace; two cellars, cistern; front porch, 55x10; back, 17x10; copper screens for porches, house and barn; open fireplace, living room; parquet floors in every room and closet; duplex shades; all rooms neatly decorated; standard plumbing; range and set tubs; everything in A1 condition; asking $8,700; cash $3,000; balance mortgage, 6 per cent.; would consider selling furnishings. Call today and tomorrow, Wednesday, 321 Cumberland St., Brooklyn, near DeKalb. Ask for W. R. F. Phone 7521—Prospect.

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my newly decorated 7-room cottage; all modern improvements; bath, electricity, gas, &c.; large grounds for poultry and garden; near station, trolley, and stores; good neighborhood; fast building section; 30 minutes from New York or Brooklyn; wonderful bargain; $5,700, worth $4,500; must have $250 cash at once; will take $18 per month for balance. B. Klotz, 349 East 14th St.

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For rent, at $50 a month; option to buy if desired. Modern, attractive house, 45 minutes out; all improvements; 9 rooms and bath; extra toilet; large, cheerful rooms; faces south; convenient to station and country club; flowers, shrubbery, vegetable garden. H. A. Theis, 38 Park Row, New York City.

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Five rooms, bath; combination gas and electric fixtures; hardwood trim; up to date in every detail; large plot overlooking ocean; 5 miles to water, boating, fishing, bathing; great bargain for $2,800; responsible party can take possession for $250 cash and pay off balance $18 monthly; only 40 minutes from city. B. Hughes, 340 East 14th St.

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Some very attractive properties from $500 to $6,000 for long season.

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140 acres, main highway, mostly cleared, running stream, fertile, orchards, house 8 rooms, granaries, barns, pigpens, poultry houses, numerous outbuildings; excellent condition; $20,000.

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with a fine view of Sound; convenient for boating and bathing; shady trees and some cleared ground for gardening; large porch and open fireplace; owner cannot occupy; will sell for $1,325 on easy terms. B. Schenck, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

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Newly built six-room house and large plot for cultivation and chicken raising; beautiful location with shade trees; not far from Bay and Sound; full price $2,000; easy terms to responsible party. B. Hammon, Box 129 Times Downtown.

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Five rooms and bath, within 2 minutes' walk of bathing beach; has electricity, water, gas, sidewalks, etc.; terms, $300 cash, balance easy monthly payments. B Shore, 243 West 34th St.

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Five rooms and bath; modern improvements; 55 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av.; 5 minutes to station; $300 cash, balance as rent; good title. Bungalow, Box 112, Times Downtown.

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THE BEST
SUBURBAN HOMEPLACE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Friday, June 2d, 1916, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Knickerbocker Storage Warehouse, No. 6 1st Street, New York City, N. Y., 100,425 cigars, unstamped; 200 lbs. stemmed tobacco, 330 lbs. unstemmed tobacco, 1 balance scale, 1 showcase, 10 screens. The goods will be on exhibition on June 1, 1916, from 9 A. M. to 12 o'clock, noon. Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.

Dated New York, May 17, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
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We are offering a number of very desirable apartments for immediate occupancy in the most exclusive localities on the West Side at very attractive rentals. For further particulars consult

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924 West End Av.—105th St.
New Apartments

Ready for occupancy—exclusive neighborhood.

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without its usual inconveniences. On a Connecticut hilltop, overlooking the Sound, several New York business men built their homes. To protect themselves against undesirable conditions they have acquired the land adjoining and lying between their respective properties. This is now offered in plots of two acres or more, to acceptable purchasers who will erect houses in keeping with the surroundings. Every plot has an unobstructed view of the water. Not more than fifteen plots are available. Golf and country clubs nearby. One hour and ten minutes from Grand Central. This is real country, with electricity, gas, telephone and city water. Discriminating people will appreciate this opportunity. The cost will be moderate. For information address HILLTOP, Box 76 Times.

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FOR SALE

Pearl River, Rockland Co., N. Y., 50 Minutes by Express.
Furnished or Unfurnished.
2⅛ Acres, Including House, Bungalow and Garage.

¶ House built of rubble stone; living room width of house, sun parlor, dining room, kitchen, pantry, four bedrooms and bath; attic suitable for servants' quarters; steam heat; concrete cellar.

¶ Bungalow in rear of house, excellent in appointments for servants' quarters or overflow guest rooms.

¶ Rubble stone, space for two cars. Tennis court, fruit trees and vegetable gardens; electric light and water in all buildings; artesian well and town water supply. For particulars apply

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Largest and best log camp at Moosehead Lake. Beautifully situated. All modern conveniences. Completely furnished. Seven large sleeping rooms. Main cabin 75 feet long. 30 minutes by boat from R. R. station. ROY L. MARSTON, Skowhegan, Maine.

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11 and 12 room Cottage on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River; comfortable and roomy; three minutes' walk from railroad station. Rent $480-$600 per year.

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I Will Take Lots

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North Bath Avenue, near the ocean; 13-room Cottage, 2 baths, electric light, gas; furnishings of the best; plot 115x200; cottage sits back 100 feet from the road. For particulars apply

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Will pay transportation to see house.

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Beautiful country, land productive, fine buildings; large modern chicken plant; remodeled old farm house, modern improvements; near Country Club. OWNER, 52 West 39th St.

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Has ten rooms, two baths, completely furnished. Ideal Boating, Bathing and Fishing. All outdoor sports—Tennis, Golf. Convenient commutation to city. Express service. Rent for season, $500. Address J. F. K., Box 91 Times Downtown.

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166 West 87th Street
5, 6 and 7 Rooms,
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Apply to Supt. on premises.
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Between West End Av. and the Drive. Beautifully furnished apartment having southern and eastern exposure.

Rooms and 2 Baths to sublet for the Summer at $100 per month. Silver and linen included if desired. Supt. on Premises.

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123-127 WEST 58TH ST.

7 large rooms and bath, extra maid's room and bath; all improvements. For lease now or Oct. 1st; $1,500-$1,800.

Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

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Only 1 apartment available.
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Apartment 5 rooms and shower bath; southern exposure; elevator; all other modern conveniences; moderate rent; suitable for physician or dentist. Apply to Superintendent.

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51 East 92d St. and 130 East 95th St. are being improved; electric light, plumbing, parquet floors, and will decorate to suit. Your broker, or inquire Chas. V. Snedeker, 50 Elisabeth St.

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Sacrifice for cash; near Central Park West, below 96th St., less than ground value. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway, (103d.)

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See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes. Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

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Cozy, old-fashioned home, 7 rooms; improvements; rambling roses all across porch; land laid out in fruit; abundance of grapes; big garden; chicken house; large outbuildings; very comfortable home; 30 minutes out; will sacrifice for $2,500; little cash needed; $20 monthly buys it. C. C., 608, 1 West 34th St.

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Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

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IN BEST SECTION OF CHESTER HILL we offer plot 100x115, containing house on southern half of plot, for $13,500; northern 50 feet worth $4,000; house contains hardwood trim, all modern conveniences; would sell house, with 50 feet, for less than $9,500; beautiful trees; splendid surroundings. Cooley Realty, Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

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Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

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LET US MAIL YOU PARTICULARS of a 5-room bungalow with all improvements, water, electricity, heating plant; privileges of safe, sandy bathing beach; best boating and fishing on south shore; within easy commuting distance from Pennsylvania Station; price $3,150; terms to suit. Also larger houses. SALES BY CORRESPONDENCE ONLY. P 158 Times.

Elegant 5-room bungalow, modern improvements, such as gas and electric light, pretty fixtures, steam heat, panelled walls and beamed ceilings, white enameled woodwork, beautiful bath, spacious porch, lawn, 1 block from bathing beach and harbor; must have $200 cash, balance easy. "Harbor Bungalow," box 187 Times Downtown.

For $150 cash and $12 a month I will sell my little farm to an honest working man; not far out, with a big plot of ground for gardening and chickens and a good house; near the depot and trolley; party must have good references. B. Schmidt, Box 166, Times Downtown.

High, healthful Gillette; Lackawanna Railroad; model home; improvements; grounds; $3,500; your terms; ideal plots for cottage, bungalow, little farm; $275, $5 monthly; raise fruit, vegetables, chickens. Booklet. Carlough, 1,328 Broadway.

Small house, needs few minor repairs, complete, with large plot, for $1,100; waterfront privileges for boating, bathing and fishing; only $75 down and $9 monthly; 1 block from trolley. B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

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120 acres, furnished house, sanitary plumbing, four miles from town; modern squab plant furnishes income; sacrificed because of sickness for $3,500 cash; balance mortgage. 150 Sixth Av., Brooklyn.

Artistic semi-bungalow, 8 rooms and bath; brand-new and now ready for occupancy, in Hempstead; 42 min. by fast electric service; most select neighborhood; can now be purchased for a reasonable price, on easy terms. Cleary, 277 Broadway. Phone Worth 4657.

Young couple wish to dispose of part of inherited estate; wonderful oak and hickory groves; ideal site for all-year home; plenty of work for the asking; price $600, $50 cash, balance $5 per month. B. Russell, 349 East 14th St.

Sell or let, furnished, 4 houses; big bargain; Sayville, Long Island. Dr. Hulse.

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Old-fashioned bungalow, five rooms, plot 80x116; water, electricity, etc.; needs few repairs; $100 cash, balance easy terms; title guaranteed. North, Box 135 Times Downtown.

WATERFRONT SITES 30 minutes from Broadway; easy terms; city conveniences; no assessments; bungalows built. Suite 1,111, 51 Chambers St., New York.

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RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
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FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—Owner going West; beautiful colonial home; large plot of ground, 126x125 feet; house has nine rooms, large attic, two baths, steam heat, and two fireplaces; living room 16x26 feet; large shade and fruit trees, shrubs, rose bushes, and garden plot; good schools and churches; ideal suburban community; 20 minutes to Chamberlain St. on the Erie Railroad; 30 minutes to 125th St., Manhattan. Address M. W. Ehnes, 117 Leonia Av., Leonia, N. J., or 'phone 1338—Gramercy, New York.

Owner must sacrifice home; 8 rooms; bath; all improvements; garage; plot 120 feet square; beautiful lawns; restricted neighborhood; near station; tennis and golf a feature. Price, $6,500; cost $8,000. Write, call, or 'phone any morning before 10 A. M.; evenings after 7 P. M. Mrs. L. M. Callicot, 114 Morningside Drive. Tel. Morningside 320.

Small farm or gentlemen's country seat; five acres; twelve-room house; stable and hennery; convenient to Westfield station on Central Railroad of New Jersey; bargain at $10,000; only few hundred dollars required. Stubbs & Co., Plainfield, N. J., or Fred'k Fox & Co., 14 West 40th St., New York.

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On cliff facing city, opposite 125th St.; 10 rooms, modern, 2 baths, one-family; garage; large grounds; $85. P 133 Times.

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RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A SMALL, VERY COMPLETE ESTATE IN THE FINEST PART OF STAMFORD; VALUE $100,000, CAN BE BOUGHT FOR MUCH LESS. BOX 82, STAMFORD, CONN.

Greenwich, Conn., within borough, commodious, plain room cottage, with large veranda, on plot 100x212. Price $15,000. Reasonable terms. Three master sleeping rooms, two baths. For full particulars address G. A. Linke, Greenwich, Conn.

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California country estate for sale or rent as a whole or in part; 60 miles from San Francisco. For particulars address Ernest Dickman, 907 State St., Schenectady, N. Y., owner.

Out of City.

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Gentleman's estate, 12 acres, 14-room house, garage, chicken houses; swimming pool, tennis; garden, fruit trees; $17,500; free, clear; Peekskill; will exchange with cash. Richter, 118 Manhattan St.

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Forty-five cents an agate line.

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Size 25x100.
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Sublet light loft, 42x100; suitable manufacturing or salesrooms; immediate possession. 36-38 East 20th St. 'Phone Morningside 8200.

Offices in up-to-date office building, from $25 to $45 monthly, including light and service. 331 4th Av., between 24th and 25th Sts.

Desk room with business facilities to let, in an attractive furnished, well located office. Room 1,901, 1 Liberty St.

Offices.—Large, also small, attractive offices; $17.50, $50; modern conveniences. Apply premises, 109 Broad St.

Private office, attendance; use of handsomely furnished reception room; high-class building. Call Suite 938, 33 West 42d.

Loft, 59-61 Orchard St., 50x87 feet; electric elevator. Inquire Janitor, 57 Orchard or adress Ridley, 59 Allen.

Sublet 700 sq. feet; light, attractive space. 381 4th Av. Holland.

Large outside office to sublet, 303 5th Av., corner 31st. Room 1,904.

A small store, 1,165 Madison Av. Duff & Conger, Madison Av., 86th St.

RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St. 710 Madison Av.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW. Business property, sale, rental, management.

19TH ST., 106 EAST, (near 4th Av.)—Showrooms, lofts, offices. Apply Supt.

416 Madison Av., at 48th St., store. Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av.

Offices, showrooms suitable for wholesale. Owner, 147 West 23d.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Long Island.

To Let, store 25x70, in best business section in Far Rockaway; excellent opportunity to open first-class shoe or gents' furnishing store. D 292 Times Downtown.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Entire equipment of a first-class photo-engraving plant—screens, lenses, cameras, &c.; nothing but A1 equipment will be considered. K 46 Times.

SUMMER HOMES
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND.

House with three master's bedrooms and three servants' rooms; modern plumbing, bath and electric light; barn and 30 acres of land; view of harbor and Sound; for rent, furnished, $600. H. D. Betts, 105 Hudson St., New York City.

White Plains.—Beautiful house and location, for rent, furnished; 11 rooms; 5 master's chambers, 10 minutes from station, 2 from trolley; owner leaving town for several months; reasonable to right party. P 140 Times.

Three and five room furnished bungalows at Oakwood Beach, S. I., $115-$150 for season; good bathing, boating, and fishing. Address E. R. Fox, Oakwood Beach, (New Dorp 449W,) or E. R. Fox, 205 East 9th St., City, (Orchard 3767.)

Forest Hills, L. I.—To let from June till October or November, charmingly furnished house; 3 living rooms, 3 bedrooms, bath, every convenience; garage; furnished by well-known decorator for own use. Apply Mrs. A. Jones, 19 East 48th.

For rent, furnished, July and August, nine-room house on half-acre lot, with garage; two minutes' walk to Mountain Station, South Orange, on Lackawanna Railroad; references required. S. T. T., 493 Meeker St., South Orange, N. J.

Lake Hopatcong, N. J.—Stone cottage; rent reasonable; improvements. Box 68, Landing, N. J.

To Let—Furnished.

Connecticut Beach hour out; furnished cottages; all improvements; $500 up; city water; hotel; tennis. Owner, 825 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND—North Shore—FOR RENT Furnished cottages and estates. List mailed. Daniel M. Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d St.) N.Y.

ADIRONDACK Summer homes to rent, furnished; five Summer cottages. Address George W. Fuller, Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y.

Cape Cod, Mass.—Ballston Beach bungalows by ocean surf; choice location; $150 season. S. W. Ball, 198 Broadway, N. Y.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—Furnished house, Summer months, commuting distance from New York; Westchester County or Long Island. (Lawrence or Cedarhurst, L. I., preferred.) Six bedrooms; two baths. Please state particulars, also rental price. Z 221 Times Annex.

Wanted.—Furnished house for Summer months; Long Island preferred; 6 bedrooms second floor, 2 baths; within motoring and commuting distance of New York; kindly give full particulars and state rental price. Z 279 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

81st St., 157 East (apartment 7B).—Until October or November; six rooms; southern exposure; high-class, modern elevator apartment; beautiful period furniture; grand piano; references required. Telephone 7,202 Lenox

For Summer months, attractively furnished apartment of either 3 or 5 exceptionally large, cool rooms, 2 baths and kitchenette, in private house in exclusive Murray Hill section, near Park Av. Phone Murray Hill 4421.

Washington Irving house, for Summer, $150 month; fine old furniture, French windows, balcony, open fireplace, 3 baths. Six rooms, unusually artistic, $75.00 month. 49 Irving Place.

Furnished 8 rooms and 3 baths; all sunny; building sound and fireproof; also studio, 5 rooms and bath, 995 Madison Av, northeast corner 77th St. Inquire of Superintendent.

Apartments, 2 rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; desirable location; till October or longer; all service; reasonable. Mrs. F. A. Browne, 151 East 19th.

Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.—Two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, all outside; full hotel service; Summer rates, $12 weekly and up.

Apartments, 2 rooms and bath, furnished; full hotel service; 1 block from subway and "L"; rent $12 weekly. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Sublet for Summer, two large, airy rooms, with bath, Hotel Savoy; complete hotel service; sacrifice. Telephone Plaza 6080.

109 East 58th St.—To sublet, elevator apartment, three rooms and bath; terms moderate; inspected 11 to 5 P. M.

87th St., 71 East, (Corner Park.)—Attractive, light, airy apartment, seven rooms and bath; elevator; janitor. Plaza 8995.

Bachelor apartment and studio, 59 West 56th; unfurnished.

121 East 76th, Emerson.—Attractive seven rooms, bath; cheap for Summer.

56th, 111 East.—Room, alcove and bath; references; moderate price.

111 East 56th.—One or two large rooms, alcove, bathrooms; chambermaid.

Furnished—West Side.

APARTMENT SEEKERS!
At reduced prices, desirable furnished apartments.
ALL LOCATIONS THROGHOUT N. Y.
Save time, trouble; inquire without expense.
S. ALVIN PIZA, 7 EAST 42D.

Broadway, at 112th St.—10 large rooms and two baths; every possible improvement; will rent all or part for Summer months, completely furnished; $110 monthly for entire; very remarkable. E. J. Quin, 470 Madison Av.

The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

173d St., 445 West.—Charming 5 room suite, exquisitely furnished, in modern elevator apartment; accessible to subway, elevated, and 5th Av. stage line; 20 minutes to Times Square. Kinghaven. Phone 1097 Audubon.

4-ROOM APARTMENT,
Completely furnished, high-class elevator house; most moderate rents.
507 WEST 113TH ST.

Exceptionally beautiful 12th floor apartment, 7 rooms and 2 baths; convenient "L" and

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The western disturbances of the last few days has lost much of its energy, but during the last twenty-four hours it has caused additional rains throughout the Northwest, the central valleys, the lake region, and the Gulf States, and the rains have extended into the Atlantic region. In Louisiana, the East Gulf States, and portions of Tennessee the rainfall was heavy.

High pressure continues on the Northern Pacific Coast, with rain, but over the interior West pressure is low. It is cooler in the plateau region and Wyoming, and freezing temperatures occurred Monday morning over portions of these districts. It is also considerably cooler in the Middle and South Atlantic and East Gulf States, while over the interior districts and the Southwest it is somewhat warmer, with temperatures above the seasonal average.

There will be showers Tuesday in the northern upper lake and the eastern lower lake region, the Upper Ohio Valley, and the Atlantic States, followed by generally fair weather Wednesday. In the southern upper lake region, the Lower Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

It will be warmer Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic States.

Frost warnings have been ordered from the Pacific States, Montana, Wyoming, and Utah.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate to fresh south; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh south to South Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh southeast to south.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers Tuesday. Wednesday, probably fair.

Western New York—Showers Tuesday. Wednesday, cloudy.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	56	53	4 P. M.	68	57
6 A. M.	56	52	6 P. M.	67	52
9 A. M.	62	58	9 P. M.	64	52
12 M.	71	63	11 P. M.	64	50

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 58; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 61.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 56; at 8 P. M. it was 51. Maximum temperature, 65 degrees at 12:20 P. M.; minimum, 50 degrees at 9 P. M. Humidity, 74 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 71 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.21 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.18 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
2:50–55	Stanton St.; S. Goldberg	Slight
5:10	60 W. 142 St.; Patrick J. Kane	Slight
7:15–62	E. 18 St.; Steinhardt Bros.	Slight
8:20–118	E. 121 St.; Mary Anderson	Slight
11:23–258	W. 22 St.; Shevahinke Austin	Slight
P. M.		
12:30–72	E. 89 St.; John Carriera	Slight
1:45–1,030	Kelly St.; Samuel Faber	Slight
3:50–356	Cherry St.; Joseph Churgis	Slight
5:15–Pr.	Wash'n Av., and 167th St.; Frank Austin	$1,000
6:35–267	W. 79 St.; Cooper Hewitt	Slight
7:50–402	E. 123 St.; M. Morrissey	Slight
8:55–901	1 Av.; S. Kurt	$100

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Orders of April 20 directing Capt. R. S. Fitch, 6th Cav., to join his regiment are revoked.

Orders of Jan. 11 detailing Col. J. R. Kean, M. C., for temporary duty in office of the Surgeon General are extended for one month.

Orders of Feb. 4 amended to relieve Col. C. P. Townsley, C. A. C., from duty as Superintendent, U. S. Military Academy, effective June 30.

Col. J. Biddle, Corps of Engrs., is appointed to be Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, effective July 1.

1st Lt. R. W. Plinger, Ord. Dept., from duty at Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, effective June 11, then to station at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., for duty. Upon relief from duty at Watertown Arsenal he will proceed to Walter Reed Hospital for treatment.

Lt. Col. G. O. Squier, Signal Corps, is assigned to duty as Office in Charge of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, with station in this city.

Maj. H. E. Cloke, C. A. C., from duty as Fort Commander, Ft. Flagler, Wn., and will proceed from San Francisco about Dec. 5 for Manila, for duty.

Following C. A. C. officers are relieved from present assignment and will sail from San Francisco about date indicated after their names, for Honolulu, Hawaii, and Manila for duty: 2d Lts. A. S. Buyers, Aug. 5, Manila and Subig Bays; P. G. Blackmore, Sept. 5, Coast Defenses of Oahu, and S. S. Winslow, Sept. 5, Coast Defenses of Manila and Subig Bays.

Following C. A. C. officers, upon relief from duty at the Military Academy, and after any leave granted, will report to commanding officer of Coast Defenses indicated for assignment to a company; 1st Lts. H. G. Coulter, Sandy Hook; C. H. Crissy, San Diego, and C. L. Meyer, Southern New York.

1st Lt. R. L. Robertson, M. R. C., to active duty at Ft. Totten, N. Y., and by letter to commanding General, Eastern Dept.

Capt. H. C. Cooley, 13th Cav., is detailed a member of the General Staff Corps, effective May 21.

Capt. F. De J. Parker, 12th Cav., is detailed a member of the General Staff Corps, effective May 24.

Following C. A. C. officers are relieved from present assignment, effective on date indicated, and will proceed to Manila by first transport thereafter: Maj. G. T. Patterson, Sept. 5; Capt. F. W. Phisterer, Sept. 4; 1st Lt. T. S. Peck, Oct. 1, and 2d Lts. R. H. Peterson and C. R. Searles, Sept. 5.

Following C. A. C. officers, upon relief from duty at the Military Academy, and after leave granted, will proceed on first transport to Coast Defenses indicated for duty: 1st Lt. J. A. Brice Panama, and T. M. Chase, Manila and Subig Bays.

1st Lt. H. D. Offutt, M. C., from Ft. Slocum, N. Y., he will report by letter to commanding General, Eastern Dept., for duty with 2d and 125th Cos., C. A. C., en route to San Francisco, and upon arrival there and completion of duty with these companies, will proceed about July 5 for the Philippines for duty.

Navy.

Capt. A. H. Robertson, from command of the San Diego to Naval War College.

Commanders J. M. Luby to command the Alabama, June 1; L. A. Kaiser, Naval War College, to command the New Jersey; W. W. Phelps, Naval War College, to command the Louisiana; J. L. Latimer, Inspector of Eng. Mat., Massachusetts district, to command the Rhode Island; W. C. Cole, Naval War College, to Inspector of Eng. Mat., Boston district; De W. Blamer, Naval War College, to command the Maine, and G. B. Bradshaw, from command of the West Virginia and receiving ship at Puget Sound, to command the San Diego.

Lt. R. T. Keiran, the Louisiana to the Minnesota.

Jr. Grade Lts. H. E. Snow, the Mayflower to the Maine; H. T. Markland, works of Bausch and Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, to works Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., and H. T. Smith, Columbia University, May 25, to the Fulton.

Ens. H. C. Van Valzah, the Wyoming to the Mayflower, and H. A. Ellis, the Nebraska to the Georgia.

Capt. Percival J. Werlich, retired, died at Chicago March 16.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Ammen and Birmingham at Gardiner's Bay; Amphitrite at Charleston; Arethusa, Jupiter and the Uncas at Norfolk Yard; Brutus at Corinto; Casain, Conyngham and the Wadsworth at Newport; Cyclops and Vulcan at Lambert Point; Delaware at Hampton Roads; Denver at Manzanillo; Florida at New York City; Leonidas at Christobal; McCall at Whitestone Landing; Melville and Utah at North River, New York City; Nero at San Diego; New Hampshire at Tompkinsville; Rodgers at Newburyport; Sterett and Terry at Ponce, P. R.

Sailed.—Albany, San Diego for Mazatlan; Baltimore, Iona Island to sea; Benham and Nicholson, Norfolk Yard for Gardiner's Bay; Dubuque, Portsmouth, N. H., for New Haven; Eagle, Guantanamo for Survey Grounds; Fanning, Jenkins, O'Brien, Paulding, and the Warrington, Boston Yard for Gardiner's Bay; Kanawha, Port Arthur, Texas, for New York City; Michigan, Delaware Breakwater to sea; Minnesota, Norfolk Yard for Newport; Nanshan, San Diego for Mare Island; New York, New York Yard to sea; Panther, Cape Haitien for Santo Domingo City; Preston, Guantanamo for Monte Christi; Sacramento, Guantanamo for Port au Prince; Salem, Boston Yard for Santo Domingo City; Tennessee, Hampton Roads for Port Royal, S. C.; Vermont, Hampton Roads for Newport; Winslow, New York Yard for Gardiner's Bay, and the Panther, Port de Paix for Cape Haitien.

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The Nebraska has been detached from duty with the Atlantic Reserve Fleet and assigned to duty with the Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic Fleet. She has been ordered to Vera Cruz, Mexico, as the relief of the Kentucky.

The Bushnell, tender, and the L-1, L-3, and L-4, now at Boston Yard, have been ordered to Newport, thence to the submarine base, New London. During the latter part of June these vessels will proceed from New London to Philadelphia and return.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following promotion lists are announced:

To cashier, fourth grades, Department of Finance, Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears: Archibald Fulton, 84.53.

To fireman, driver, Grade 2, Bellevue and Allied Hospitals: D. L. Collins, 81.

To clerk, fifth grade, Fire Department, office of the Commissioner: J. F. Corrigan, 75.51. President of Richmond, Street Cleaning Bureau: Meyer M. Pundick, 82.62.

United States.

The commission announces for June 7 at the New York Custom House an examination for physical laboratory helper, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, at salaries ranging from $600 to $840 a year. Competitors will be examined in spelling, arithmetic, letter writing, penmanship, copying from plain copy, training and experience. At least one year's practical experience in general machine work and in the operation of gasoline engines is a prerequisite. Age, 18 years or over on date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education will hold a meeting tomorrow afternoon.

The closing exercises of the Wage Earners' Institute, Thomas Davidson School, will be held tomorrow at the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street.

There will be a mass meeting of the Association of Substitute Teachers at the City College Club, 302 Madison Avenue, at 8 P. M. today. Plans will be presented in the campaign to obtain salary credit for substituting experience. The present tie-up in appointments has given rise to conditions of continuous substituting to a degree that did not exist when the present ruling was made. All high schools will send delegations to the meeting. Reports on the Summer bonus question will also be made.

Senator James A. Hamilton recently completed a series of addresses to the eighth-year classes of P. S. 44, the Bronx, on the following subjects: "The Republican Government of the United States as Compared with the Absolute and Constitutional Monarchies of Europe," "The Three Branches of Republican Government in Nation, State, and City," "The Manner of Making Constitutions, Statutes, and Ordinances," "The Powers and Duties of Executives," and "Nation, State, and City Citizenship."

The Alumni Association of the New York Training School for Teachers will hold a meeting from 8 to 10 P. M. on May 26 in the gymnasium of the school. There will be basket ball indoor baseball, apparatus work, and dancing.

At the recent production of "Judith Shakespeare" at Hunter College of students cleared over $1,000 for the memorial to Mrs. Marjorie Burr Sargent, founder and late Associate Professor in the department of oral English.

Professor J. Edmund Woodman of the New York University will lecture before the Hunter Summer session on "Physiographic Conditions in the United States in Relation to Preparedness." One hundred and eighteen students have already indicated their intention to register for Summer work.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CRAMSEY, JAMES A., (Dec. 9, 1915;) net estate, $44,212. Joseph L. Gerety, not related, received $7,712; Mary Augusta, Emma, and Ella Requa, cousins, each $2,500; Mary H. and Elizabeth Gerety, each $3,000; Mary Ellen Gerety, $10,000; Fanny Curry, not related, $2,000; Mary B. Paddock and Alice Paddock, cousins, each $1,500; Society for the Propagation of the Faith, Seton Hospital, and Annie and Emily Curry, cousins, each $1,000; smaller bequests to other relatives and to institutions. Assets: Bank, $14,709; mortgages, notes, and personalty, $14,727; stocks and bonds, $18,013.

CROMWELL, DAVID W., (Sept. 11, 1915;) net estate, $44,520. Cromwell Childs received $10,000, and $10,443, and survivorship life estate after the death of Mabel C. Smith in $22,357. Patrick Mulligan, not related, $1,000; at the death of the beneficiaries their life estates pass to the Shut-In Society of New York and St. John's Guild. Assets: Equity, $8,332 in 506 Tenth Avenue, appraised at $32,000; equity, $11,530 in 746 Columbus Avenue, appraised at $33,000; equity, $11,530 in 748 Columbus Avenue, appraised at $33,000; bank, $7,058; personalty, $150; stocks, $14,641. The largest item was 200 shares Cromwell Brothers, Inc., preferred, appraised at $10,000.

PAYNE, MARY E., (May 5, 1913;) net estate, $17,291. The bulk to Marvin H. Payne, Thomas P. Payne, and Charles Payne, sons, each receiving $5,519 and additional bequests of personalty. Assets: One-half interest in 352 Pacific Street, $4,250; one-third interest in 543 Pacific Street, $2,000; one-third interest in 40 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, $2,733; bank, $1,167; mortgages and personalty, $5,751; stocks, $2,146.

PAYNE, JILLIAN M., (details elsewhere.)

WITHERSPOON, GRETA M., (details elsewhere.)

FIRE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Engine Co. 211 will be substituted in place of Engine Co. 210, to report at Company School, at 1 P. M., Wednesday, May 24.

Retired—Capt. J. W. Jennings, Eng. 293, (on his own application,) on an annual pension of $1,250, to take effect 8 A. M., June 1.

Fined—Fire, 1st gr. J. A. Mason, Eng. 35, $5, (loss of cap badge.)

Special leave—Fire, 1st gr. J. J. Kahrs, H. & L. 44, 12 hours, 8 P. M., May 23.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

117TH, 26 EAST.—Select locality; handsome room, with alcove; superior table; moderate.

121ST ST., 145 EAST. (Gramercy Park.)—Very desirable rooms; excellent table; private baths; electricity; phone. references.

124TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large single rooms, with board.

61ST ST., 154 EAST.—Large, small rooms, with board; all conveniences; phone.

MADISON ARMS,

48 West 58th; elevator; $2.50 per day.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

West Side.

23D, 327 WEST. (The Elm.)—Parlor floor suite, private bath; also one double, one single; cuisine none better; Summer rates; table guests; references.

86TH, 61 WEST.—Large room, bath; also single; suitable couple, gentlemen; board optional.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Palatial suite; large, sunny room, dressing room, bath; incomparable table.

72D, 120 WEST, offers third story front ballroom; electricity; parlor dining room.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room; good table; near subway and elevated; references.

73D, 142 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive high-class furnished rooms, with board; unequalled French cuisine; table guests.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractive front room; reasonable; excellent table; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; references.

76TH, 159 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; table guests; excellent table; reasonable; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; ten room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

87TH, 123 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; hot water; hotel accommodations; table d'hote.

88D, 36 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

West Side.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; large rooms; southern exposure; excellent table, electricity.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly, electric lights, continuous hot water all rooms; table the best; open all Summer; coolest location in city; terms moderate.

83D, 42 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, en suite or single; newly established; excellent table.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room, gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 23 WEST.
Table board; refined, private home.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large room, bath; those accustomed to best home environment.

23 WEST 86TH ST.
Unexcelled table board.

93D, (676 West End Av.)—Elegantly furnished; to couples; table board.

94TH, 38 WEST.—Desirable, large room; excellent board; homelike surroundings; references, Strauss.

100TH, 314 WEST.—Large room in private residence; bachelor or couple; board optional.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

113TH, 509 WEST.—Large room; private bath; excellent table board.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; refined neighborhood; home cooking; reference.

143D, 515 WEST.—Large room; suitable two; strictly private, American family. Auge.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Desirable single room; excellent table board.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 70, Near Borough Hall.—Attractive rooms, board. Phone Main 1159W.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

Capitalists, promoters and manufacturers are invited to inspect demonstrating model of new office industrial comparable in earning power with linotype, adding machine, typewriter, etc. Device saves 1¼ to 2 hours on each job compared with product of company practically dominating field at present, which company, according to information on hand, earned about 20% on the $1,000,000 common in 1915. Interview and demonstration by appointment. W. J. Poole, 1110 Royal Typewriter Bldg, 366 B'dway, N. Y.

ATTENTION, MANUFACTURERS!
For sale, nine-story brick factory, 90x80, heavy construction, built recently; cheap electric power available; favorable location; price very low. Estate, Y 316 Times Annex.

An excellent opportunity for a man with moderate sum of money; one of the prettiest theatres in the country; now running; owner must dispose of it at once to cash buyer; no agents. Z 280 Times Annex.

Moving Picture Theatre, upper west side, seating 1,000, with roof garden, showing large profits, subject to strictest investigation; will sell outright or take partner. Call Johnson, Room 1,514 Times Building.

Mechanical drawings can be best made by us in connection with our large and complete machine tool shop by our men, who know your wants. De Mant Tool and Machine Co., 79 East 130th St.

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Wanted.—An inside man or woman with capital to take an active interest in an established concern manufacturing hats, gowns, and wraps, catering to the most exclusive 5th Av. retail trade; business will bear the strictest examination; only principals will be considered; no brokers or agents need apply. H 203 Times Downtown.

$3,500 cash secures established squab plant; 120-acre farm, buildings and tools; seven-room house, with modern plumbing; completely furnished; mortgage on property $1,500; sickness compels this sacrifice. 159 9th Av., Brooklyn.

Patents secured, trade marks registered; protect your ideas; ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted; advice free. Richard B. Owen, 148 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg. Phone Barclay 7394.

New York business man, going to England for indefinite period, desires to establish agency for American-made goods; only staple articles considered; commission basis. H 297 Times Downtown.

Active partner, export experience, for Latin-America, to an established jewelry novelties manufacturing business; investment required. P 169 Times.

Well-established corset business, valuable trade-mark, patents, &c. Address C. O. C., Box H 223 Times Downtown.

Manufacturing business, solid, profitable, desires active partner; references; investment required. Z 250 Times Annex.

Partner for iron and steel business; silent or active. P 35 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Private family must sacrifice immediately practically new late model Pierce-Arrow, 6-48 limousine and extra touring body; seven-passenger; luxuriously equipped; $675; also exceptionally fine Westcott six-passenger touring; like new; electric starter; many extras; $650; inspection, demonstration. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC.,
1,880 Broadway.

Packard, 3-38, 7-pass. touring & limousine. Packard, 1-38, phaeton runabout. Cadillac, 1910, touring. Cadillac, 1915, tour., runabout, landaulet. Stutz, 1914, Bearcat; 1915 runabout. Mercer, 1914, touring. Hupmobile, 1913, runabout.

Limousine body, brand new, has never been mounted; equipment complete; side column and reading lamps, vanity case, smoker's outfit, &c.; imported gray, whipcord lining; cost $2,200; make offer. Can be seen at F. B. Stearns Used Car Department, J. H. Driscoll, Mgr., 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

PIERCE-ARROW
1915 38-horse power, 5-passenger touring car; full equipment, just repainted, top relined, recovered, new carpet; mechanical condition A1; six practically new tires; absolutely first-class condition throughout. S. A. Miner, 305 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.

Stearns Knight special, speedster, dynamo lighting, wire wheels, Chevrolet top; Rossland windshield, sloping radiator bonnet and dash; painted red; red leather. Sold with new car guarantee by F. B. Stearns Co.; Used Car Department, J. H. Driscoll, manager, 417 West 55th St. Phone Columbus 7600.

A gentleman will sacrifice immediately practically new White six-cylinder, seven-passenger; used one season; electric starter, lights, &c.; luxuriously equipped; absolutely mechanically perfect; sacrifice $950. Manager, 82 Crescent St. Entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

TRUCKS, GOOD ONES, CHEAP.
Packard two-ton, 1913; White five-ton, 1914; Gramm two-ton, 1913; Pope-Hartford three-ton, 1913; G. M. C. three-ton; Overland delivery, 1913; many others.
LAWRENCE MOTOR TRUCK CORP.,
1,765 B'way, (cor. 57th.) Circle 190.

NEW CARS
and Trucks; all makes.
BIG Quick delivery. Mfrs. guarantee.
DISCOUNT See us and save money.
LAWRENCE CO.
1,765 B'way. Phone Circle 190.

Practically new Mercer limousine and touring body; run 1,000 miles; exceptionally fine condition throughout; $1,000; regardless and demonstration. Manager, Queensboro Garage, 82 Crescent St., Long Island City. Phone Astoria 2385.

A 1916 BUICK (NEW.)
Model D, 55, seven-passenger touring, fully equipped. Cost over $1,600. Driven 600 miles. Will accept $1,400. Winston Co., 380 Central Av., Newark, N. J.

ROLLS-ROYCE (1915) SEDAN TOURING.
Pierce-Arrow (1915) Touring, 38 H. P.
Mercer (1915) Runabout.
Mercer (1916) Limousine, week old.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Overland 1915; inside drive; five passenger; 6 wire wheels, Timkin shock absorbers, self-starter, electric lights; like new; $650; cost complete $1,500. R. Rochester, 85 Wall St. Hanover 169.

A beautiful Stearns Silent Knight landaulet; electric generator; ideal all-year-round town car; fully equipped; extra tires; slip covers; $750. Dr. Lunenfeld, 767 5th Av.

Delaunay Belleville landaulet, Rothschild body; A1 condition; running every day; $550; cost $10,000. R. Rochester, 85 Wall St. Hanover 169.

HIGH QUALITY PEERLESS.
High-grade, seven-passenger, 1914, Gray-Davis electric equipment, cost $3,250; no reasonable offer refused. 505 West 70th St.

Hupmobile touring car, 1916, almost new; also Hupmobile touring car, 1915, excellent condition; both are exceptional bargains. Call at 1,764 Broadway, sixth floor.

JEFFREY 1914, 5-passenger; starting and lighting; sensitized; bargain. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 2,070 Broadway.

Packard 1915 3-38 touring car; phaeton; bargains. Cook & MacConnell, 1,780 Broadway.

Packards, all models, lowest prices. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,870 Broadway. Columbus 5078.

Opportunity to buy good, serviceable truck, any capacity. See Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

Solid tires, $5 to $10; used, soiled tires, $4 to $10. 306 West 30th.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE ARROW LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETTES.
HIGH CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful Cars. Petite, Liveried Chauffeurs.
Hour, Day. Special Rates Month, Year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

COUNTRY CLUB OR SUMMER HOTEL.
Fine looking auto bus, White 1915, carrying 25, for rent for Summer, with experienced chauffeur. Address F. S. Hackett, owner, Riverdale, New York City.

For hire, Stevens-Duryea seven-passenger touring car; all 1915 improvements; by month or season. Phone Morningside 9100.

Beautiful new Packard "Six" touring; monthly; owner drives; references. Saft, 7170 Audubon.

Packard seven-passenger touring car, like new, monthly; owner drives; references. Carleton, 186 West End Av. Columbus 4900.

Packard private touring for hire by month or $5 an hour. Phone Plaza 7339.

Rent Packard landaulette and touring, Fiat limousine, Frucker, 509 Amsterdam Av. 2687 Schuyler.

New Packard "six" touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

AUTOMOBILES, (RENAULTS,) $3, $4 per hour; monthly basis preferred. J. S. Mandola, Columbus 2005.

Pierce-Arrow, seven-passenger touring, to desirable party, $300 monthly. 8358 Columbus.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Special classes for
Y. M. C. A. owners and chauf-
AUTO SCHOOL, feurs now forming.
1,123 BEDFORD AV., Write for booklet and
BROOKLYN. arrange for trial lesson free.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our
AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our
SCHOOL, plant and be convinced.
225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Largest and Best School in
Y. M. C. A. U. S. Send for Booklet and
302 W. 57th St. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MEN'S CREDIT TAILORS.—$12 suits, $1 down, $1 weekly. Men's snappy clothes, shade-quality made to order; superior tailoring; lowest prices; no security; confidential. HAMILTON-MARTIN CO., Tailors, 171 Broadway. Enter 5 Cortlandt.

For Sale.—Large line second hand safes, bank vaults, and safe deposit boxes. Good as new. Bargains to close out. Remington & Sherman Company, 359 Broadway.

Small launch, 3 horse power, Ferro engine; also Indian twin-cylinder motor cycle in perfect condition. Write W. A. Hazard, Jr., 35 East 30th.

Furniture.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes; adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged, Nathan's, 162 Worth St.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Four months for $5 and up.
Initial payment will be purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.
343 Broadway, at Leonard St. TEL.
366 Broadway, at 25d St. 5460
149 W. 42d St., at Times Square FRANKLIN.
60 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
10 Barclay St. Telephone 6353 Cortlandt.

Typewriters—All makes; Remingtons, Smith Premiers, Monarchs, Underwoods, Olivers, Royals, $15 two-year guarantee; rentals, 3 months, $5 up; expert repairing. Henry Typewriter Exchange, 217 West 125th. Morningside 5600.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

86TH, 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)
Rooms $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

LEXINGTON AV., 642.—Bachelor or business couple wishing superior accommodations can have elegant room, bath, private house, owner.

Madison Av., 220, (36th St.)—Three-room parlor floor suite, bath; suitable for offices, musical or dancing studios; studios rented by the hour; large or small furnished, unfurnished rooms.

MADISON AV., 222, (Near 36th.)—Comfortably furnished single rooms, $4 weekly upward.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private house; charming suite; bachelors; hot water plant, electricity; references.

16TH, 39 West.—House, newly renovated; porcelain baths; continuous hot water; telephone.

48TH ST., 10 WEST,
607 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST.
Handsome suites, single, double rooms, private baths, phone, $5, $6, $7 weekly; $40, $45, $50, $60 monthly. J. W. BRETT, 437 5th Av. Phone 7167 Murray Hill.

57TH, 102 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath, electricity; all improvements; phone.

58TH, 21 WEST.—Large, airy rooms; private baths; also small rooms; reasonable.

69TH ST., 118 WEST,
WEST HALL.
Medium-sized room, running water; adjoins bath; also parlor floor for dentist.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive suite; running water; electricity, shower; charming apartment. Wilde.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor, large; other beautiful rooms with kitchenette; maid service; conveniences.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Very central location; bright, well-furnished rooms; running water; gentlemen.

71ST, 231 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath adjoining, suitable one, two; private.

73D, 103 WEST.—Front room, running water; room adjoining bath; private; gentlemen; reasonable.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large room, private bath, small room; excellent board; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Handsome room with private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

73D, 272 WEST.—One large and one medium room; near Riverside; electricity; references.

75TH, 159 WEST.
Rooms, large, small; transients; Summer rates.

75TH, 43 WEST.—Attractive suite; private bath; southern exposure; phone; $12.

75TH ST., 253 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; references exchanged.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Exceptionally fine room; private bath; private house; Summer rates.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room, dressing room; shower bath; small room; select.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive small rooms; electricity; "L"; references; telephone. Schuyler 9865.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.
Large rooms, single or en suite; very reasonable rates to permanent guests; delightfully located for Summer living; references.

West Side.

80TH, 119 WEST.—Large and small rooms; desirable; Summer accommodation; reduced rates.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, Southern exposure, bath, lavatory, telephone; $5 up.

82D, 115 WEST.—Attractive, medium sized room, suitable for two; adjoining bath.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Attractive front room, fifth floor; elevator; cleanliness, refinement. Sharples.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath; all conveniences; references.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Private family; sunny room, large closet; gentlemen. Apt. 41.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; all conveniences; near subway and "L." Marol.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Homelike rooms; continuous hot water; back parlor; private bath.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Newly decorated room, adjoining bath; running water; telephone; gentleman. Owner.

98TH, 254 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Bachelors' quarters; comfortable, furnished en suite, single; private bath. Apartment 9. Phone 4248 Riverside.

100TH, 233 WEST.—Newly furnished large or small rooms, with bath; quiet, private home; $4 to $10.

102d, 329 West.—Exceptional 2 large rooms and 2 baths, occupying entire floor; telephone; balcony overlooking Riverside Drive; owner's residence; reference. Riverside 932.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; nicely furnished rooms; Riverside Drive, subway; bath, telephone.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Comfortable front room, suitable for two; elevator apartment. Copeland.

109TH, 301 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Comfortable outside room; running water; reasonable. Apt. 3 B.

113TH ST., 541 WEST.—Private family has two rooms, connecting; gentlemen. Apt. 3.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Attractive, well-kept rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity. Apt. 41.

126TH, 54 WEST.—Airy room, newly furnished; hot, cold water; gentleman; reasonable.

BROADWAY, 112TH ST.—Two, three rooms, private bath; private family; for two or three gentlemen; breakfast if desired. E. J. Quin, 470 Madison Av.

LARGE, light, airy room, well furnished; top floor, high-class elevator house, near Broadway. Phone evenings, 1172—Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Pleasant room in delightful, cool apartment, kitchen privileges; married couple. Phone 4570 Audubon. Apt. 6D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (137th St. subway.)—Rooms, overlooking Hudson; home cooking. Apartment 4D.

SHIRLEY HOUSE, 336 WEST 21ST ST.
FOR BUSINESS WOMEN EXCLUSIVELY.
Club and laundry privileges; references required; open-air garden. Phone Chelsea 1,201.

WEST END AV., 324.—Particularly desirable large and small rooms; electricity; large private house; choice location; Summer prices; references.

New Jersey.

TWO private rooms, bath; refined family; near Lackawanna Station, South Orange. P 150 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Cloak and suit store; must have retail experience; trial balance. Apply Avedon, Broadway and 110th.

BOOKKEEPER who understands stenography; experienced, Protective Ventilator and Screen Corp., 360 East 23d St.

DESIGNER.
LADIES' MUSLIN NIGHTGOWNS AND WHITE SKIRTS.
THE WOLF COMPANY,
304 FIFTH AV.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—For about four months at cottage on lake in Maine; one man employed; must be good cook; references required. P 144 Times.

MODEL.—Tall girl to try on 16-year misses dresses and assist in showroom; permanent position; previous experience not necessary; call between 2 and 4 P. M. J. Wise Co., 33-43 East 33d.

NURSE-COMPANION.—Refined, strong woman for elderly lady; Christian home; low salary. H. B. Russell, 200 West 145th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT for Brooklyn chemical factory; good position for one rapid and accurate at figures; replies, to be considered, must state age, nationality, experience and salary wanted. D 281 Times Downtown.

SHOE BUYER.—For out-of-town department store; must be thoroughly experienced in cheap and medium trade. Address with full references B. F. Levis, 72 Madison Av.

SOLICITORS.—TWO REFINED YOUNG WOMEN TO SOLICIT MEMBERSHIPS FOR THE RED CROSS; SALARY. APPLY TO MR. VAUGHAN, 69 SCHERMERHORN ST., BROOKLYN.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper with experience can get good, permanent position. Gabriel Weis, 489 5th Av.

TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE.—Aggressive, tactful woman of good personality wanted to organize work of well-known philanthropic movement in towns and villages within 500 miles of New York; should be familiar with conditions among the poor and in sympathy with efforts to better them; salary. Address, giving full particulars, D 298 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, alone, wants as companion young, cheerful, educated woman; salary dependent on service. Particulars, Companion, 405 Times.

YOUNG WHITE GIRL for general housework in apartment; wages $25; good references required. Apt. 06, 315 West 97th St.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

IMMEDIATE OPENINGS.—Stenographers, clerks, bookkeepers, typists; free registration. Mighill Exchange, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, about 25 years of age, wanted for established publishing house; $15 to start. Address, stating age and experience, Box H 261 Times Downtown.

BOTTLE WASHERS wanted in soda water factory, 343 West 36th St.

BOYS (2) to learn to work in a laboratory on a light pressing machine; no

MARKS URGES STUDY OF WEST SIDE PLANS

Most Important Matter for City Since the Subway Contracts, He Says.

FRANCHISE FOR ALL TIME

Replies to R. A. C. Smith and Says Business Aspect Is as Important as Engineering View.

The plans of the Port and Terminal Committee of the Board of Estimate for improving Riverside Drive and relocating the New York Central Railroad's tracks were attacked again yesterday by city officials and others. Borough President Marcus M. Marks issued a statement replying to the letter of Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith to the Board of Estimate attacking Mr. Marks. President Marks said that Commissioner Smith's statement on his attitude was entirely incorrect, that his pleas were only for time, for further hearings on the plan, and for further study. His statement said:

"Of course, I disagree with him when he opposes any further delay in closing the agreement. I refused to sign the second committee report because I was not at all satisfied that it answered the criticisms brought out at the public hearings, and the first report was signed for the purpose of presenting the plans to the public for discussion and possible amendment. Are not these hearings to be taken seriously?

Wants Hearings Reopened.

"The hearings on the plans were opened and closed before the public had sufficient time to study and digest this complicated and important franchise. Why should our hearings not be listenings as well? My plea now is for a reopening of the hearings on the plans. Hearings alone on the technical and legal points of the contract will not suffice. It must be remembered that this is a franchise for all time, not to be lightly closed. Of course I have confidence in our engineers and heartily praise their work; but this is not entirely an engineering matter. It is a matter of business, of finance, of negotiation, and here my own business experience and judgment must guide me.

"Also I am not ashamed to say that I listen to the advice of citizens who have given years of study to the west side situation. I appointed a Special Advisory Committee of twenty-five, embracing some of the best and ablest citizens of New York, to help in this great improvement. Some of the members of this committee succeeded in halting the New York Central plan of 1913. This abandoned plan, the rejection of which was forced by unanswerable criticism, satisfied Dock Commissioner Smith, but we have a better one before us now as a result of the citizens' suggestions. They and the public in general, judging by the messages coming to me, indorse my demand for further time and needed changes now.

Subway Only More Important.

"The people of New York have a right to be satisfied. The Merchants' Association, the Chamber of Commerce, and many other business, professional and civic associations, which are studying the plans, have not yet been heard. They will no doubt offer some constructive suggestions for improvement.

"Reopen the hearings is my plea. I am heartily in favor of an agreement, but only after fuller hearings and discussion. The Dock Commissioner should not be so impatient.

"The agreement is desirable—so is peace desirable—but not at any price.

"We have not had such an important matter before us since the subway contracts. Let us avoid serious error if possible.

"With all due deference to Dock Commissioner Smith, I feel certain that the Board of Estimate will not be rushed in its decision by his peremptory attitude of finality."

Stewart Browne, President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, also gave out a statement in answer to Commissioner Smith's letter. He said: "Commissioner Smith states that Mr. Marks completely indorsed the tentative plans. I doubt very much if he ever did this. I know that at an inspection that he and Mr. Goodrich made of the entire waterfront, at which I was present, he then objected very seriously to the tentative plans, and said that they would never have his final approval until the interests of the city were thoroughly protected.

Objections Serious, Says Browne.

"Commissioner Smith says that Mr. Marks signed the maps, the basis of the plan; this must have been only pro forma. I don't see how any member of the Board of Estimate could indorse these plans until after the final public hearings were had on them, which hearings are still in progress, as otherwise there would be no sense in the present hearings."

Mr. Browne said it was ridiculous for Commissioner Smith to say that the public hearings have brought out no serious objections to the tentative plans. A more ridiculous statement, he said, was never made by any man, "that is, unless the Tort and Terminal Committee are supposed to be infallible."

GIRL DIRECTS HER RESCUE.

Car Crushes Rose Cutler After She Saved Friend's Life.

After she had directed the work of removing her from beneath the forward trucks of a Hamburg Avenue trolley car late yesterday afternoon, nine-year-old Rose Cutler of 155 Herzl Street, East New York, was taken in a dying condition to the Kings County Hospital. Reserves from the Brownsville Station were called to handle the big crowd that gathered.

Rose's mother, Mrs. Edith Cutler, went to Coney Island yesterday morning and left the little girl in the care of her aunt, Mrs. Louise Rabinowitz of 60 Amboy Street. In the afternoon Mrs. Rabinowitz took her niece for a walk. At Rockaway and Glenmore Avenues Rose met a playmate, and the two girls scampered out into Rockaway Avenue just as an eastbound car bowled along. In order to save her friend Rose pushed her out of the path of the car, but was struck herself.

Wedged under the truck, and with her left leg badly crushed, the little girl suggested various ways of escape, while Detective William Donnelly of the Seventh Branch adjusted a handkercnief tourniquet to prevent her death from blood loss. After having kept a stiff upper lip for five minutes Rose fainted just as she was taken rom beneath the jacked-up car.

The motorman, George Munck of 151 Riverdale Avenue, was not arrested. It was his first accident in years of service.

SEEKS TO REGAIN CHILDREN.

Mrs. Leidhold Tells Court Husband Kidnapped Boy and Girl.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 22.—Charles G. Leidhold, a contractor, formerly of Pittsfield, Mass., and later of Yonkers, was served with an order today by Sheriff Weisendanger, directing him to produce his two children, Charles and Helen, 4 and 5 years old, respectively, before Justice Morschauser forthwith.

The order was the outcome of the efforts of Mrs. Marion H. Leidhold of Yonkers to get possession of the children, who, she said, had been kidnapped from her mother's home by Leidhold and his brother, several months ago. Mrs. Leidhold charged the father with forcibly taking the children away in an automobile, despite her efforts to fight off the two men.

Justice Morschauser also granted Mrs. Leidhold an order directing her husband to show cause why he should not pay her $30 a week alimony and $300 counsel fees, pending trial of her suit for separation from him. This order was made returnable Friday.

Mrs. Leidhold has already caused the arrest and indictment of her husband for abandonment. That trial is also pending. Mrs. Leidhold is a choir singer. Mrs. Leidhold says she was married in Yonkers on Dec. 15, 1910, before she was 19 years old, and that, three weeks after she was married, she was cruelly treated by her husband.

FRIARS OPEN THEIR NEW MONASTERY

Parade to Housewarming of West 48th St. Clubhouse, One of Handsomest in City.

FACADE IS TUDOR GOTHIC

Big Grillroom Gives Effect of a Crypt—Banquet Hall, Stage, Gymnasium, and Roof Garden.

The Friars opened their new clubhouse in West Forty-eighth Street yesterday with a housewarming. In the afternoon several hundred members of the club, each carrying a flag, marched to the tune of a new Irving Berlin Friars' march from the old clubhouse in West Forty-fifth Street down Sixth Avenue to Forty-second Street and then up Broadway and Seventh Avenue and through Forty-eighth Street to the new home.

There were no formal ceremonies indulged in, and the opening exercises consisted merely of the members piling in through the doors as quickly as these could accommodate them and inspecting their new home. They swarmed up and down stairways, kept the elevators busy, and poked their heads in all the doors.

They saw one of the most complete and handsomest clubs in the city, with every arrangement for the convenience and comfort of the club's members. In making the plans for the building Harry Allan Jacobs, the architect, endeavored to create as fully as possible the atmosphere of a monastery. The facade is in the Tudor Gothic style with leaded windows and topped by a tile mansard roof.

Within the mosastery effect is carried out in the tiles of floors and walls, oak woodwork, groin vaulted and beamed ceilings, and the use of arches. There are copies of many famous old tiles in the entrance hall. One of the handsomest rooms in the building is the grill at the rear of the main floor. Its low, groin vaulted ceiling gives the effect of a crypt, while deep wainscoating and catnedral windows add to the richness of the room. The billiard room and bar are also on this floor.

On the second floor is a large banquet hall equipped with a stage on which theatrical entertainments will be given. The arches, columns, and proscenium arch are of stone, and the color scheme is an old Gothic blue. Old hammer beamed trusses support the ceiling. A library with paneled walls of oak, cardrooms, offices, and bedrooms occupy the third floor, and the two floors above this are given over to sleeping quarters, each room having its own shower or bath. On the top floor is a gymnasium with rubbing rooms, electric baths, and handball courts. The building also has a roof garden.

The culinary department was installed along lines suggested by Joseph Haan of the St. Regis, and the kitchen is equipped with every modern device, including a refrigerating plant.

ENJOINS STEEL CO. SALE.

Temporary Writ in Venner Suit Over Pennsylvania Co.

Judge Rellstab in the United States District Court at Newark yesterday granted a temporary injunction restraining the sale of the Pennsylvania Steel Company to the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. The case was a continuation of an action brought by Joseph H. Brandt of Philadelphia, owner of 139 shares of preferred stock, and Clarence H. Venner of this city, who appeared as the owner of twenty-four shares of the common.

Mr. Brandt's attorney, Louis E. Stern of Atlantic City, asked to withdraw an application for a permanent injunction, but Mr. Venner persisted on the ground that the sale was not a legitimate transaction and was intended to avoid provisions of the New Jersey laws governing corporations.

ONLY 4 SEATS FOR SMOKERS

Service Board Denies Greater Privileges on Surface Cars.

Those who wish to smoke on the cars of the city transportation lines will have to be satisfied with the use of the four rear seats and observe the restrictions placed upon enjoyment of the weed by the Public Service Commission, for the commission yesterday decided not to abrogate one jot of the present regulations as to smoking in the cars. This decision was made known in an order denying the application of Charles Dushkind, Secretary and Counsel of the Tobacco Merchants' Association of the United States, asking that the commission rescind the order of Sept. 16, 1913, which governed the conditions on which smoking is permitted on certain cars of the surface lines.

In denying the request of Mr. Dushkind, the commission also denied a similar application from David Levy, Secretary of the Joint Advisory Board of the Cigar Makers Organization. The latter organization asked that greater liberties be given to smokers, because the smoking order was unjust, impracticable and prejudicial to a large number of workers represented in the ranks of the union workers, and in addition discriminatory and unjust to the "large majority of the people who indulge themselves in the pleasurable habit of smoking."

The Tobacco Merchants' Association sought also to have the commission issue an order requiring all railroad companies operating elevated or surface lines in the city to provide smoking cars or cars having smoking compartments. The order of the commission now confines smoking to the four rear seats of open cars and of convertible cars.

CALLS APPOINTMENT CRIME.

Protest to Mayor on Defective Speech Director in Schools.

Redmond F. Kernan, whose child is being cured of speech defects and who wants the same benefits for other children, has written a letter to Mayor Mitchel, which the Mayor has turned over to President Willcox of the Board of Education.

Mr. Kernan says in the letter that a great crime is to be perpetrated by the Board of Education on May 24 against 200,000 defenseless children in the public schools by appointing Frederick Martin as Director of the Department of Defective Speech, "through the means of political manipulation." Mr. Martin, he says, has a speech defect and otherwise is intellectually disqualified for the position, because he is a layman and not a physician.

Professor Jacobi, Mr. Kernan declares, has written to Acting City Supt. Straubenmiller, protesting strongly against the appointment of a layman and advocating the selection of Dr. James S. Greene, a physician who has specialized in the study and practice of the scientific methods of curing defective speech.

Mr. Kernan said yesterday:

"The speech improvement teachers who are now attempting to do the speech work in our public schools, realizing the necessity for a medical speech specialist to direct this work, have petitioned the Board of Superintendents, pleading for the appointment of a medical director."

FOR 'HEALTH CONSULTANTS'

Free Doctors for Poor Involved in Medico-Pharmaceutical Move.

The American Medico-Pharmaceutical League opened its nineteenth annual convention last night in the Hotel Astor. Delegates from all parts of the country attended. It was announced that 900 new members had been admitted the last year. Twenty papers on medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy were read. Dr. Romano Guitteras presided.

A resolution was adopted for the installation of a Public Health Consultant in the health departments of all the larger cities. If the resolution meets with favor it will mean free doctors for the poor. Dr. Eugenia Eliscu, a New York physician, read a paper on the "Limitation of Offspring," in which she bitterly denounced the advocates of birth control, "who by their teachings in this city of late," she said, "have committed a cardinal crime."

HOUSEWIVES' ROW REPORT.

McKinney, Who Investigated National Body, at Jersey Meeting.

Before an assemblage of twenty members of eight different branches of the National Housewives' League in the Newark Young Women's Christian Association building, Frank C. McKinney, who conducted an investigation into the affairs of the national body and affiliated leagues, submitted a report giving the result of his investigation.

Of those present, two members, Mrs. Walter F. Wood of Tenafly and Mrs. William Lemmon, President of the Englewood branch of the league, took the stand that it was not fair to assume that because Mrs. Julian Heath, President of the national organization, had made no explanation relative to the matters brought out through Mr. McKinney's inquiry, that she had nothing to say in justification of the business transactions assailed.

Mrs. Wood intimated in the course of her remarks that Mr. McKinney was not acting in the matter solely in the interests of women members of the organization, but that business concerns that had "axes to grind" have been back of the attack on Mrs. Heath.

This brought from another member who said she belonged to the Housewives' League of Upper Montclair, the declaration that she had been one of a number who had helped to finance Mr. McKinney's investigation.

Flower Hospital to Graduate Nurses

Graduation exercises of the Flower Hospital Training School for Nurses will take place at 8 o'clock tonight at Senior Hall, 450 East Sixty-fourth Street. The Rev. George S. Webster will give the invocation and benediction. Dr. Rudolph Rabe will make an address, and Melbert B. Cary, President of the Board of Trustees of the hospital, will present the diplomas. The nurses to be graduated are the Misses Bessie C. Moses, Mildred J. Lum, Minnie Abbey, Pearl Burman, Agnes S. Scott, Leah H. Timmerman, and Cora A. Horton. The first three have already received their registered nurse degree and the others will take examinations for the degree in June.

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Gabriel Hanotaux (Fr.)
Arthur Balfour (Eng.)
Herbert Asquith (Eng.)
Gottlieb von Jagow (Ger.)
Bethmann Hollweg (Ger.)
Rene Bazin (Fr.)
Sven Hedin (Swed.)
Lily Braun (Danish)
Paul Van Dyke (U. S.)
Charlemagne Tower (U. S.)
August Fournier (Fr.)
Hilaire Belloc (Fr.)
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Col. Phillips Shoots Himself After Hurt—Lieutenant Killed by Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Colonel John L. Phillips, U. S. A., Medical Corps, formerly in charge of the Walter Reed Army Hospital, committed suicide in a ravine near the hospital today. At the time of his death and since September last, when he accidentally fell down an open elevator shaft in the hospital, a distance of 18 feet, injuring his head, from which he had not recovered, he had been a patient at the institution. He suffered from an acute form of melancholia.

As had been his custom since being a patient, he arose early this morning and started for a walk. Between noon and 1 o'clock Thomas Tuthill, an orderly of the hospital, passing through a secluded ravine nearby, found the body of Colonel Phillips. He had killed himself with a revolver shot. Pinned to the lapel of his coat was a note addressed to his wife and daughter, who live at the hospital officers' quarters, telling them that he was tired of life and asking their forgiveness.

Colonel Phillips was a native of North Carolina and was appointed to the Medical Corps from that State in December, 1883, after his graduation from the Columbia University Medical School.

First Lieutenant Luther M. Ferguson, U. S. A., Medical Corps, recently appointed to the surgical staff of the Walter Reed Army General Hospital, was killed there today by being thrown from a horse. Lieutenant Ferguson was a native of Massachusetts. He was graduated from the Massachusetts General Hospital of Boston two years ago and later entered the Army Medical School here.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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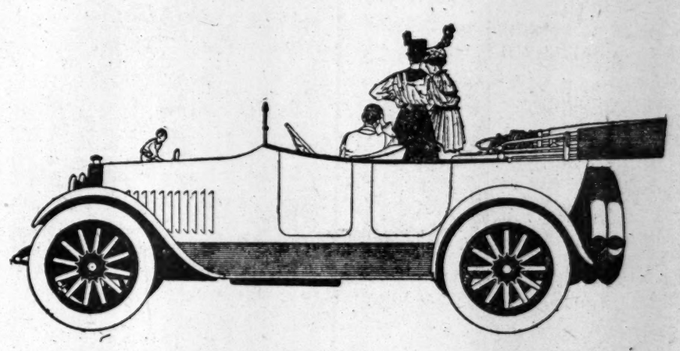

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